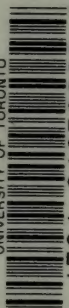



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AN HISTORY
OF THE
ORIGINAL PARISH OF WHALLEY
AND
HONOR OF CLITHEROE.



T. Taylor. Del.

INTERIOR OF WHALLEY CHURCH.

W. Popham. Sculp.

AN HISTORY
OF THE
ORIGINAL PARISH OF WHALLEY,
AND
HONOR OF CLITHEROE.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF CARTMELL.

BY

THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D., F.S.A.,
VICAR OF WHALLEY.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED,

BY

THE LATE JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

AND THE

REV. PONSONBY A. LYONS, B.A.

VOLUME II.

CONTINUED AND COMPLETED BY THE REV. PONSONBY A. LYONS, B.A.

"Antiquities, or remnants of history, are 'tanquam tabula naufragii,' when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time. In these kinds of imperfect histories I do assign no deficiency, for they are 'tanquam imperfecta mista,' and therefore any deficiency in them is but their nature."—LORD BACON, *Advancement of Learning*, book ii.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL work, from the nature of its subject, and the fragmentary character of its sources, cannot be free from errors and defects. It must treat of a great number of places, many of which are obscure and remote; of a host of persons of whom many lived in distant ages, and most were in their own day little known out of their own neighbourhood, and have long been almost or altogether forgotten. Yet of all these persons and places as full and accurate an account should be given, as if each were of the utmost importance and interest. But the materials for doing this are imperfect, and their remains are scattered far and wide. And though collected and arranged with the utmost care, skill, and sagacity, with the greatest diligence and patience, the result, as Lord Bacon says in the passage selected by Dr. Whitaker for the title-page of this work, will be mere remnants of history imperfect in their very nature. The "History of Whalley" is no exception to this general character. Dr. Whitaker's conceptions of the mode in which topography should be written, of its important relations to general history, and of the interest and instruction to be derived from it, were enlarged and correct; the design of his work was excellent, the pictures he draws of the past most animated and vivid; but he was careless in the execution of his work, and impatient of the minute care and sustained attention necessary to obtain the greatest possible correctness, and he appears to have felt the long labour of working out details, and of revision and correction, intolerably irksome and tedious.

Hence his work abounds in repetitions, and in violations of order, which even the greatest care cannot avoid in a book of this kind. Except from the classics, he rarely made a quotation without an error, or printed a document or an extract without many. Whenever, according to our usual practice, it has been possible to refer to his authorities, or to compare his texts with the originals, the pages of the copy from which this Edition has been printed are in most cases literally full of corrections and additions. In the text of Domesday "Inter Ripam et Mersham," for instance, there were about four hun-

dred. He allowed errors discovered in the First and Second Editions to remain uncorrected in the Third. Important corrections and additions made in the course of the previous Editions, or inserted among their various Errata, Corrigenda, and Addenda, instead of being incorporated with the work in their proper places in the last Edition of 1818, were either omitted altogether, or allowed to remain where chance or convenience had placed them twelve or eighteen years before. In undertaking this Edition, we hoped from the numerous publications of the fifty years which had elapsed since 1818, from such original researches as time and opportunity might allow, and from the assistance and contributions of those acquainted with and interested in the district, and of some of the many learned and industrious antiquaries who have directed their attention to the archæology of Lancashire, to be able to correct many of these errors and irregularities, to supply many deficiencies, and to make the "History of Whalley," which, with all its defects, is so interesting and valuable, both from its subject and from the learning and talents, the exquisite taste, the lively fancy, and the admirable style of the author, a more worthy ancient history of the great and important district to which it relates.

Our success proved greater than we had ventured to anticipate. Contributions came in from all sides, assistance was gladly and freely given wherever it was asked for. The great MS. collections of the British Museum appeared to have been little used by Dr. Whitaker, and the vast stores of the public records, in his time dispersed and difficult of access, now united in a noble building and freely open to all inquirers, seemed to have been almost untouched. The additions to be made became so great, notwithstanding almost too scrupulous care in selecting our materials, that the publishers resolved to extend the work to two volumes, without increase of price, to those who had up to that period become subscribers.^a By this course the cost of production has been increased to far more than double the original estimate. The 576 pages of the Third Edition have been increased in the Fourth to 1066, the greater part of the increase consisting of new matter hitherto unpublished and almost unknown. It would be vain to suppose that we have corrected all Dr. Whitaker's errors and supplied all his deficiencies, still less that we have committed no errors of our own, or left no blanks to be filled up by future inquirers; but I may venture to say that the care and research bestowed on this Edition have added much to its trustworthiness and value. No labour has been spared throughout in making it accurate and full in all its details, however unimportant they may have appeared in themselves.

^a About three-fourths of this Edition, which consists of 750 copies, including large and small paper, has been subscribed for.

Some clearness and much space might have been gained if we had not been under the obligation of altering Dr. Whitaker's text as little as possible. I do not know that any part of the Third Edition has been omitted except the two pages of Appendix, containing the Census of the original parish of Whalley for 1801 and 1811. The additions are, in this volume as in the last, inclosed in brackets [].

When far advanced in our labours, the end of which then seemed to be much nearer than it really was, when in fact we had almost reached the middle of this Second Volume, the sad and unexpected event of the death of Mr. Nichols deprived the work of one of its Editors and left me to carry it on alone and unaided. On the 26th of August, 1873, he was in London for the last time, and came to the Reading Room of the British Museum, where he worked at the History of Whalley and other things, and invited me to visit him at Holmwood during the following week, when the Museum was to be closed. I went there on 4th September, and was grieved and surprised to find that, although no danger was apprehended, he was too ill to leave his bed or see any one. However, before I left he was so much better that we were able to work together at the History of Whalley, and to advance the several parts then in progress another stage. In short before I left he seemed to be rapidly recovering; but I never saw him again. He had frequent attacks during that month and the following; from the 3rd November, when he was able to walk from one room to another, he rapidly sank; and he died on the 14th.

During the long period in which we were working together, though our opinions frequently differed in considering the vast number of subjects which came under our notice, I feel much satisfaction in being able to say that nothing ever occurred to disturb in the least degree the harmony of our intercourse. To me his kindness and cheerfulness and gentle courtesy have endeared his recollection. His patient and scrupulous love of accuracy, his extensive and lifelong acquaintance with archæologists and all archæological subjects, his great experience in literary productions, and his consummate skill in everything relating to typography, were most valuable qualifications in editing such a work as this History. He read over and corrected every proof, as was his habit with every work he had to do with. He carried on the extensive correspondence involved by the Edition. Nearly every part of the book in each stage finally passed through his hands. He undertook the entire charge of the pedigrees as a department which he with justice considered peculiarly his own. And he looked after and paid much attention to the illustrations. Accordingly, seldom having occasion to attend to them, I knew little of the illustrations, and, except in two or three cases in which I had found some new information, not much

more of the pedigrees. Hence after his death a serious delay occurred in continuing the work, and much confusion often arose about the pedigrees and illustrations, as no one but himself fully understood them. This confusion has sometimes been irremediable, as in the case of the old plate of Holme, which, from his note in page 206, he evidently intended to insert as well as the new one, but which cannot now be found anywhere. There was also great difficulty in reassembling the materials for the work, and it is to be feared that they have not all been found, and especially that some of the valuable communications of his numerous correspondents have been altogether lost, and that, from not being fully acquainted with their names and contributions, I may not acknowledge much of the assistance received from them.

Mr. Nichols left this volume printed off to p. 256. Two sheets, pp. 255 to 272, wanted only the last corrections to be ready for press. Three sheets in various stages of progress comprised the remainder of Whalley Parish, then paged 273 to 295; but now, owing to subsequent additions, which include five new pedigrees, extending to p. 305, with the sheet pedigree of Holden of Holden, then printed in pp. 294-5; while p. 296 and a sixth sheet, pp. 297 to 304, consisted of a reprint of Dr. Whitaker's account of Blackburn, without alterations or notes, excepting some corrections of the pedigree of the rectors and a note of one line from the Inquisition of 1311. These nine pages correspond to the twenty pages 306 to 325 of the present volume.

It will be seen that Mr. Nichols's editorial care extended nearly to the end of Book VI., in which Dr. Whitaker gives a separate and detailed account of each township of the present parish of Whalley, and which was more carefully executed and more full and minute than the remainder of the work. In the parish of Blackburn he describes with the same care, minuteness, and detail, only a few favoured townships, passing over the others in a summary manner, and even dismissing several in the same sentence. The other parishes are treated still more briefly. In order therefore to give an equal amount of information, more extensive researches were required than we had considered sufficient to supplement the previous part of the book.

In the course of these researches I went over some classes of records which I had not before had opportunity to examine, especially the fines and assize rolls, and was successful in finding many new and important facts, with some curious illustrations of ancient manners, and received many copious and valuable communications, forming a considerable mass of matter which was daily increasing; while considerations of time, space, and expense, and earnest requests for the speedy publication of the work, became continually more urgent.

and pressing. Under these circumstances it seemed advisable to indulge less frequently in our usual practice of inserting charters and records at full length, and in general to give only the briefest summaries, consistent with a statement of all the essential or interesting details, without adding, except in rare cases, comment or reflection. As the work proceeded towards its close, Dr. Whitaker's deficiencies became greater and the materials increased, while time and space became more limited, and it was necessary to be very strict in the selection of new and unprinted matter, and to mention only the more important facts to be found in printed publications. Many pedigrees which would otherwise have been given had to be omitted. Some would have required special researches to make them satisfactory, but others would have been ready for immediate insertion. Among these latter were the pedigrees of several Rochdale families, which Canon Raines would have contributed from the great stores of his Lancashire MSS. But, much to my regret and disappointment, which I am sure will be shared by many readers of this History, it was necessary to exclude them. All who are interested in Lancashire history and antiquities well know the accuracy and fulness which make any work produced by him so valuable and trustworthy. The lives of the later vicars of Rochdale, which he has contributed to this Edition, show how much light he can throw on subjects relating to the parish. Yet these lives consist only of a few dates and facts, selected from his Lancashire MSS. The parish of Rochdale well deserves to be made the subject of a separate work, which no one is so competent, or so well prepared, to produce, as that distinguished archæologist, whose name and initials repeatedly occur in this volume.

The same considerations have affected the Index, which would otherwise have been more full and minute, and would have been extended to the sheet pedigrees. References will however be found to nearly every person and place, belonging to the district and its vicinity, mentioned in the course of the work. Dr. Whitaker's orthography has generally been taken as the standard, and the lists of variants occasionally given may not only obviate some difficulties, but prove interesting and suggestive. These lists contain only the forms which occur in the work, and are not intended to be exhaustive.

It has been necessary to abandon the idea of an Appendix, in which we intended to give the constantly increasing collection of new documents, and facts relating to previously printed parts of the book. It is possible that these, with some additions, may hereafter be published in a separate volume.

It has also been necessary to omit the account, which we proposed to prefix to this volume, of the principal records and other archives on which this History is chiefly

founded. Their number and variety have become too great to allow them to be described in the limited space which remains.

It may however be stated that the *Liber Loci Benedicti de Whalley*, now in the British Museum, Additional MS. 10,374, so frequently quoted in both volumes of this History, is a parchment volume of 166 folios, nearly of a square shape, being 5 inches wide by $6\frac{1}{4}$ long. Excepting a few pages stained and faded by damp, of which f. 90b, containing the Consultation referred to in the note to p. 22 of this volume, is perhaps the worst and most illegible, it is in excellent condition, and deserves to be printed entire.

The directions for reading the Scriptures and the Fathers in the Refectory, or Infirmary, at Whalley, printed in vol. i., pp. 193-199, are taken from Harl. MS. 1830, ff. 25-27 b.

Although it has not been possible to make the latter half of this volume as full and complete as I desired, seventeen new pedigrees have been added, and an examination of the notes, chiefly derived from unpublished MSS. and records, and from books almost as difficult to be met with, either from their rarity or their want of general interest, will show how much has been accomplished in illustrating and supplementing the author's work. In the First Volume 259 pages of the Third Edition are extended to 362, an increase of nearly one-third. Dr. Whitaker's survey of the present parish of Whalley occupies 181 pages in the Third Edition, but in this 305 pages. He allotted 68 pages to the other parishes; this is now increased to 212 pages.

In Book VI. a detailed life has been given of Sir Jonas Moore, of whom Dr. Whitaker confesses that he knew so little, and who is briefly mentioned in Baines's Lancashire as Sir John Jonas Moore, the Domestic Economist.

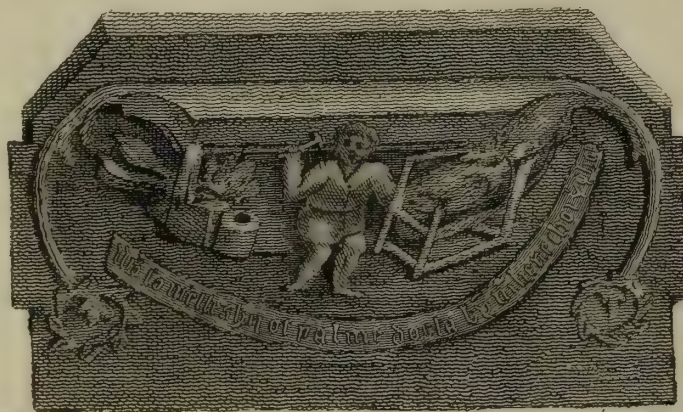
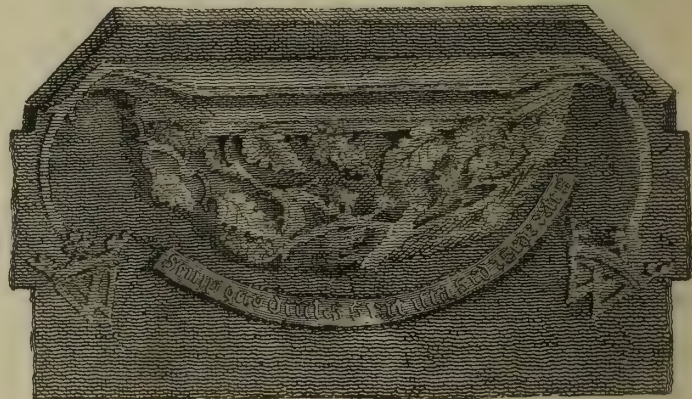
In common with the Publishers I regret the length of time occupied in completing the work. Besides the delay caused by Mr. Nichols's death, many unforeseen obstacles and difficulties have arisen, many more and greater than would be supposed by those who are unacquainted with literary work of this kind. It may, however, be remembered that the First Edition of Baines's Lancashire took no less than fourteen years for its completion.

William Langton, Esq., of the Manchester and Salford Bank, has contributed the new pedigrees of the Talbots and of Cliderou, and has revised and corrected from evidences those of Towneley of Towneley, Shuttleworth of Gawthorp, and others. His initials will be found in almost every part of the volume; and his advice and revision have effected many improvements throughout, which could not be distinctly indicated or separately enumerated.

The gentlemen whose aid and contributions were gratefully acknowledged in the Preface to the first Volume have continued to give their valuable assistance. Among these I have, in common with all who knew him, or his works, to regret the loss of Thomas Turner Wilkinson, Esq., of Burnley, F.R.A.S., one of the ablest and most accomplished of Lancashire antiquaries, and most liberal in his communications, as the frequent occurrence of his initials in this volume will sufficiently prove. Mr. William Angelo Waddington, of Burnley, has continued to send his valuable architectural notes. W. Alexander Abram, Esq., of Blackburn, whose forthcoming History of Blackburn will, from his accurate knowledge and long study of everything relating to that parish, doubtless become a standard work, has added much to the account of Blackburn and the neighbouring chapelries. Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, Cornwall, has revised the account of the Cuerdale find; which was also revised by Reginald Stewart Poole, Esq., Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, who besides kindly took the trouble to make a list of all the Cufic coins belonging to the find which are now in the British Museum. William Wilkinson, Esq., of Middlewood, Clitheroe, has given much information relating to the parish of Slaidburn. The account of Lamspring has received many additions from J. Gilbert Dolan, O.S.B., who sent valuable extracts from the MSS. at Downside, especially from Townson's *Historia Lambspringensis*, an excellent work, which, unfortunately, still remains unpublished. Henry Fletcher Rigge, Esq., of Wood Broughton, has sent many notes on Cartmel, and has revised the epitaphs in Cartmel Church; which has also been done by Mr. William Lancaster, of Cartmel. Sir Albert William Woods, F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, not only assisted with information, but very kindly gave me great facilities of research in the library of the College of Arms. My frequent and long-continued searches in the Public Record Office were much facilitated by the kindness of J. J. Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Record Office, until lately in charge of the Search Rooms, author of *The Handy Book for Verifying Dates*, by far the most complete and convenient work I know of for reducing English dates to our present computation; and by the kindness of Walford D. Selby, Esq., now Superintendent of the Literary Search Room, known to all students of Chaucer by his publication of the Chaucer Records, now in progress for the Chaucer Society. I have also to thank George Bullen, Esq., of the British Museum, where most of the work of this edition was done, long Superintendent of the Reading Room, and now Keeper of the Department of Printed Books; and Richard Garnett, Esq., the present Superintendent of the Reading Room, for frequent facilities and assist-

ance afforded during the long period of the preparation of this edition. We are indebted to William Harrison, Esq. F.S.A., for the new plate of the interior of Samlesbury, and for the woodcuts which illustrate the description of that township. William Dobson, Esq. F.S.A., of Preston; E. G. Kirwan Browne, Esq.; the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, Vicar of Molash; Charles Ferrers Raymund Palmer, O. P; A. Loftus Tottenham, Esq. Pembroke House, Guernsey, and other gentlemen have rendered valuable assistance.

PONSONBY ANNESLEY LYONS.



Descent by W. Turner.

Engraved by J. B. B. B.

Reverendo admodum in Christo Patri ac D^{no} D^{no} Gulielmo Cleaver S.T.P. Episcopo Bangoriensi hanc tabulam, sistentem Cruces Paulinianas Evangelii apud Walalegam, in eunte Saeculo Septimo, praedicati testes fortasse coevas, in observantia nec freta nec interitura testimonium, D. D. D. T. D. Whitaker.

HISTORY OF WHALLEY.

BOOK IV.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE PRESENT PARISH OF WHALLEY, BY TOWNSHIPS.

TO have considered the several townships of this great parish in alphabetical order would have been extremely inconvenient, as such an arrangement would have separated those which are united in natural character as well as civil and ecclesiastical connections, and have brought together others which have no other title to proximity. I have therefore preferred a distribution which will preserve all these connections, by dividing the parish into three great portions, which are not only strongly marked by natural features and limits, but are for the most part severally related to each other, as united either immediately under the parish church or under the same parochial chapelries. These three portions are—

1st. The Vale of Calder, anciently Calderbotham,¹ with its two forks, leading up to the sources of the Colne Water, and the Calder, properly so called.

2nd. The tract of country lying between Pendle and Ribble.

3rd. That which lies between the Calder and the Hyndeburne.

Again, the Vale of Calder will be separately considered under three subdivisions.

1st. The town of Whalley itself, together with its several dependent townships; viz. the three hamlets of Coldcoats, Henthorn, and Little Mitton, forming together one township, Pendleton, Wiswall, Read, Simonstone, Padiham, and Hapton. 2nd. The chapelry of Burnley. 3rd. That of Colne. With their several dependencies.

WHALLEY, the principal subject of this History, has been already considered in so many views, that little remains but to trace its civil history from the dissolution of the abbey, and to survey the fabric of the parish church.

The whole town and manor, consisting of 970 customary or 1,561 statute acres, was from the beginning the property of the Church; for, according to the accurate record of Domesday Book, *Ecclesia setæ. Mariæ habebat in Wallei 2 carucatas terræ quietas ab omni consuetudine*. Two carucates, the original demesnes of the deanery, and afterwards of the abbey, must have amounted to about 260 customary acres: the rest, of course, lay in

¹ Bull of Pope Nicholas IV.

common. It is a tract of unusual fertility and beauty, embosomed in woods which once encumbered¹ but now serve only to adorn it.

The descents of the two families of Assheton and Braddyll, together with a third of later date, bring the history of the town and manor of Whalley to the present day.

Richard Assheton, joint purchaser from the Crown of one moiety of the Manor and Demesnes of Whalley, was a younger son of the house of Lever; and, having acquired great wealth in the service of William Lord Burghley, purchased considerable estates in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the County Palatine of Durham, which, as he left no issue, were distributed among his collateral relatives. The family of Assheton of Lever, which branched out from that of Middleton nearly three centuries ago, became incorporated with the parent stock again by the marriage of Sir Raphe Assheton of Middleton with Anne daughter and, after the death of her three brothers, heiress of her father Sir Ralph Assheton of Whalley.

From the time at which Richard Assheton took possession of his acquirement, to the marriage of the last coheiresses of that branch with Sir Nathaniel Curzon and Mr. Lister, the Asshetons constantly lived at Whalley. In the civil wars they espoused the cause of the Parliament; and there is extant, among the records of the family, a form of acceptance by Sir Ralph Assheton the younger of the King's gracious Act of Indemnity at Breda. He had been a Member of the Long Parliament, and continued to sit as Burgess for Clitheroe after the Restoration. Of the habits of this Baronet I collect the following particulars from his own books for the year 1676. The income of the rectory, and other estates, does not appear much to have exceeded 1,000*l.* per annum, yet he kept an household of nearly 20 servants; and, when he travelled, had 13 horses and five servants. He gave 5*s.* every Sunday to the poor, in the churchyard at Whalley, besides additional sums in Lent, and many casual bounties. He clothed, annually, eight poor children at Whalley and four at Downham. He received venison from Lord Freshville at Staveley in Derbyshire, from Mr. Walmsley, Mr. Sherburne, and Mr. Talbot of Salesbury. He kept three swans; and there is a monthly charge for their bread. A pair of buck's horns, in the velvet, were brought to him from Dunkenhalth: these were an old delicacy for the table. In this year are the following entries:—

For the large Downham diamond, sent me as a present, 5*s.* 6*d.*

To Mr. Lambert of Cawton's man, that brought a present of very great troot and perch, which he had got by his own fishing in the great tarne at Mawme Moore—*sed quo jure nescio.*

X^{mas}. Given the Rossendale Players, 10*s.* It^m. Marsh the Harper, for coming on St. Stephen's Day and staying till the day after Twelfth Day, 15*s.*

Cypresses, at this time, grew in the gardens at Whalley Abbey. I have tried them, without success, at the Vicarage. In this year Sir Ralph Assheton laid out 4*l.* 12*s.* in planting oaks at Whalley and Downham. One of the tenants covenanted to plant *six* trees. Such was the scale of planting an hundred and fifty years ago!

¹ "In eodem manerio silva una leuva longa et tantundem lata." Domesday de Whalley.—The *leuva* of Domesday is supposed to have been our English mile. Out of 1,561 acres, therefore, in the Manor of Whalley, 640 were then covered with wood.

WILL OF SIR RALPH ASHTON OF WHALLEY AND DOWNHAM, BART.

Sir Ralph Ashton, co. Lancaster, Baronet, being of my wonted good health of body—my body to be interred in a vault which I have made att Downham chappell, where my first and deare wife Dorothy, daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} Nicholas Earle of Thanett Isleland, her body lodgeth. I have surrendered all my lands, &c. in Blackburne hundred to my kinsmen James Bellingham and Thos. Heber, Esq. to the use of Dame Elizth, my now wife, for her life—then to my brother Edmond Ashton and his heirs, and then to John Ashton my brother and his heirs. I have assigned my parsonage of Whalley to James Bellingham my kinsman, Thos. Heber, and John Bagshaw, Esq. on trust, to pay £60 per ann. to John Ashton my brother and £40 per ann. to my cozen Richard Ashton of Cuerdall for the use of his eldest sonne (*blk.*) Ashton my godson till he be 21. I give £4 a year towards gratifying two able orthodox ministers, other then the present incumbents att Whalley and Downham, onely for the better occasioning a fuller congregation, people being willing, for the most parte, to heare strangers rather than their owne (though perhaps better), each of them to preach a sermon upon two severall dayes, viz^t, upon the 5th of Feb. upon one of these texts, 2 Sam. 23. 5¹, or Habac. 3. 17, 18²; and at Downham, upon the day of the month it shall please God to call me from this transitory life, upon one of these texts, Job 19. 25, 26, 27³, or Coll. 3. 3, 4⁴.

To my executrix all my goods, &c. att Whalley Abbey and Downham and the outhouseings. To my brother Edmond all the pictures and mapps in the parlour (save onely that of my little sonne which hangs on the wainescott near the chimney, which I leave to my wife to have if shee desire itt, giving my brother Edmond in some convenient time a copy of itt if he desire itt, otherwise to leave him the originall), all the pictures and maps in the Gallery, but such as concerne the kindred or relations of my executrix and such others as have beene of her owne workeing if she desire them, the billiard table, the pictures in the Hall, the drincking horne with silver legges that hath a long time belonged to the house, the carved statues, pictures, &c. in the garden and walkes, all the bookes, library, and papers in my studdy at Whalley, and he to preserve it intire, the old coynes or meddalls of gold or silver in the drawers of the table in the studdy, &c. My brother-in-lawe and neare kinsman James Bellingham, Esq. and if dead my cozen and godsonne Allen Bellingham, Esq. his eldest sonne, and Mr. Thos. Heber the elder of Marton, supervisors, to each of whome I bequeath two bookes, viz. Newman his Concordance, and a Bible with the Annotations of Fulke and Rhemes decently bound. My wife executrix.

And I beseech God to bless them and theirs, and all the estates of men, and to grant peace and quietness to all the Christian world, more particularly to this parte of his church of Greate Brittain, for the spareing and effusion [*sic*] of Christian blood, that his servants may serve him with pure quiett and holy mindes to his praise and glory and their soules' comfort.

1679. With my owne hand. R. A.

Codicil. Memorandum, that whereas I have taken much paines in the progress of my life in taking and transcribing divinity notes out of several bookes and authors as I have happily mett with in my readeing, my desire is that some knoweing and diligent scholler may be ymployed seriously with leisure to peruse them all over, being in three folio bookes with parchment covers, and if anything should be found in them worthy of printing, that then some course may be taken for the publishing of them; and for my other manuscripts, bookes, or loose papers of morality or any other subject, (except those two of law notes,) and all those other severall manuscripts of ancient hands or characters with their translation, which I was att much charge of causing them to be written in secretary—my brother to have the use of them, and I desire the same schollar may alsoe peruse them, and whatever he findes in them light or scurrilous (as I doubt there is but too much), for which the good Lord in his mercy forgive me for entertaining such idle and sinfull things into my library! I desire, I say, without more adoe, he may doe me that right as to burne them without imparting them to any whomsoever. [Proved at York 19 March, 1680-1.]

¹ Although my house be not so with God; yet He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all *things*, and sure: for *this* is all my salvation, and all *my* desire, although he made *it* not to grow.

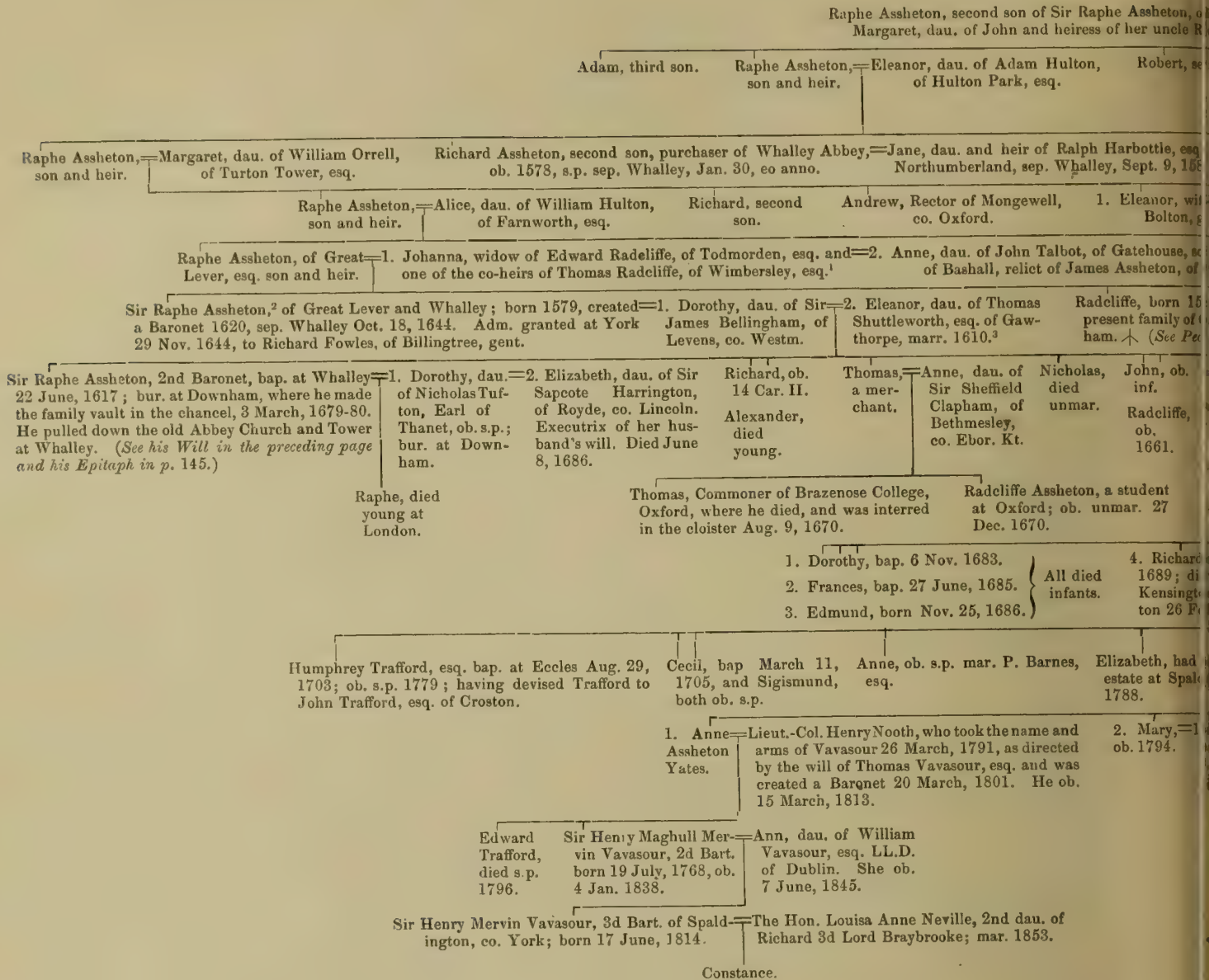
² Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither *shall* fruit *be* in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and *there shall be* no herd in the stalls: Yet I will rejoyce in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.

³ For I know that my Redeemer liveth, *et seq.*

⁴ For ye are dead, *et seq.*

PEDIGREE OF ASSHETON, OF WHALLEY

ARMS: Argent, a cross gules.



¹ There is at Townley a portrait, on board, of this lady, who seems to have been fair-complexioned and handsome. It is ascertained by the arms, which are Assheton, impaling Radcliffe of Wimborsley, quartering Radcliffe of Todmorden. Date, I think, 1580.

² This Sir Raphe Assheton sold the paternal estate of Great Lever to Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, about the year 1629. In the latter part of his life he complains of great oppression from Archbishop Laud, in breaking a lease of the Rectory of Whalley, on which account he was compelled to make a journey to London when very gouty and infirm.—*Assheton MSS.*

³ "1610, Ap^{il} 18. Rad'us Asheton de Middleton, Esq^{re}, et Elinor Shuttleworth." Reg. of Padiham.

⁴ Administration was granted at York 27 Nov. 1692, of the effects of Sir Edmund Asheton, of Whalley, Bart. to Sir John Asheton, Bart. and Sir Ralph Assheton, Bart.

BEY, AND OF LEVER, AND MIDDLETON.

ullet sable.

on, knt. and—Margaret, dau. and heiress of Adam Lever,
arton, esq. of Great Lever, esq. 6 Edw. IV.

John, fourth son.—Eleanor, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, of Masham, co. Ebor.

Eleanor Assheton, mar. William Pickering, esq. and had issue Sir John Pickering,
Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth.

oger. Alexander. Nicholas, Rector of Wichford, co. Warwick, Patricius. Margaret, wife of John Pendlebury, Anne, wife of Thomas Crompton,
M.A. of Christ Church, Oxon. of Snydall. of Prestolee.

2. Alice, wife of John Cross, 3. Elizabeth, wife of John Clapton, 4. Anne, mar. Edward, son and heir of John
of Liverpool, esq. of Sledwich, co. Durham. Braddyll, of Brockholes, esq. He ob. 4 Jac.

Thomas Talbot, Richard, progenitor of the first race of the Asshetons of—Margaret, dau. of Adam Hulton, Christiana, mar. William
on, esq. Downham. (See Pedigree in p. 121.) of the Park, esq. Banastre, of Bank, esq.

for of the Jane, born 1573, mar. Richard, son and Alice, born 17 Eliz. 1574, mar. Elizabeth, born 1575, Margaret, born Anne, born
nd Down- heir of John Towneley, of Towneley, Alex. Standish, of Duxbury, mar. George Preston, 1578; ob. un- 1578; ob.
. 121.) esq.; died at Hapton Tower 1635. esq.; ob. 21 Jac. of Holker, esq. married. unmar.

Sir Edmund Assheton, Sir John Assheton, 4th Catherine, dau. of Sir Henry Anne, mar.—Sir Raphe Assheton, of Middle- Thomas—Jane—Peter
3rd Baronet, born Baronet, born 1621; Fletcher, of Hutton, co. 1650; bur. ton, Baronet; bapt. at Middle- Owen, ob. Bold,
1620, of Gray's Inn, died at Lower Hall, Cumb. relict of Thomas Nov. 2, ton 9th July, 1626; created of Con- 23 of
barrister-at-law; sep. Gisburne, June 9th, a Baronet 1660; M.P. for Clitheroe; ob. 23 April, 1665, esq. 17 esq.
Whalley October 31, 1692, s.p.⁴ burne.⁵ esq.; died May 25, 1676, Middle- bur. at Middleton. C. II.

Sir Raphe Assheton, of Middleton, son and heir, born Feb. 11, 1651; Mary,⁷ dau. and heiress of Thomas Vavasour, of Spaldington, esq.; bur. at (See B
5th Baronet, who took possession of Whalley Abbey, as heir in tail, Middleton 1694. He mar. 2. Mary, dau. of Rob. Hyde, of Denton, esq. at overleaf.)
June 11, 1697;⁶ ob. 4 May and bur. at Middleton 10 May, 1716. Denton chapel, 30 July, 1696. She ob. 11 and bur. 15 Jan. 1725. Reg. Bk.

Assheton, bap. 20 May, Anne,⁸ eldest dau. bap. at Middleton 21 July, Humphrey Mary Assheton, bap. May, Sir Nathaniel Catherine, mar. at Mid-
father's life-time, s.p. at died 1730. Enjoyed her mother's estate of Trafford, of 1695; mar. at Middle- Curzon, Bart. dleton 27 Nov. 1716, to
and was bur. at Middle- Spaldington by a decree in Chancery. esq. ton 19 Feb. 1716-17; ob. of Kedleston, Thomas Lister, of Ar-
1776, æt. 81. 1776, æt. 81. co. Derby. noldsbiggin, esq.

er's—Maile (or Maghull) Nathaniel, created Assheton Curzon, created Lord—Esther, only dau. and heir—2. Dorothy, sister to—3. Anne Margarette, sister
ied Yates, esq. of Mag- Lord Scarsdale Curzon 1794, Viscount Curzon of William Hanmer, of the Richard, 1st Earl to Sir William Meredith,
hull, ob. 1757. 1761. † 1802. Fenns, esq. Grosvenor. Baronet.⁹

pinall,=2. Henry 3. Catharina-Eleonora Penn Assheton—Sophia Charlotte, eldest dau. Assheton, born 1771. Charlotte, mar.
nt-at- Aspinwall, Yates, mar. Robert Curzon, died of Richard Earl Howe, Robert, mar. Henrietta-Anne, 1799, Dugdale
anden esq. of Campbell, esq. of in 1797. whom she succeeded as Baroness Howe, of Langar; Baronesse de la Zouche. † 1799, Dugdale
Reedley. Ayrshire. † died 1836. Elizabeth, died 1859. vale, esq. M.P.

George-Augustus-William Marianne, Leicester, Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe, born
Curzon, born in 1788; born 1790, born 1792; in 1796, owner of Whalley Abbey; suc-
died Jan. 6, 1805. died 1820. died 1793. ceeded as Baron and Viscount Curzon
1820; created Earl Howe 1821, died 1870.

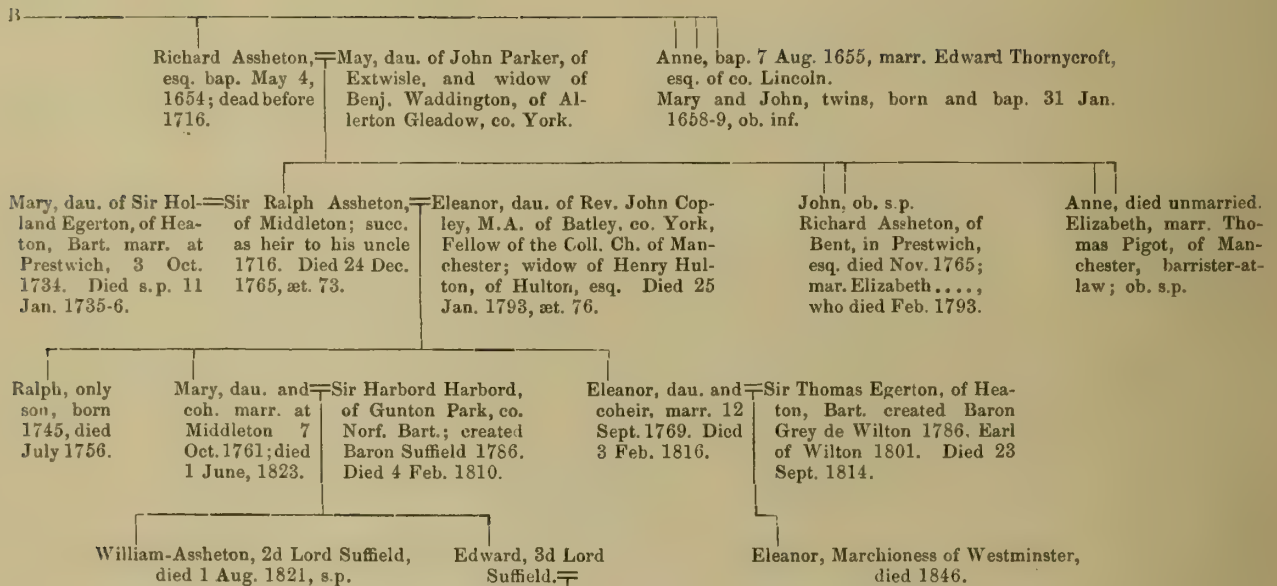
⁵ 20 Jan. 1697-8, the will of Sir John Asheton, of Lower Hall, Gisburne, was proved at York by Thomas Lister, esq. sole executor. His epitaph at
Gisburne is printed in Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 34.

⁶ This Sir Ralph Assheton[†] was M.P. for Liverpool, and afterwards for the county of Lancaster. Aug. 31 1697, a grant of the effects of Sir Ralph
Asheton, of Whalley, left unadministered, was made to Sir Raphe Asheton, Bart. his nephew, at York.

⁷ A fine portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Mary (Vavasour) wife of Sir Ralph Assheton, 5th Baronet, is in the possession of Sir Henry M. Vavasour, Bart.

⁸ She is named "Mary Ashton, eldest daughter of Sir Ralph Ashton, of Middleton," in the register of marriages at Eccles.

⁹ Widow of Barlow Trecothick, esq. Lord Mayor of London.



PEDIGREE OF BRADDYLL.

(With additions from Flower's Visitation of Lancashire 1567 and Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS. Vol. XIII. pp. 117-124.)

ARMS: Argent, a cross lozengy vert, over all a bend gobonated ermine and azure.

CREST: a brock.

MOTTO: Cognoies toy meme.

Roger de Bradhull, by deeds *sans* date, but temp. Hen. II.¹

2. Johanna, 2nd dau. = Richard Bradhull, vix. = 1. Margaret, dau. of Sir William of temp. Edw. IV. Harrington, of Hornby, K.G. s.p.

John Braddyll = Emma, dau. of William Pollard, of Billington. William, a clerk.

Edward Braddyll, ob. May 1, 1553. = Jennet, daugh. of Robert Crombock, of Clerkhill. William. Bernard. Richard. Henry. Occur in a deed dated 36 Hen. VIII. Lanc. MSS. Vol. XIII. p. 118.

Bernard, a natural son. John Braddyll,² sep. Nov. 18, 1578; mar. set. dated May 2, 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. = Jennet, dan. of John Forster, of Whalley. Margery, mar. Mr. John Chatburn, liv. 1575.

1. Helen, dau. of = Edward = 2. Anne, dau. of Richard = Dorothy, dau. and coheir of 1. Jennet, mar. Uhtred Morley, of Brad- Henry Starkie, of Brad- Ralph Assheton, of Lever, esq. Mr. Thomas Catterall, of Mit- hill; 38 Hen. VIII.; liv. 1575. Aighton, by whom dyll,³ of Lever, esq. ton, and widow of Mr. Robert he had John, ob. son and nupt. August 6, 1554; sep. Dec. 29, 1586. Whal- Sherburne, 3rd son of Thomas ley Reg. She mar. for her 3rd husband Mr. John Whipp. Lanc. MSS. Vol. XIII. p. 118. inf.; Katharine, heir, sep. 29, 1586. Whal- 3. Ann, mar. 1, John Chewe, of Park- head; 2, Thos. Southworth, of Highfield, near Lancaster, gent. mar. Gilbert Law, of Nethertown in Oct. 6, 1607.

John Braddyll, son and heir, the first of Portfield, sep. Jan. 8, 1615. = Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Thomas Brockholes, of Claigh-ton; bur. at Whalley, May 7, 1639. 2. Richard, s.p. 3. Edward, a priest. 4. Ralph. 5. Cuthbert. 6. Gilbert. 7. Thomas. 8. Bernard. These eight sons all liv- ing in 1567. Dorothy, married Mr. John Talbot, of Carr. Lettice, married Mr. John Nowell, of Read, sep. 26, 1575; 2nd, Mr. Covell. Anne, mar. 1, Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Southworth, of Highfield, 2, Mr. Tho. Fisher. Jennet, married Thomas Brockholes, of Claigh-ton, sep. June 15, 1578.

Edward, died un- mar. at Oxford, v.p. 1. Millicent, dau. of John Talbot, of Bashall, esq. sep. May 23, 1620. John Braddyll, son and heir, bapt. at Whalley, Sept. 19, 1599; sep. April 5, 1655, in the church. 2. Margaret, dau. of Mr. John Crombock, of Wiswall; bur. in the church Aug. 3, 1643. Thomas, unmar.; buried April 3, 1633, at Whalley. 3. Alice, mar. 1, Richard Townley, of Barnside, esq. died 1630; 2, Christopher Towneley, of Moorhiles and Carr Hall, gent. the antiquary, 7th son of Rich. Towneley of Towneley, esq. 4. Dorothy, mar. Thos. Vavasour, of Weston, co. York, esq. 1. Anne, eldest dau. died *ante* 1613. 2. Joan and nine other children, who died young or un- married.

John, slain in the civil wars at Thornton in Craven, bur. at Whal- ley July 27, 1643. Thomas Braddyll, esq. son and heir, bapt. 1621; sep. May 30, 1706, at. 84. Jane, dau. and coheir of Mr. Edw. [or Wm.] Rishton, of Dun- nishope; mar. 1655; died Feb. 1697. Edward, 2nd son. Margaret, dau. of George Halsted, of Bank House, Burnley, gent. Millicent, 3rd dau. married Tempest Slinger, of Dunning, co. York, esq. Roger, 3rd son, a mer- chant in London, ob. Nov. 1684. (note ⁵) John, ob. young. 1. Elizabeth, mar. John, son of John Brockholes, of Claigh-ton, esq. 2. Dorothy, s.p. 3. Lettice, mar. Thomas Greenfield, gent. 5. Alice, ob. young.

John Braddyll, of Braddyll, Brockholes, and Portfield, esq. son and heir, born 1659; ob. March 3, 1727-8; bur. at Ulverstone. Sarah, 2nd dau. and ultimately sole heir of Miles Dodding, esq. of Conishead Priory; ob. April 19, 1744, at. 78; bur. at Ulverstone. Thomas, eldest son, bapt. Sept. 30, 1663; died Feb. 22, 1672; bur. at Whal- ley. Jane, 2nd dau. bapt. at Whalley Jan. 27, 1657; mar. Alexander Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, esq. Anne, 1st dau. died Aug. 12, 1732, aged 77; bur. at Whalley. Alice, bapt. Nov. 19, 1661, at Whalley; died Sept. 15, 1743, aged 82. Roger Braddyll, esq. bur. at Whalley, Mar. 8, 1718, having mar. Mary, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Smith, esq. and widow of Sir John Goldsborough.

Dodding, esq. son and heir, bapt. 1688; ob. inf. Dodding Braddyll, esq. son and heir; ob. Dec. 31, 1748, at. 49; buried at Woodford, Essex. Mary, dau. of Capt. Samuel Hyde, of London; ob. 1771; buried at Woodford. Jane, unmar. Margaret, 2nd dau. mar. Jan. 23, 1727-8. Christopher Wilson, esq. of Bardsey Hall. Thomas Braddyll, esq. Governor of Fort William in Bengal; ob. unmar. 1747, at. 55. John, a West Indian merchant, bapt. in 1695; ob. 1753. Had issue.

1. Roger Braddyll, eldest son, ob. March 15, 1726-7, at. 7 years. 2. Robert, 2nd son, ob. at. 15 years. 3. Thomas Braddyll, esq. son and heir, ob. s.p. July 25, 1776, having devised his estates to his cousin Wilson Gale. Sarah, eldest dau. and coheir, born 1720; ob. Oct. 10, 1774. John Gale, esq. of Whitehaven.

Wilson Gale, of Conishead Priory, who took the name of Braddyll by sign manual Aug. 15, 1776, = Jane, dau. of Thomas Gale, and sold the Whalley estate to Sir James Whalley Smyth Gardiner, of Clerkhill, Bart. esq. of Whitehaven.

[See Burke's Landed Gentry, edit. 1843, p. 134.]

For Notes to this Pedigree see p. 4.

Notes to Pedigree of Braddyll.

¹ See West's History of Furness, p. 206, where all that is said of the name of Breddale belongs to another family. [Some other generations of Braddyll earlier than the present pedigree are given in Flower's Visitation of Lancashire 1567 (Chetham Soc. 1870), p. 27, and in Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS.]

² This John Braddyll was not only joint grantee of Whalley Abbey from the Crown, but he also trafficked in the unsafe commodity of abbey lands to a very great amount; so that, among the MSS. of his family, an whole volume, No 57, is filled with transcripts of these grants alone. The following is a short abstract of the premises so conveyed, most of which he appears to have retailed out again: Certain messuages, lands, and tenements, in Bowland and Craven, but belonging to the Abbeyes of Kirkstall and Whalley—certain lands and tenements in Castleton and Wiswall belonging to the latter, 37 Hen. VIII.—then, the manor of Barnside, late belonging to the monastery of Pontefract—certain tenements and free rents belonging to the Abbey of Cockersand—all the lands in Clayton and Harwood belonging to the Abbey of Whalley—certain lands in Downham and Read belonging to the same, 36 Hen. VIII.: consideration for these last, 93*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—certain lands in Marsden, parcel of the manor of Bernsete—12 messuages, and other small parcels of land in Wiswall, belonging to the Abbey of Whalley—all the lands belonging to the said monastery in Witton—again, the manors of Extwisle and Briercliff, late belonging to the Abbey of Newbo, com. Linc. cons. 220*l.* 10*s.*—certain lands in Aysgarth, com. Ebor. belonging to the Preceptory of Mount St. John, in eod. com.—certain lands in Kirkham belonging to the Abbey of Vale Royal—others in Holcombe and Tottington, to the Priory of Monk Bretton—one salt-pit, and divers lands in Northwich, belonging to the Priory of Norton and the Abbey of Vale Royal, 38 Hen. VIII.—besides many lands in Craven belonging to Sir Stephen Hammerton, *de alta proditione attincto*.

John Braddyll was buried in the north aisle of Whalley church, near the grave of abbot Paslew. His unexecuted and holograph will, dated May 31, 1575, proved Sept 1, 1599 (qu. 1579?), is remarkable for the injunctions it contains to his son and grandson to be good stewards of the wealth he had acquired, "for the moste parte of the landes that I doe leyve unto them was geven and came to me by a special gifte and sufferance of Almightye God without any deserte of me at all, by reason of byinge and sellinge of landes that I bought of Kinge Henry the Eighte, and thereby gaite (got) gaines to the intente that I shold distribute to the poore and be myself for a comon welth and all my succession likewise." See the Chetham Society's volume li. p. 109. He was frequently employed by Burghley and Mildmay to survey what had become Crown Lands, and clearly possessed their confidence. On the 10th April, 1578 (the year of his death), he wrote to them from Whalley, that he had made a survey of Kendal Castle, which was rapidly diminishing in value and in a short time would be a mass of ruins. Lanc. MSS. Vol. XLVIII.

³ In 1604 Edward Braddyll esq. was Clerk of the county palatine of Lancaster, and his Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods beyond Trent belonging to the Duchy.

⁴ In 1606 John Braddyll esq. had a reversion of the office of Receiver of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmerland granted to him by the Crown for life. He acted in this office in 1609.

⁵ Buried in the church of the Old Jewry, Nov. 7th, 1684, when Dr. Symon Patrick preached the funeral sermon.—Braddyll MSS.

⁶ "This lady was one of the beauties of the time; a print of her celebrated portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1788 proves that neither Miss Kemble, Mrs. Abington, Lady Coventry, nor even the Duchess of Hamilton, had a sweeter woman's face than hers." (Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua, vol. ii. p. 525.)

We have now deduced our account of the two flourishing families who seated themselves upon the rich domains of the Abbey of Whalley to the present time, a deduction which may serve to confront the many striking facts adduced by Sir Henry Spelman¹ and his superstitious followers of the last century in proof of their favourite doctrine that ecclesiastical lands, in the hands of laymen, became a curse to their owners. For here is an instance of two opulent families who have retained possession of this unblest inheritance for a longer period than their monkish predecessors. One of these, in all human probability, may continue in possession of their moiety for generations to come; and the other have been compelled to alienate theirs from a cause which operates in the present day, with equal force, upon property never consecrated to the service of religion.

¹ See his celebrated Treatise, *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*, and his singular account of many considerable families in the county of Norfolk which were supposed to have entailed a curse upon their posterity by the acquisition of abbey-lands. If this hypothesis needed any confutation, it might be found in the flourishing house of Russell, which was elevated above the fortune of ordinary gentry only by the abbey domains of Thorney, Woburn, and Tavistock. [And yet in our own day every vestige of the abbey lands of Whalley and Conishead with all their accretions have passed away from the Braddylls like a dream, and the Asshetons have long ceased to have any share in "this unblest inheritance." F. R. R.]

The Emblazonment of the Arms in the Painted Window of Whalley Church.

[From Gregson's *Fragments of Lancashire*, 1816, with corrections.]

The ornamental paintings in the Window are various. Next to Dr. Whitaker's coat of arms, near the top of the Window, is the Rebus of ASHTON, an *ash* in a *tun*; and on the opposite side is that of BOLTON, a *bolt* in a *tun*. The four Apostles are in the four central compartments. At the top of the compartment on the left is the Lancastrian Rose, crowned, upon an azure quatrefoil; and corresponding, on the right, is the Portcullis, crowned, on an azure ground.

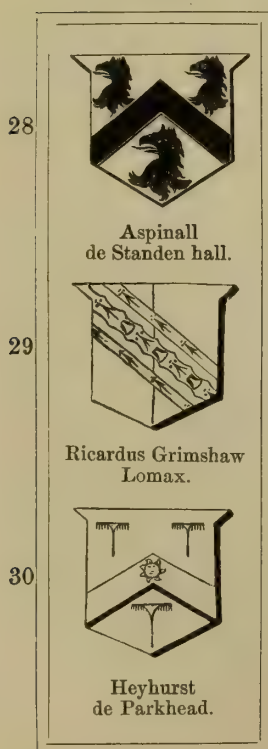
Under the Red Rose are
two labels, inscribed { *Laudate Dominum.*
Iustus es Domine.

Under the Portcullis are
other two labels, inscribed { *Iustus es. Pie bibamus.*
In te Domine sperabi.

with a branch and White Rose on one side, and a Pomegranate on the other.

- A 1. THOMAS D. WHITAKER, LL.D. Vicarius de Whalley, Sable, three masles argent.
- B 2. EPISCOPUS CESTRENSIS; arms for Dr. George Henry Law, Ermine, on a bend engrailed, between two cocks gules, three martlets pierced or.
3. HENRICUS DE LACY, Com. Linc. olim Dns. de Blackburnshire, Or, a lion rampant purple.
4. ABBATIA DE WHALLEY, Gules, three whales haurient or, in the mouth of each a crosier of the last.
5. ARCHIEP. CANTUAR. patronus ecclesiæ; arms of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton; Argent, a canton sable.
6. DUCessa DE BUCCLEUCH, Dna. de Blackburnshire; arms of Montague, Argent, three fusils in fess gules within a bordure sable; quartering Monthermer, Or, an eagle displayed vert.
7. CURZON de Whalley Abbey, Argent, a bend sable, thereon three martlets of the field, a crescent for difference.
8. TOWNLEY DE TOWNLEY, ex Decanis de Whalley oriund.; Argent, a fess sable, in chief three mullets of the last.
9. PARKER DE BROWSHOLM, Forestarius de Bowland; Vert, a chevron between three stag's heads caboshed or.
10. ASHTON Dns. DE DOWNHAM, Argent, a mullet sable, pierced or.
11. BANASTRE Dns. DE ALTHAM, Argent, a cross fleury sable, a flesh-pot in the dexter chief point of the last.
12. BEAUMONT Dns. DE MITTON PARVA, Gules, a lion rampant within an orle of crescents argent.
13. CLAYTON Dns. DE BARNSIDE, Argent, on a bend sable cotised gules three roses or, impaling Townley of Barnside, with a crescent for difference.
14. NOWELL NUP. Dns. DE READ, Argent, three covered cups sable.
15. STARKIE DE HUNTROYD, Dns. de Merlay Mag. Argent, a bend betwixt six storks sable.
16. WELD Dns. DE WISWELL, Azure, a fess nebulé between three crescents ermine.
17. WHALLEY DE CLERKHILL, Dns. dim. man. de Whalley, Argent, three whale's heads erased, lying fessways, sable, two and one.
18. BRADDYL OLIM DE PORTFIELD, Argent, a cross lozengé vert, over all a bend goboné ermine and azure.
19. CUNLIFFE DE WYKCOLLER, olim de Cunliffe, Sable, three conies current argent.
20. HALSTED DE ROWLEY, Gules, an eagle displayed ermine, beaked and legged or, a chief chequé or and azure.
21. HARGREAVES DE BANK, Per pale nebulé or and azure, a fesse ermine, fretty gules, between three stags in full course counterchanged of the field.
22. HARGREAVES DE ORMEROD, same as 21, and on an escocheon of pretence Ormerod as 24.
23. HOLDEN DE HOLDEN, Sable, a fesse between two chevrons ermine; above the fesse, and under the upper chevron, a covered cup or.
24. ORMEROD DE ORMEROD, Or, three bars gules, in chief a lion passant of the second.
25. PARKER DE ALCANCOTES, same as No. 9, a crescent for difference.
26. STARKIE DE TWISTON, same as No. 15, a crescent for difference.
27. WHITAKER DE SIMONSTONE, same as Dr. Whitaker, A No. 1.

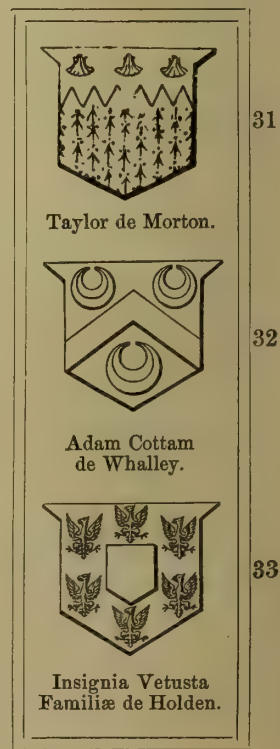
Lancet Window.



ARMS IN TWO LANCET WINDOWS.

28. ASPINALL DE STANDEN HALL, Or, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased sable.
29. RICARDUS GRIMSHAW LOMAX, of Clayton Hall, Party per pale or and sable, a bend engrailed and cotised ermine, charged with three escallops gules.
30. HEYHURST DE PARKHEAD, Argent, a chevron azure charged with a sun or, between three hay-rakes proper.
31. TAYLOR DE MORTON, Ermine, upon a chief sable three escallops or.
32. ADAM COTTAM DE WHALLEY, Gules, a chevron between three crescents argent.
33. Insignia Vetusta Familiæ de HOLDEN, Argent, an escocheon within an orle of six eagles displayed gules.

Lancet Window.

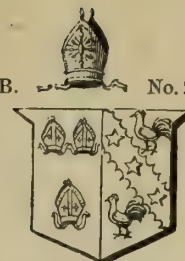


A. No. 1.



Thomas D. Whitaker, LL.D.
Vicarius de Whalley.

B. No. 2.



Episcopus Cestrensis.
Dr. George H. Law.

3



Henricus de Lacy,
Com. Linc. olim Dns.
de Blackburnshire.

Abbatia de Whalley.



8



Townley de Townley,
ex decanis de Whalley
oriun.



Parker de Browsholm,
Forestarius de Bow-
land.



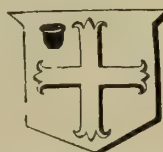
Archiep. Cantuar.
Patronus Ecclesiae,
Dr. C. M. Sutton.



Asheton Dns. de
Downham.



Ducessa de Buccleuch,
Dna. de Blackburn-
shire.



Banastre Dns. de
Aitham.



Curzon, de Whalley
Abbey.

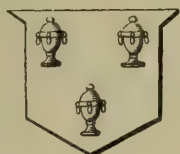


Beaumont Dns. de
Mitton parva.

13



Clayton Dns. de
Barnside.



Nowell nup. Dns.
de Read.



Starkie de Huntroyd
Dns. de Merlay mag.



Weld Dns. de
Wiswell.



Whalley de Clerkhill
Dns. dim. man. de
Whalley.

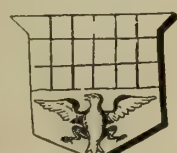
18



Braddyl olim de
Portfield.



Cunliffe de
Wykoller, olim de
Cunliffe.



Halsted de Rowley.

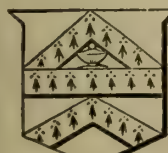


Hargreaves de Bank.



Hargreaves de
Ormerod.

23



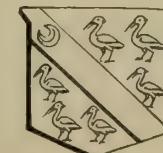
Holden de Holden.



Ormerod de Ormerod.



Parker de Alcan-
cotes.



Starkie de Twiston.



Whitaker
de Simonstone.

7

12

17

22

27

THE CHURCH OF WHALLEY.

An account of the Vicarage, and a catalogue of the Vicars of this Church, having already been given, it only remains to notice the fabric, of which the different parts are of very different periods.¹ The oldest parts of the church now remaining (for of the original structure, the *Alba Ecclesia subtus Legh*, it is almost superfluous to say there are no vestiges,) are [portions of the inner porch-doorway, and] the columns of the north aisle, cylindrical, but not massy, and therefore considerably later than the Conquest. [The details² display the peculiarities of the transition from Norman to Early-English, especially in the doorway, and date about 1180. The choir comes next in point of antiquity, and is a very good example of the Early-English period—a style which is but poorly represented in this part of the country.] It would probably be erected at the earlier part of the incumbency of Peter de Cestria [about 1220]. [There are eight lancet windows in the choir, three to the north and five to the south; their jambs are deeply splayed internally, and finished with an inner arch springing from small corbels. The buttresses are perpendicular on the face, and project but slightly from the wall. They are encircled by a string-course, which is continued under the window sills. They differ very little from the genuine Norman pilaster but in the termination, which is of the common gabled form of the date assigned. The south door has a simple arched head and dripstone. The three lancet lights, which generally occupied the east end of churches of this period,³ have been replaced by a large window of Perpendicular character (an insertion of the fifteenth century). Its five lights contain the armorial bearings of numerous local families, which are fully illustrated in the accompanying Plate. To the south of the altar the ancient piscina and credence table remain, deeply recessed in the wall, the latter covered with a trefoil arch. Here are also three sedilia for the officiating priests, their simple arched canopies supported on small cylindrical columns with moulded caps and bases. The tower,⁴ with its arched doorway and traceried windows, is a work of the middle of the fifteenth century—the windows to the aisles and clerestory are mostly insertions of a somewhat later date. The pillars of the south aisle are octagonal.] The

¹ [A south-east view of Whalley Church is given in Plate IV. of Mr. Wm. Angelo Waddington's "Architectural Sketches on the Calder and Ribble in and around Whalley" (1870).

² [Dr. Whitaker's description of the architecture is now corrected and amplified by Mr. W. A. Waddington.]

³ [Still existing at Ribchester: see Mr. Waddington's view of that church.]

⁴ [In the tower is a peal of six bells. By a fire, which burst out in the steeple during the night of the 25th Feb. 1856, during a hard frost, the old peal of bells was greatly damaged, and the venerable fabric itself narrowly saved by building up with bricks the door opening into the nave. The old bells had experienced many vicissitudes. In 1737 we find from a petition of the Rev. W. Johnson, the vicar, and the churchwardens of the parish of Whalley, to the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, bart., Sir Darcy Lever, knight, and the rest of the gentry and landowners within the parish of Whalley and its neighbourhood, that "there were formerly four bells in the steeple of the said church" (one seems to have been taken down), which being given and hung (as it is supposed) "at so many different times" were always very untunable: that the said bells were "much too large and unweildy for the uses of the parish church, and are now in a ruinous condition:" that "one of them is burst and quite useless, and two of the other three cannot be rung; so that there is only one bell for all occasions, which is not only inconvenient but a scandal to so large and wealthy a parish and mother church of such antiquity and renown. Your petitioners therefore pray that

hearth of the vestry is a very ancient grave-stone, with a border of foliage; and an inscription, of which I was, with some difficulty, enabled to recover the following remains, apparently part of an hexameter and pentameter line:—

QVI. M̄E. PLASMASTI. TV.
Op. SIT. VT EXCLVSA. T̄E.

The form of these letters is of the time of Edward I.; and the tomb may, with equal probability, be referred to Peter de Cestria the last Rector, or to Thurstan de Cestria the first Prior; the latter of whom is known to have been interred before the altar of Our Lady, within a few yards of the place where the stone now lies.

The only known memorial of a vicar of this church is the following inscription, upon a brass plate, fixed in the wall above the altar:—

Huic subsunt cippo exuviæ reverendi Dni. STEPHANI GEY, Vicarii de Whalley, qui annos plus minus triginta pastoris evangelici hac in parochia munere egregie functus est; ejusque vitæ probe peractæ exitus etiam pius et placidus respondit. Occubuit 8vo die Oct. 1693.

Placed against the north wall of this choir is a modern monument:—

Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, wife of JAMES WHALLEY, esq. of Clerk Hill, near this place, who died Sept. 8th, 1785, in the 24th year of her age. She was second daughter of the Rev. Richard Assheton, D.D. Warden of the collegiate church of Manchester, and Rector of Middleton, in this county,

you would take the matter into your serious consideration, and enter into a liberal subscription." The following is a list of the subscribers who responded to this appeal:—

Nath ^l Curzon	.	.	.	20	0	0	P. Starkie	.	.	.	.	3	3	0
Darcy Lever	.	.	.	3	3	0	Thos. Whitaker	.	.	.	.	1	1	0
Thomas Lister	.	.	.	3	3	0	Rich ^d Assheton	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
Robt. Shuttleworth	.	.	.	3	3	0	Will. Atherton	.	.	.	.	1	1	0
W. Towneley	.	.	.	1	1	0	Robt. Hayhurst	.	.	.	.	2	2	0
D. Braddyll	.	.	.	10	0	0	Alexander Nowell	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
Thos. Whalley	.	.	.	10	0	0								

These subscriptions, together with an assessment upon the parishioners, made up the sum of 90*l.* for which Mr. Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast six new bells, which weighed 55 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. The mottoes on those bells which suffered from the late fire were:—

- 1st. Incipe Musa prior.
- 2nd. Paulo majora Canamus.
- 3rd. Venite, exultemus Domino.
- 4th. Thos. Mears, of London, fecit 1823.
- 5th. Gloria in altissimis Deo.
- 6th. Disce cum sono mori, cum pulpita Vivere.

The late bells weighed 46 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. The new ones weigh 56 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. The weight of the tenor is 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 23 lbs. The tenor bell has enchased upon it a coat of arms, but no crest: "Gloria in excelsis Deo. L. G. N. Starkie de Huntroyde." The fifth bell has the following: "John Taylor de Moreton." The fourth has: "Sing we merrily to God our Strength," "Samuel Brooks and William his son." The third has: "Rev^s. G. M. Whalley, de Clerkhill, 1855." The second has: "Richard Fort, de Readhall, 1855." The first has: "Rev^s. R. N. Whitaker, Vicarius de Whalley, 1855." (Communicated by the Rev. R. N. Whitaker.)]

by Mary his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Wm. Halls, Esq. of Popes, in the county of Hertford.¹

Here sleeps Eliza ! let the marble tell
 How young, how sudden, and how dear she fell ;
 How blest and blessing in the nuptial tie,
 How form'd for every gentle sympathy !
 Her life, by heaven approv'd, by earth admir'd,
 Amidst the brightest happiness expir'd ;
 And left an husband fix'd in grief to mourn,
 Widow'd of all her virtues, o'er her urn ;
 Yet, while he feels and bends beneath the rod,
 Meek Resignation lifts his eye to God,
 And shews within the blest eternal sphere
 The partner of his bosom sainted there :
 He bows, and breathes, so Faith has train'd her son,
 " Great Sovereign of the world, Thy will be done ! "

Since the first edition of this work, another monument, by Westmacott, has been erected immediately beside the former, and is thus inscribed :—

Near this place are deposited the remains of Sir JAMES WHALLEY SMYTH GARDINER, of Clerk Hill, Baronet, who died August the 21st, 1805, in the 56th year of his age. He was the third son of Robert Whalley, M.D. by Grace his wife, only child of Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, brother of Sir Brocas Gardiner, of Roche Court, in the county of Hants. As a Christian, he was faithful, zealous, and charitable ; as a Husband and Parent, kind and affectionate ; as a Friend, sincere ; as a Subject, true to his Country ; and as a Magistrate, judicious and impartial. Deeply sensible of their loss, his Widow and Children erected this Monument as a tribute of their regret for departed worth.

[A monument to the Author of this History was placed on the north side of the chancel in 1842. It is a handsome tomb of Caen stone, sustaining a cumbent effigy by Smith of Gloucester Place, London. The inscription will be found with the memoir prefixed to the first volume.]

It has already been observed that a part of the stalls of the abbey have fortunately been removed into this choir, to which they are so awkwardly adapted as sufficiently to prove that it is not their original situation. They are eighteen in number.² The canopies, though not highly adorned, are very light and elegant. On the Miserere of the abbot's stall,³ now occupied by a far inferior personage (the Vicar), is a wreath of vine, enriched with clusters of grapes, emblems of the plenty and good cheer attached to his office, and underneath the initials of Abbot William Whalley, with this jingling hexameter : *Semper gaudentes sint ista sede sedentes*. Opposite is the prior's stall,³ on which is a very ludicrous sculpture ; a satyr, armed with a club and covered with rough hair, in the posture of supplication, and weeping oaken tears, before a pert broad-faced girl who is evidently laughing at his suit [the motto is in old French, *Penses molt Et p'le; poy*, " Think much : and say little "]. In the corner beyond appears a grave bearded man, with

¹ [This epitaph was written by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Master of Clitheroe School.]

² [Now twenty-two: see p. 13, note.]

³ Engraved in the Plate, figs. 7, 8.

his sword and buckler cast away, kneeling with uplifted hands before a female, who is beating him about the head with a ladle. These, perhaps, might be intended to console the monks for the privations of love and marriage.¹ In the corresponding angle to the south is the whimsical carving of a man shoeing a goose,² with this verse :—

¹ [Stalls in the choirs of ancient churches were usually furnished with seats, which turned up on hinges, and when turned up presented a smaller seat, or ledge, for the more infirm to rest upon when standing—and for that reason were termed with us *misereres*, by the French *misericordes* and *patiences*: see Ducange, *voc. Formula et Misericordia*. The ledges were bracketed by grotesque figures, or other decorative carvings, placed to be viewed when the seats were turned up and stood vacant; and such carvings were of secular as well as sacred subjects,—frequently caricatures, or satires upon religious or domestic life. They still exist in a large number of our great churches where the ancient woodwork has been preserved. Those in Worcester cathedral are just now (1871) being refixed, after having been thoroughly cleaned and repaired under the care of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. See seven of the *miserere* carvings at Worcester engraved in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England*, Pl. xcvi. and six of those at Great Malvern, *ibid.* Pl. ci.: the entire arrangement, with a characteristic carving of merry-makers, is shown in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, edit. 1840, Pl. lxxxv., from All Souls' chapel, Oxford. There is an essay by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. on the usual range of these designs, in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, 1848, (reprinted in his *History of Ludlow*, 8vo. 1852, pp. 471—485,) founded upon the examples at Gloucester, Hereford, Ludlow, Minster in the Isle of Thanet, Stratford upon Avon, Winchester, and Worcester: Mr. Wright shews them to have been suggested in part by the romances of the middle ages, and the works on natural history termed *Bestiaria*. Another essay on this subject, including a description of sixty examples in Norwich cathedral, by the Rev. Richard Hart, appeared in the *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iv. pp. 234—252 (accompanied by etchings from six of the most remarkable); and a series equally numerous, remaining in the church of Boston, has been lately described by the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope in the *Journal of the Associated Architectural Societies*, 1870. At Lincoln there is a very finely carved series, of the period of Edward III. See also the *Histories of St. Katharine's* by the Tower, by Ducarel and Nichols, and of *St. Mary Overies* by Taylor; and Milner's *Winchester*, ii. 37. The very interesting series in the cathedral at Rouen was engraved and described by M. Langlois. Inscriptions are rare: indeed, I have not yet found any but these at Whalley. J. G. N.]

² Engraved in the Plate, fig. 9. [In one of the stalls of Beverley minster there is another carving of this quaint fancy; and in York minster, in a series of grotesque carvings on the capitals in the north aisle of the western portion of the choir, executed circa 1385, is a third example of the same subject. See *Guide to York Cathedral*, by Poole and Hugall, 4to. pp. 109, 110. The couplet on the Whalley stall is very nearly repeated in *The Parliament of Byrdis*:—

And who wyl smatter what euery man doose
Maye go helpe to shoo the goose.

where Mr. Hazlitt the editor quotes Occleve and Skelton for the like proverbial expression. These lines also occur in a fragment of the time of Henry VI. (*Early English Poems*, Philol. Soc. p. 144.)

For whoso chateryt lyke a py,
And tellethe alle that he herethe and seethe,
He schalle be put owte of company,
And scho the gose, thus wysdom us lere the.

At a later date John Heywood repeats the proverb in his *Dialogue*, &c. part ii. chap. iii.

Who medleth in all thyng, maie shooe the goslyng;

and he presents this epigram upon it: *Of common medlers*:—

He that medleth with all thyng, may shooe the goslyng:
If all such medlers were set to goose shoyng
No goose neede go barfote between this and Greece
For so we should haue as many goose shooers as geese.

Rabelais, in his *Gargantua*, uses a similar expression, *ferroyt les cignelles*, which in some English translation has been converted to the English phrase, of shoeing the goose. See more fully in *Notes and Queries*, IV. viii. 335].

Whoso melles hym of that al men dos,
Let hym cum hier and sho; the ghos.

The rest are of a very different degree of merit ; but on one is an aged head, crowned, in which dignity and gravity are very well expressed, and on another is a large leaf, exquisitely carved. These [stalls] had long been neglected and were rapidly approaching to decay, but have lately been repaired and varnished, and when seen from the east end of the choir have a very striking effect. In long perspective, beyond, is seen another very ornamental feature of this church ; namely, an excellent organ, given by a munificent and public-spirited inhabitant of this place, whose name ought to go down to posterity for that as well as many useful works planned and executed by him in the adjoining districts.¹ A subscription is now nearly closed for the purpose of adorning the east window with painted glass, consisting principally of the armorial bearings belonging to the ancient families of the parish, existing or extinct (see the Plate here inserted).

Within or adjoining to the North Chapel was a brass plate, with the figures of a man



[in armour] and woman [each] kneeling before a desk. Behind the father were nine sons, and behind the mother eleven daughters. Beneath was this inscription :—

¹ Adam Cottam, Esq. [Besides the organ, which cost 300 guineas, Mr. Cottam presented an altar-piece by Northcote representing the Agony in the Garden, purchased for 100 guineas, and an altar-cloth, value 50 guineas. Also, the silver service communion plate now in use in the church. Subsequently he gave the gateways to the churchyard. At his death, after bequeathing 500*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.* to the School for the Blind at Liverpool, 100*l.* to the Warrington Clergy Fund, and 50*l.* to the Friendly Society at Whalley, (with various legacies to distant relatives and friends,) he left the residue of his personal estate, amounting to upwards of 2,000*l.* to completing the endowment of an almshouse which he had lately erected for poor aged persons belonging to the township of Whalley. Mr. Cottam was in early life a surveyor, and he raised from obscurity as his pupil the future Sir John Barrow, sometime Secretary to the Admiralty. He died on the 31st May, 1838 ; on the day of his burial he would have attained his 83rd year. His portrait had been placed by subscription, some years before, in the vestry of Whalley church, and an engraving made from it. *Notes of the Rev. S. J. Allen.*]

Of yo^r Charyte pray for the Sowlls of Raffe Catterall', Esquyer, and Elizabeth hys wyfe, whyche bodies lyeth Before this Pellor, and for all' ther Chyldēr sowlys, whych Rafe descesyde the xxvj day of decēber y^e yere of o^r Lord god M^occcc^oxv. On whose sowlys Jhū haue mercy amen.

The plate was in the possession of Robert Sherburne, of Mitton, esq. in 1659, and is now lost.¹

Fixed to the wall of the north aisle, and immediately adjoining the place of their interment, is a large marble monument to the family of Braddyll, thus inscribed:—

To the memory of the FAMILY OF BRADHULL of Brockhall, and afterwards BRADDYLL of Portfield, who were settled in this county in the reign of Edward II. many of whose remains are deposited near this place.

THOMAS BRADDYLL, of Portfield, esq. was buried May 30th, 1706, in the 85th year of his age. He married Jane, co-heiress of William Rishton, of Dunnesthorp, in the county of Lancaster: she died in Feb. 1697. Their issue were two sons and three daughters. Thomas, the eldest, died Feb. 22, 1672. Margaret married Alexander Osbaldiston, of Osbaldiston, esq. in the said County. Anne died Aug. 17, 1732, aged 77; and Alice 15th Sept. 1743, aged 88; both unmarried.

JOHN, the second son, married Sarah, sole heiress of Miles Dodding, of Conishead Priory, in this County, Esq. (and removed the family to that place); by whom he had twelve children. He departed this life March 17, 1728.

DODDING, his son and heir, married Mary, only daughter of Captain Samuel Hide, by Martha, younger daughter of Nath^l Smith, of London, Esq. By the said Mary he had three sons. The youngest only survived him. He died the 31st of December, 1748, aged 59.

ROGER BRADDYLL, Esq. son of Edward Braddyll, interred 8th of March, 1718, married Dame Mary Goldsborrow, relict of Sir John Goldsborrow, and eldest daughter of Nath^l Smith, Esq.

The first pew on the right hand of the middle aisle of the nave belongs to the manor of Hapton, and is constructed of ancient and massy wainscoat, long prior to the Reformation. The next, which is much more modern, will yet prove the falsehood of a commonly-received opinion that before that period the naves of our parish churches were like those of cathedrals, or only fitted up with forms. This is a magnificent old pew,² belonging to the manor of Read, with this inscription, in black letter: **Factum est per Rogerum Nowell, Armigerum, Anno Dⁿⁱ m^occcc^oxxxiii^o.** He was brother to Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, and to my ancestress, Elizabeth Nowell. On the outside, and apparently upon an enlargement of the pew, is a repetition of the former inscription, but of a much later date: **Factum est per Rogerum Nowell, Arm. m^occcc^ox^o.** The lattice-

¹ [Since that time I found it at Catterall Hall, and by favour of Sir John Shelley, Bart. the owner, have replaced it in its original situation. T. D. W. *Marginal note in the Author's copy.* It has been fixed to the eastern respond of circular pillars to the north aisle in the Little Mitton chantry.]

² [The higher portion is Renaissance in style, and is beautifully carved, being crowned with an enriched cornice. In consequence of a dispute as to proprietorship the pew has been divided, and on the door are the initials respectively

I . F.

R. (Fort of Read.)

1830.

I . T.

M. (Taylor of Moreton.)

1830.

There are other pews in the nave which contain elaborate carvings. W.A.W.]

work, containing the initials of Roger and Dorothy Nowell, and the date 1610,¹ is beautifully carved.

The chantry at the head of the south aisle is appropriated to the Abbey; that on the north to the manor of Little Mitton.² On the wainscot-screen of the latter we read: *Orate pro anima Tho. Lawe Monachi*, who probably served at this altar. At the very entrance of this chapel, and close to the burial-place of the Paslews of Wiswall, is the stone which I have assigned to the last unfortunate Abbot, John Paslew;³ and near the font that of Christopher Smith, the last Prior of Whalley.⁴

[The Font, carved in the yellow grit-stone of the country, is of the 16th century, and, like most other fonts of that period, is of octagonal form. Its panels, which at one time were probably decorated with heraldic or emblematic carvings (as at Altham, Padiham, Burnley, Haslingden, etc.), are now chiselled perfectly plain. There are marks however which justify the supposition that one side originally contained a brass. W. A. W.]

St. Mary's Chapel was granted A.D. 1593 to Ralph Assheton, esq., in right of the Abbey, by an order of vestry, countersigned and sealed by Archbishop Whitgift; the original of which, together with a faculty annexed, now remains among the Assheton MSS. Notwithstanding this, the Chapel, having been claimed 3 Jac. by Roger Nowell, of Read, esq. occasioned a suit in the Duchy Chamber, which brought out a body of curious evidence from Ralph Collinge, parish clerk, aged 89, who remembered the church 80 years, and had been parish clerk four years before the Dissolution. From his deposition, and some others, I will select the following particulars: The north and south chapels were called St. Mary [Kage] and St. Nicholas Kage;⁵ and having been erected in consequence of the suppression of the hermitage, daily mass was said in them till the dissolution of the abbey. The tracery heads were cut by one Etough, carver to the abbey. The south window was glazed at the cost of Vicar Seller and some others, and had the following inscription: *Orate p. aiabus Johis Seler, Vicarii de Whalley, Olibri Shuttillworth et uxoris ejus, et Hen. Wolker, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt, ano d'ni Mcccc x.*

But, after the Dissolution, mass was constantly said in these two chapels by Sir Christopher Smith and Sir Thomas Harwood, and by Sir James Law and Sir Lawrence Forest, when they were at Whalley. Besides these, Sir George Grenefield, of whom it does not appear that he was a monk, said Jesus mass on Fridays in the roodloft, over the entrance of the choir, and other masses sometimes at the high altar and sometimes in other parts of the church. From the same depositions it appears that the pew belonging

¹ [This date corresponds with that of Mr. Nowell's letter printed hereafter, p. 12. It was misprinted 1690 in the last edition.]

² [In the Little Mitton Chantry there remain two bench-ends, each perforated at the head in the form of a cross raised upon three steps (termed by heralds a cross calvary), and having a panel of arms below with the date 1638. One shield presents the arms and initials of Francis Paslew of Wiswell; the other (without initials) Quarterly, an eagle displayed and a lion rampant, the arms of Sherburne.]

³ See before, vol. I. p. 110, the Plate, fig. 5.

⁴ Ibid. fig. 6, and before, vol. I. p. 134.

⁵ The Hungerford Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral was vulgarly called the Cage.—Gough, Sep. Mon. Part II. p. 159.

to the Towneley family, in right of their manor of Hapton, was anciently called **St. Anton's Kage**; and that a dispute having arisen on account of sittings in the church, Sir John Towneley, as the principal man of the parish, was sent for to decide it; when it was remembered that he had made use of the following remarkable words: "My man Shuttleworth, of Hacking, made this form, and here will I sit when I come, and my cousin Nowell may make one behind me if he please—(this is the exact relative situation of the two pews at present)—and my sonne Sherburne shall make one on the other side, and Mr. Caterall another behind him; and for the residue the use shall be, first come first speed, and that will make the proud wives of Whalley rise betimes to come to church." These words were remembered by the old clerk, and were reported by another witness on the information of Mr. John Crombocke, of Clerk Hill, who had been the last agent to the abbey. The words were indeed not likely to be forgotten, as they would probably occasion some mirth in the husbands, and some spleen in the *proud wives of Whalley*. Upon an inspection of the pew it evidently appears that the old wainscoting of **St. Anton's Kage** still remains, but that the lattice-work above has been cut away. This award must have been made before, but not probably long before, the year 1534, as the pew belonging to the manor of Read must have been made in consequence of it. It appears that before this time the gentlewomen of Read sat at a form next to the pillar below. Shuttleworth of Hacking, whom the knight bluffly calls *my man*, was however a person of property, and was probably his principal agent, or perhaps one of his esquires.

There was at the same time a tradition at Whalley that Isold de Heton, the last anchoress, broke her leg upon Whalley Nab in making her escape.¹

[But this struggle for the pews continued, or was revived, many years later, as is shown by the following letter addressed by Roger Nowell esquire, when Sheriff of Lancashire, to the Bishop of Chester: it contains the remarkable expression, "a pew, or quire," implying some idea of the size of the space thus occupied:—

Pleasithe it your honor to be adv^rtysed, that the worship^{ll} Ralphe Asheton of Leaver about 17 yeares ago, having gotten some of the pishionars handes of Whawlay, as also your p^rdecessour's hand and seall, and also my lait Lordes grace of Canterbures hand and seall before I knewe, for a pewe or quear in Whaley churche, (I being then in possession thearof,) for him and his famely to sit or knell in, But p^rsently I complayning to my said layt Lordes grace of Canterbure, of or for the same, upon good cawes or mattar (as I thinck, w^h wear now to long to writt hear) my said Lordes grace dyd nott only recawell his ackt or grant, so passed before, but also confirmed me the said pewe, and signefyed to the said M^r Asheton it was his Grace's pleasure the said M^r Asheton should surcease then to use it any longer, and also his Lordes grace of Canterbere that now is hath also confirmed me the same as mucche as in him lyethe; and about syx yeares ago the said M^r Asheton as playnteff commensed a sute agaynst me in the chancere at Lancaster for the same, and a comysion sitten, and deponents examined upon bothe partes, and so yett thear lyethe, untill he (being plantyff) will there further p^rsecut the same sute; But now so it is that his eldyest sonne and brother wth their wyves, tabilling them selves at Whalay abbay, thear said wyves wth otheres comithe into my said pew to sitt, (w^{ch} I think they ought nott to do) Thearfore my humbill dysir to your Lordship is that you would grant

¹ See vol. I. p. 101.

PEDIGREE OF HARGREAVES



JOHN HARGREAVES, of Higham, within the Forest of Pendle, died before 12 Feb. 1679, the date of his will.

John Hargreaves, of Higham; living 12 Feb. 1679; appointed sole executor of his brother James's will; died before 2 April, 1685. Elizabeth, living 2 April, 1685; executrix of her husband's will. A daughter of Bernard Copthurst.

Nicholas Grimshaw, born 4 May, 1664. Rebecca, born 15 Feb. 1666. John, born 15 Sept. 1669. Richard, born 25 March, 1672. Thomas, born 25 March, 1672.

John Hargreaves, of Higham, died before 12 Feb. 1679, the date of his will.

John Hargreaves, of Height, born 4 May and bapt. 30 May, 1708; died 10 Jan. 1777; bur.^b

Lettice Driver, of Sabden Hall, in the Forest of Pendle; 1st wife. John Hargreaves, of Wheatley, in the Forest of Pendle, eldest son; born 30 July, 1740; died 23 April, 1810, and was bur.^b Alice, dau. of Laurence Whittam, of Hapton; died 13th Jan. 1818; bur.^b Jonathan Hargreaves, of Fen House, in the Forest of Pendle; bapt.^a 9 April, 1742; died April, 1805; bur.^b

James. George.	Laurence Hargreaves, of Darwen; bo. 4 Feb. 1769; d. 27 Jan. 1844; bur. ^b	Jane, dau. of William Roberts, of Hunterholme; mar. ^a 20 Oct. 1791; died 10 May, 1829; bur. ^b	Margaret, dau. of Benjamin Wilson, Esq. of Baxenden; 1st wife.	Thomas Hargreaves, Esq. of Oakhill, near Accrington; born 21 Dec. 1771; died 12 June, 1822.	Nancy, dau. of John Hoyle, Esq. of Haslingden; died 26 Oct. 1841.	Mary, mar. Adam Dugdale, Esq. of Dovecot House, near Liverpool; ob. s.p.	Sarah, mar. James Holgate, Esq. of Burnley.	Su. ma. 14. 17. Jo. W. en.
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For issue see Table II.

John Hargreaves.	Mary. Sarah.	Alice, born 1 Nov. 1794; mar. Richard Kay, eldest son of Richard Kay, Esq. of Limefield, near Bury. (See issue below.)	Helen, born 26th March, 1796; mar. James Neville, son of John Neville, Esq. of Blackburn. (See issue below.)	John oak, co. B. July,
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Thomas Hargreaves, Esq. of Arborfield Hall, co. Berks, J.P. High Sheriff of that county in 1867; born 21 Dec. 1832.	Sarah, 5th dau. of Washington Jackson, Esq. of Belgrave Square, co. Middlesex; mar. 17 Jan. 1855.	William Hargreaves, born 1 March
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Arthur Hargreaves, born 20 Aug. 1859.	John Reginald Hargreaves, born 8 April, 1864.	Grace. Edith. Annie. Florence.	Lilian. Ella Gertrude.
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TA

THOMAS HARGREAVES, Esq.

Thomas Hoyle Hargreaves, born 25th Sept. 1803; died un-mar. 22 Oct. 1825.	Lawrence Hargreaves, born 18 Feb. 1805; died 6 April, 1822.	Benjamin Hargreaves, Esq. of Arden House, near Accrington; born 21 Nov. 1806.	Anne Olive, 2nd dau. of John Richman, Esq. of Lymington, co. Hants; died 9 Jan. 1866, s.p.	Robert Hargreaves, Esq. of Bank House, near Accrington, J.P.; born 4 June, 1808; died 23 May, 1854.	Louisa, youngest dau. of Samuel Broomhead Ward, Esq. of Sheffield.
Robert. } both died Robert. } inf.	Louisa Grace, wife of Colonel Francis Robertson Aikman, son of Captain George Robertson Aikman, of Ross and Broomilton, co. Lanark.	Mary, died inf.	Lucy, wife of Humphrey Sandwith, C.B., D.C.L., son of Humphrey Sandwith, Esq. M.D. of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks. Has issue.	Emma, died inf.	Reginald Hargreaves, died inf.

* At Padiham.

Issue of Richard Kay and Alice Hargreaves: 1. Thomas Richard Kay, born 20 Aug. 1816; 2. Richard Dugdale Kay, born 24 May, 1824; 3. John Hargreaves Kay, born 31 Oct. 1826; and three daughters, Margaret-Elizabeth, Eliza-Ann, and Alice Jane.

Issue of James Neville and Helen Hargreaves: 1. John Neville, born 11 Oct. 1828, died 18 May, 1829;

OF BROADOAK, HALLBARN PARK, &c.

de; born circa 1600; Isabel, dau. of; living Radcliffe, of Copthurst, near
mes's will. 12 Feb. 1679 Higham; 2nd husband.

Isabel, mar. Thomas Grimshaw, of Oaken- Robert Hargreaves, James Hargreaves, of Higham; died unmar.
14 May, shaw, in the parish of Clayton living 12 Feb. 1679. Will dated 12 Feb. 1679, proved at York
1662. le Moors. by his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Hargreaves.

March, 1675; Isabel, born 5 Anne, born 9 May, 1681; wife of Nicholas John Hargreaves, living
1744. May, 1679. Grimshaw, of Higham. 12 Feb. 1679.

in the township of Higham. Will proved at Chester 1739.

Walsh, of Marton-in-Craven, co. York; mar.^a Christopher, bapt.^a Robert, bapt.^a 25
31 Oct. 1739; died 3 March, 1793; bur.^b 17 Feb. 1711. April, 1714.

au. of William Susan, 1st wife; James Hargreaves, Mary Robert Hargreaves, of Sarah, dau. of James Roberts, Joshua.
of Horrockford, bur.^b 14 July, of Liverpool; bapt.^a Winter, Higham; bapt.^a 18 Sept. of Northwood; mar. at Padi- Joseph.
there; died 18 1781. 18 Aug. 1745; died 2nd wife. 1848; died 24 Jan. 1814; ham 24 May, 1772; died 9 William.
28; bur.^b 1812. bur.^b Feb. 1839.

ry, Jane, Anne, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ellen, Winter, Mary, William=Martha, Reginald Har=Anne, dau.	mar. ^a mar. ^a mar. ^a wife of Henry wife of wife of wife of wife of Catherine, Har- dau. of	6 Dec. 30 May, Roberts, of Theodore Paul Tick- Esq. of wife of	1792, 1793, Laurence She died 13 Dec. 1867, aged 92 years. hill. of Hun- terholme; died s.p.	John Hargreaves, Esq. of Higham; bapt. ^a 18 Sept. 1848; died 24 Jan. 1814; bur. ^b	Sarah, dau. of James Roberts, of Northwood; mar. at Padi- ham 24 May, 1772; died 9 Feb. 1839.	Joshua. Joseph. William.
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Esq. of Broad-Grace, only dau. of Sir William Benjamin. Sarah, wife Mary Anne, wife of Thomas	Hallbarn Park, Brown, Bart. M.P. of Richmond Hill, co. Lanc.; died 5th Jan. 1849.	of Henry Burnett, Esq.	Thornber England, Esq. J.P. of Heirs House, near Colne.
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John Hargreaves, Esq. of Whalley=Mary Jane, only dau. of Alexander Charles, born Arthur, born Sarah, Abbey, co. Lanc. and Maiden Erlegh, Cobham Cobham, Esq. of Shinfield 5 Aug. 1841; 15 Dec. 1848; died 28 co. Berks, J.P. Lieut.-Colonel 7th Lanc. Manor, co. Berks; mar. 30 April, died 4 June, died 24 June, April, Volunteers; born 30 Aug. 1839. 1862. 1842. 1856. 1857.
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John Hargreaves, born 1st March, 1864.	Alexander, born 12 Sept. 1870.	Amy. Mary. Laura.	Robert, born 4 April, 1872.
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I.

Nancy Hoyle (second wife.)

Hargreaves, Anna Maria, 2nd dau. of Christopher Harland, Esq. of Ashbourne, county Derby.	William, born 30 May, 1814; died 15 June, 1814.	William Hargreaves, Esq. of Sendholme, co. Surrey, J.P.; born 22 July, 1815.	Alice, eldest dau. of James Miller, Esq. of Liverpool.	James, born 31 July, 1816; died 21st Feb. 1818.	James, born 8 March, 1819; died 16 May, 1863.	Anne, died 4 April, 1812.
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and Gervis Fanny Helena, wife of Willoughby Edward Bryan, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Willoughby Bryan, Rector of Cliddesden, co. Hants. Has issue.	Emma Caroline.	Mary Constance, wife of Joseph Francis Leese, Esq. J.P. Barrister-at-Law, 2nd son of Joseph Leese, Esq. of Altrincham, co. Chester. Has issue.
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^b At Wheatley.

Margaret, wife, first of Henry Brock Hollinshead, Esq. of Hollinshead Hall, co. Lanc.; secondly, of William
r, Esq. of London; 3. Catherine, wife of the Rev. Edward Parker, Vicar of Waddington, third son of
d Parker, Esq. of Alkincoats; 4. Helen, wife of the Rev. Charles Gilbert Harvey, Vicar of Corra Whit-
co. Salop; and 5. Frances Mary, wife of John Bolton, esq. of Blackburn, solicitor.

nothing to out me out of my possession in the said pewe untill by Lawe the said Mr Asheton have recovered the same (yf he can) and so doing I and my poure housse have cawes to pray to the Almightye to p̄sarve you into his ptecktion, and so I tack leave this October the first day 1610.

Your honores to be comanded ROGER NOWELL *vic' Lanc'*.

Addressed, To the Reverent father in God and my good Lord the busshop of Chester be these dd. (Now first printed from the original preserved in Dr. Whitaker's own copy of the Third edition.)]

In this church repose the ancient Deans of Whalley, the Delaleghs, the Nowells, the Cateralls, the Sherburnes,¹ the Asshetons, all without a single known memorial. Such has been the unhappy frugality of our ancestors with respect to sepulchral decorations, while the gross and misplaced extravagance of their funeral banquets often devoured in a day what might have purchased a tribute of affection and a specimen of art which would have remained for centuries. In the South of England a church which had been the deposit of so many families of equal opulence and antiquity with these would have had its walls filled with niches and cumbent statues, or its aisles paved with monumental brasses.²

[Some memorials have been erected since Dr. Whitaker wrote.³

¹ Of Little Mitton.

² [The ancient families of Whalley were commemorated in the more fragile material of Glass, as we find by the following notes made in 1569 by Thomas Talbot, with which Dr. Whitaker did not become acquainted.

In a window in Whalley Church: *Orate pro animabus Nicolai Tounley et uxorum qui istam fenestram fieri fecit a. 1511.*

The armes of Tounley in y^e same window.

In another window of the same church: *Orate pro animabus Rogeri Nowel armigeri et Gratiae uxoris ejus et pro bono statu Johannis Nowel primogeniti Rogeri, cum fratribus et sororibus suis, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt anno Domini 1510.*

He hath 7 sones kneling by hym, and she hath 7 doghters by her, wherof two were married.

The feild ar. 3 coppes covered S. for and in y^e name of Nowell of Read.

The feild ar. a fesse sable thre mollets above y^e fesse sable, borne in the name of Tounley, whose doghter I suppose y^e forsaid Grace to be.

In y^e church window of Whalley: *Orate pro animabus Francisci Paslaw et Alicie uxoris sue, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit anno Domini 1510.* Whose armes are y^e feild ar. a fesse sable charged with a cressant ar. betwene three mollets sable persed of y^e first.

In a window of y^e same church: *Orate pro animabus Radulphi Caterall armigeri et Elizabeth' uxoris sue, ac Johannis Caterall et Catherine uxoris sue.*

Y^e feild b. 3 lozenges or, perced of y^e first. (Cotton. MS. Vesp. D. xvii. f. 41.)]

³ [The alterations and restorations which were commenced about 1844 have been very successfully carried out by the munificence of the late John Taylor, esq. of Moreton Hall, who rebuilt the south porch, substituted the present handsome oak doors for the old painted ones, and repaired and added to the power of the organ; and subsequently by John Hargreaves, esq. jun. of Broad Oak, and lord of the manor, under the direction of Mr. Green of Portsmouth, near Todmorden. The external surface of the walls has been carefully freed from plaster and whitewash and restored to its original condition. The beautiful oaken roofs have been exposed to view; that in the choir being of higher antiquity is particularly interesting, having simple arched principals with carved diagonal bracings.

The stalls have been re-arranged and faithfully restored. They formerly numbered eighteen: at present there are twenty-two, set twelve to the north wall and ten to the south. A range of choristers' benches is placed in front, in the construction of which the ancient bench-ends with foliated and grotesque finials have been utilized; their fronts are richly traceried and relieved by small buttresses. A new reredos has been erected in Caen stone, the central portion

On the floor before the communion table :—

Beneath this Brass rest the remains of ELIZA, first wife of JAMES WHALLEY of Clerkhill, who died on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1785, aged 24 years.

Also of WILLIAM WHALLEY, fourth son of Sir JAMES WHALLEY SMYTH GARDINER of Clerkhill, who died March 10th, A.D. 1860, aged 63 years.

On the south wall of the choir a mural tablet in marble :—

In memory of THOMAS BROOKS, of Sunnyside, merchant, son of William and Sarah Brooks, of Whalley, who departed this life deeply and deservedly lamented on the 16th day of February, 1831, aged 31 years. This monument is erected by his afflicted widow, who, whilst she deplores her loss of a most affectionate husband, rejoices in the hope of his blessed resurrection.

At the east end of the south aisle (or St. Mary's Chapel) is a very beautiful window, designed by Pugin, and executed by Hardman of Birmingham. It contains figures of *Sanctus Joannes*, *Sancta Maria*, and *Sancta Anna*. On a brass placed upon the sill is this inscription :—

This window is an humble offering to God and the Church by Samuel Brooks, in pious memory of his father WILLIAM BROOKS, who departed this life on the third day of October, A.D. MDCCCXLVI., aged eighty-four years.

In the sight of the unwise they seem to die,
And their departure is taken for misery :
But they are at peace.

The window to the west in the south aisle is of two lights ; its subject, the Visit of the Wise Men (by Hardman), with this inscription on a brass plate :—

SAMUEL BROOKS (son of William Brooks, of Whalley, Banker,) was christened in this church, and, after an active, honourable life of threescore years and ten, was buried here A.D. 1864. As Landowner, he contributed greatly to improvements ; as Banker at Blackburn, Manchester, and London, he was eminent for intelligence, sound judgment, and impartial rectitude. In his great success he benefited very many. To his memory and to that of MARGARET his true and loving wife, this window was affectionately given by their sons and by their daughters, ascribing the glory to God.

Near a two-light window at the west end of the north aisle, its subjects, St. Anne and St. Joseph, seated, and above an angel warning a child to avoid a serpent, (also by Hardman,) is the following inscription on a brass suspended from an iron screen :—

In memoriam ANNÆ, THOMÆ HALL, armigeri, uxoris, erga Deum piæ, erga omnes benevolæ, quæ annos LXI nata Die xxv Aprilis, A.D. MDCCCXXVII, in Christo obdormivit, Gulielmus Cunliffe Brooks nepos, pristini amoris haudquaquam oblitus, hanc Fenestram fieri curavit, A.D. MDCCCLXY.

being designed for the reception of Northcote's picture (painted in 1814) of the Agony in the Garden, before mentioned as the gift of Adam Cottam. The floor of the choir has been formed in encaustic tiles of geometric pattern. Amongst the more important changes externally are the erection of a new south porch with boldly moulded arch and oaken roof, and the insertion of a new two-light east window to the vestry, containing simple geometric tracery. Both of these works are designed in the style of the Transition from the Early-English to the Decorated. W. A. W.]

In the north aisle a two-light window (stone work also new); its subjects the Sermon on the Mount and St. John preaching in the wilderness, by Burrows of Milnthorpe; with this inscription on a brass on the sill:—

To the glory of God and the beloved memory of the Rev. GEORGE PRESTON, B.D. for 38 years Head Master of the Grammar School at Whalley, who died on the 13th day of February, 1868, in the 69th year of his age, this window was placed by his widow and children.]

In the churchyard are a stone coffin, and another stone with the rude remains of an human figure in relievo, both of considerable antiquity; but, above all, the three venerable and ever-memorable crosses of Paulinus, genuine remains, as I firmly believe, of the period to which they had been assigned by tradition.¹ It ought not to be forgotten that these remains of ecclesiastical antiquity were laid prostrate, and in danger of being destroyed, at the induction of Mr. Johnson, whose first care it was to have them firmly and durably erected upon their original bases.²

Such is the present state of this most ancient church, the decayed mother of many daughters now more flourishing and opulent than herself.

The church of Whalley has been repaired, for time immemorial, by the inhabitants of the eight towns; for in a cause promoted as early as the year 1335 by these townships, together with Clitheroe and Downham, which seem at that time to have had a common interest in the repairs of the mother church, against the chapelries of Burnley, Church, Haslingden, and Colne, the latter prescribed for an exemption, and their plea was allowed.³

Notwithstanding this suit, and a general release granted in consequence, it seems to have been moved again more than sixty years after; for, in the 21st of Rich. II. an award⁴ was made by John of Ghent, at his castle of Pontefract, to this purpose, that unless the inhabitants of Burnley, &c. showed cause of exemption within a certain day, they should contribute to the repairs of the parish church in common with the other townships. It appears that they did show cause, and the suit was laid asleep.⁵

¹ [See Dr. Whitaker's previous remarks in vol. I. p. 69.]

² [The three Crosses are doubtless erections of the seventh century. They stand as shown in Mr. Waddington's view of the Church. Their rude ornamentation is represented in the opposite Plate, their other elevations being very similar in design. The head of a cross seen on the smallest shaft, in the engraving, is calculated to give an erroneous impression. This is a fragment of a much later date, taken, it is said, from the east wall of the chancel when the present window was inserted; it resembles the head of a cross now complete with a massive base at Towneley Hall (whither it was removed from the churchyard of St. Peter's, Burnley), and another loose head over a side gateway at the Chapel of Holme. The former bears date 1520. W. A. W.]

³ [If this process is assigned to its right date by Dr. Whitaker, it was concurrent with the injunction soon after mentioned: but the particulars stated in this paragraph agree closely with the document already inserted in vol. I. p. 205 from the Addenda of the last Edition, and which belongs to the year 1393.]

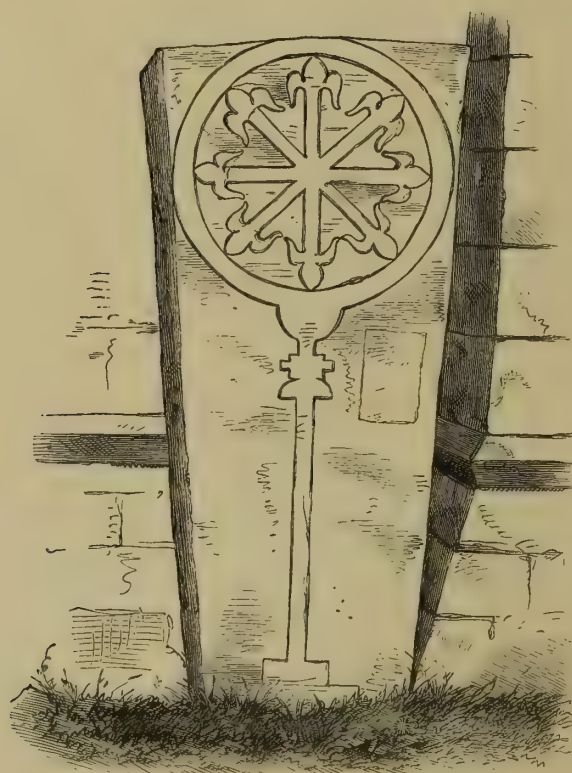
⁴ The original of this award, in old French, yet remains among the Assheton MSS. at Whalley Abbey; and it has appendant to it, not the Duke's great seal, but the impression of a ring signet, with a capital I and a ducal coronet over it.

⁵ [Our Author again does not cite his authority, or possibly writes on presumption only. The dispute was certainly not finally settled on 17th Feb. 1 Hen. IV. (1400), when a fresh writ was issued under the Duchy Seal in furtherance of the award.] Register of Henry IV. part 1, fol. 51, Duchy of Lancaster, class xi. sec. 15.

In the year 1335 an injunction was issued by the ecclesiastical court of Lichfield¹ to the abbot and convent as appropriators, to repair the chancel of the parish church, a proof that it was even then of considerable antiquity; for a durable building of those days would scarcely have fallen into so scandalous a state of dilapidation as to call for the interposition of the ordinary in so short a period as a century.

Such neglect of a church immediately under the eye of the house was very disreputable; but it must be remembered that the money and attention of the monks were too much employed at that time upon their own magnificent fabric to leave any portion, either of the one or the other, to be laid out upon a secondary object.

A Lancashire churchyard, with shame and disgust be it confessed, is just as much a receptacle for the ordure of the living as the bodies of the dead. This had long been matter of ineffectual complaint at Whalley. The present incumbent, however, on his accession to the benefice, prevailed on the parties interested to close all the doors which opened into the churchyard; and, by obstructing three footways by which it was crossed and fixing strong iron gates at the several entrances, was enabled to remove this intolerable nuisance. At the same time, the margins of this spacious burial-ground were planted with trees, now beginning to give something of that sequestered and shady appearance to the place which becomes its character.²



¹ Towneley MSS.

² [The churchyard has been much improved; it now contains many memorials of pleasing design. In April 1871 it was enlarged, to the extent of 2,400 yards, by the gift of John Hargreaves, junior, esq. of Whalley Abbey.]

[At the north-east corner of the churchyard stood the OLD HALL, or DEANERY, already noticed, vol. I. p. 90. It was pulled down in 1866 by the owner, Sir John B. Gardiner; but the Rev. R. N. Whitaker obtained permission to spare one of the hexagonal pillars which had supported the roof of the hall, and placed upon it a stone cap to protect it from the weather. In the walls were found some curious relics of the Saxon church. One stone was preserved by Mr. Naylor the naturalist, who allowed it to be built in the south wall of the present choir along with similar fragments. Near the south door will also be found some ancient coffin lids with incised crosses, and other symbolic decorations. The coffin lid here represented was found about two feet deep in the nave of the church, opposite the pulpit, and was taken up when the wooden flooring was laid down; it is now reared against the chancel wall.]

The VICARAGE-HOUSE had been so durably and excellently rebuilt by Mr. Johnson, with oak timber given by Archbishop Potter, that it had endured more than thirty years of non-residence and utter neglect without any serious appearance of dilapidation. But it had been degraded into a mere cottage, the garden nearly destroyed, and the fruit-trees, planted by the restorer of the house, grubbed up. Under these unpromising circumstances the present incumbent (the Author) took possession. Within and without the place has since assumed a different aspect; and a small estate in Dutton, given by him for the augmentation of the benefice, has been the means of procuring a parliamentary grant of 300*l.* which is now accumulating for the benefit of the next incumbent. It has been the fate of this benefice to have had many enemies and scarcely more than one friend. But, as the dignified patrons will probably be fully aware, hereafter, of the reasons which exist for bestowing the living of Whalley on men of property only, it is to be hoped that each of these, in succession, will contribute somewhat towards raising it once more to a state of independence on private fortune, fitted to the situation of an incumbent who is placed at the head of one of the largest parishes and the most numerous bodies of parochial clergy in the kingdom.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Whalley, which, after the dissolution of the Abbey, had remained above ten years without any settled means of instruction, was endowed by Edward VI. with a pension of twenty marks, issuing out of the rectory of Tunstall, in this county.¹ From the name of the Old School House which is still attached to the large

¹ ["Here is a School founded by Edward VI. anno regni 2, at which time it was stated that a Grammar School had been kept continually at Whalley, and was endowed with 20 marks per ann. payable out of the Exchequer. (This sum was made payable out of the rectory of Tunstall by letters patent of Elizabeth. *Not. Cestr.* ii. 489.) Given since by Sir Edmund Asheton at severall times 70*l.* and by John Chew, gent. in 1629 10*l.*, the interest to be paid to the Usher, but there being no Usher, the Master receives it," *i.e. temp.* Bishop Gastrell. (*Ibid.* p. 302.) Subsequently, that 80*l.* was laid out in the purchase of lands in the township of Great Harwood, from which the Master (in 1818) received 4*l.* 14*s.* per ann. Mr. John Read of Knightsbridge, near London, left to this School, by will dated Sept. 1813, 468*l.* in Navy 5 per cents.; and a legacy which he bequeathed to Mr. Adam Cottam, of Whalley, one of his executors, was by the latter gentleman added to the same stock. The school partakes in Dean Nowell's exhibitions at Brasenose college, Oxford. These particulars are condensed from Carlisle's Description of Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales, 1818, 8vo. i. 720.]

room [now in ruins] above the western gateway of the Abbey, it is probable that the youth of the place were taught there till the year 1725 or 1726, when the present School and Master's house were built by contribution.

LIST OF HEAD MASTERS.

Peter Ormerod ¹	16..	Leonard Nowell ²	1707
William Pettye, died	1630	Adam Greenwood	1716
Joceline Houghton, elected	1650	Rev. M. Armitstead	1757
Robert Vite	1669	John Dugdale	1770
Henry Forte	1671	Rev. William Wearing	1788
Thomas Tatham	1692	Rev. Richard Noble ³	1813
Richard Highfield	1694	Rev. George Preston, B.D. ⁴	1826
Robert Hargreaves	1696	Rev. Samuel Norwood, B.A. F.G.S.	1864
Jonathan Young	1702		

It is asserted in the Braddyll MSS. that all the detached estates in the township of Whalley, viz. Morton, Asterley, Parkhead, and Clerkhill, were abbey demesnes; though I have some doubts with respect to the first and last, Morton having given name to a family subsisting before the dissolution of the abbey, and CLERKHILL being in all probability the place granted by Geoffry, dean of Whalley, to Ughtred the clerk,⁵ and deriving its name from thence. It was sold in 7 Edw. VI. by Richard Asheton and John Braddyll, the purchasers of Whalley Abbey, for 152*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to John Cromboke, being described by the name of Clerkhyll alias Snelson. The Crombocks retained it to the year 1699, when they sold it to Thomas Whalley for 735*l.*, and it is now the beautiful residence of Robert Whalley, esq., second son of Sir James Whalley Smyth Gardiner, Bart., who extended and enriched his domain by a fortunate purchase of a moiety of the manor of Whalley from the Braddylls.

¹ [Also Vicar of Whalley: see vol. I. pp. 212, 213. Mr. Canon Raines in *Assheton's Diary*, (Chetham Soc.) p. 69, has given an abstract of his will, dated 1631, showing him to have been brother to Oliver Ormerod of Gamblesyde.]

² [Leonard Nowell was of the family of Mearley hall. His children were baptised at Whalley. He furnished some account of his family to Christopher Towneley the antiquary, which I saw in one of the Towneley MS. volumes. F. R. R.]

³ [Dr. Whitaker's successor as Vicar of Whalley, in 1822: see vol. I. p. 212.]

⁴ [On the 10th Jan. 1856 a public dinner was held at Whalley in honour of Mr. Preston, and a silver salver valued at 30 guineas was presented to him, which bore the following inscription: "Presented by his pupils and friends to the Rev. George Preston, B.D. of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School at Whalley, together with a purse containing 400*l.*, as a public acknowledgement of the gratitude they feel for his exertions in the cause of Education, and for his readiness at all times to assist the inquiring, animate the struggling, and sympathise with the afflicted." In an affecting speech Mr. Preston referred to his increasing labours from the time when he was first (in 1815) appointed the Superintendent of a Sunday School at 2*s.* a week, the advance of his salary to 10*l.* per ann., and his appointment by Sir T. Dalrymple Hesketh (in 1821) to manage his school at Rufford; and so to his labours at Whalley. Finally, he alluded to improvements he had effected upon property pertaining to Whalley School, the expense of which had been about 2,000*l.* Mr. Preston resigned the mastership in 1864, and died in 1868: see the memorial window to his memory before noticed in p. 15.]

⁵ Towneley MSS.

WHALLEY.

ARMS OF WHALLEY: Argent, three whale's heads sable.

ARMS OF GARDINER

..... Whalley, = dau.
of of

1. Elizabeth, dau. of = Thomas Whalley, of
Bolton, of Copster Green Sparth, in the pa-
in Ribblesdale, co. Lanc. rish of Whalley, co.
died without issue. Lanc.

2. Ellen, dau. of Barton, of married
about 1658.

William Gardiner, of Roc-
ton, created a Knight of t
of King Charles II. and
year, Dec. 24, 1660; died

1. Thomas Whalley,
of Sparth, and of
Oriel College, Ox-
ford, M.D. died un-
mar.; bur. at Great
Harwood, co. Lanc.
M. I.

2. John Whalley,
of Blackburn; died
April 1, 1733; bur.
there.

Anne, daughter of
Randle Sharples,
of Blackburn,
Gent.

James Whalley,
the purchaser
of Clerkhill
about 1715; d.
unmar.; bur. at
Harwood Oct.
1734.

Robert
died an in-
fant.

Isabella,
died un-
mar.

Bernard Gardiner, =
D.C.L. 1698; War-
den of All Souls'
College, Oxford,
1702; died 1726.

Grace, daughter
Sebastian Smy
died Dec. 24
aged 69; bur.
desden.

2. John Whalley, =
of Blackburn, Jane, dau.
born Nov. 17, of John
1700. Sudell, of
Black-
burn.

Jane, dau.
of John
Sudell, of
Black-
burn.

3. James Whalley,
of Clerkhill, co.
Lancaster, a
Bencher of the
Middle Temple
1770; died Feb.
20, 1780, unmar.

Esther, =
born Aug.
24, 1709; died
Nov. 1,
1784.

John Starky,
of Heywood
Hall, co. Lan-
caster, Esq.;
died Mar. 13,
1780, aged 65.

Ellin, died
unmar.
Jan. 17,
1788,
bur. at
Whalley.

Thomas.
Joseph.
Esther.
Anne.
Elizabeth.
Mary.

All
died
un-
mar.

Robert Whalley, M.D. =
of Oriel College, Ox-
ford; born at Black-
burn July 13, 1713;
mar. at Cowley, co.
Oxford, 1742; died
April 2, 1769; bur. at
Cowley.

Grace,
Bernard
diner,
Oct. 6
died
1777;
with
band.

Elizabeth. = Robert Master, D.D.
Rector and Vicar
of Croston, county
Lanc. grandson of
Sir Streynsham
Master, of Codnor
castle, co. Derby;
ob. and buried at
Croston.

Anne, mar.
James
Bradshaw,
of Darcy
Lever, co.
Lanc. s.p.

John,
and
several
other
child-
ren,
died
infants.

James Starky, =
born Sept. 8,
1762, mar. at
Middleton, co.
Lanc. Sept. 2,
1785. High
Sheriff 1791.
Died 1846, æt.
84. s.p.

Elizabeth, 2nd
dau. of Ed-
ward Gregg
Hopwood, of
Hopwood, co.
Lanc.; born
1767; died
1835.

1. John Whalley, eldest son, born at St. Giles'
Oxford, May 26, 1743; bapt. there June 22
created a Baronet Dec. 28, 1752; took the name
and arms of Gardiner by sign manual, date
Nov. 11, 1779, pursuant to the request of the
late Sir William Gardiner, Bart. and the name
of Smythe in 1797; D.C.L. Oxf. 1793. Died
s.p. 1797, having married Martha Newcome dau
of the Dean of Rochester.

Rev. Streynsham = Elizabeth,
Master, M.A. dau. of Sir
Rector and John Parker
Vicar of Croston Mosley, Bart.
1798-1864; d. mar. Aug. 20,
Jan. 19, 1864, 1790; died
aged 97. May, 1853.

John Whalley Master, B.D. Rec-
tor of Chorley, co. Lanc.
Edward, Rector of Rufford, co.
Lanc.
Jane, wife of Sir James Whalley
Smythe Gardiner; and others.

John Whalley Master, B.D. Rec-
tor of Chorley, co. Lanc.
Edward, Rector of Rufford, co.
Lanc.
Jane, wife of Sir James Whalley
Smythe Gardiner; and others.

Sir James Whalley Gardiner = Frances, 2nd dau.
(only child), born at Clerk- of Oswald Mosley,
hill Sept. 2, 1785; 3rd Bart. Esq. of Bolesworth
1805; M.A. Oxford 1806; Castle, co. Chester,
died Oct. 22, 1851. and sister of Sir
Oswald Mosley, of
Ancoats, Bart. mar.
1807.

Robert W
born Oc
died uni
of the
estate.

Robert Mosley Master, = Frances-Mary,
M.A. 29 years Vicar dau. of Geo.
of Burnley, Rector Smith, esq.
and Vicar of Croston (brother to
1864-7, Archdeacon Lord Car-
and Canon of Man- rington,)
chester; died July 1, d. Aug. 11,
1867, aged 73. 1867.

John Master, esq. J.P. for
co. Lanc.
Rev. Jas. Streynsham Mas-
ter, M.A. Hon. Canon of
Manchester, Rect. of Chor-
ley, and Rural Dean.
And other children.

John Master, esq. J.P. for
co. Lanc.
Rev. Jas. Streynsham Mas-
ter, M.A. Hon. Canon of
Manchester, Rect. of Chor-
ley, and Rural Dean.
And other children.

James, born
Sept. ...,
1812; died
Oct. 11,
1837.

Sir John Brocas Whalley = Mary Harriet,
Smythe Gardiner, 4th widow of
Bart. born March 16, Capt. James
1814; died at Roche A. Forrest,
Court Oct. 6, 1868, when 5th Fusiliers;
the title became extinct. mar. 1861.

Frances-Elizabeth,
Barbara, mar. Lieut
Yorke Brown, R.N.
Feb. 3, 1846.
Grace-Emily.
Mary-Anna, mar.
1849, Lieut. Mont
rows, R.N. now M
and Chichele Pr
Modern History.

Frances-Elizabeth,
Barbara, mar. Lieut
Yorke Brown, R.N.
Feb. 3, 1846.
Grace-Emily.
Mary-Anna, mar.
1849, Lieut. Mont
rows, R.N. now M
and Chichele Pr
Modern History.

1. George Streynsham
Master, M.A. Rector of
West Dean, co. Wilts.

Oswald Master, M.A.
Rector and Vicar of
Croston 1867.

Other
children.

Mabel Katherine, born Aug. 6, 1863, only child; whose
trustees sold the Clerkhill estate, June 1871.

GARDINER.

on a chevron gules between three griffin's heads
re two lions counterpassant or.

Gardiner, from—Mary, dau. of Palmer,
of Lancaster. and sister to Sir William
Palmer, of Bedfordshire.

Southamp—Jane, sole dau. and heir
coronation of Robert Brocas, of
in the same Beaurepaire, co. South-
ampton, Esq.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, 2nd—Alicia, dau. of Sir
Bart. a Commissioner John Kelynge, Knt.
of the Stamp Office, son of the Lord
died Jan. 13, 1739-40, Chief Justice of the
aged 76; bur. at St. King's Bench. She
George the Martyr, died Jan. 3, 1734,
Middlesex. aged 66.

Jane,
born
May 5,
1713;
died
July 9,
1719.

Sir William Gardiner, —..... dau. of
of Roche Court, 3rd Cole;
Bart.; died Oct. 20, died July
1779; bur. at Fare- 24, 1747;
ham, Hants, s.p. M.I. buried at
Fareham,
s.p. M.I.

Edward.
Ralph.
James.

Elizabeth, mar.
John Robinson,
Vicar of Chal-
grove, co. Ox-
ford.

Sebastian Smythe, —
bur. at Cuddes-
den Dec. 6, 1752,
aged 75.

Hester, dau. of
..... Lowndes,
of born
Mar. 26, 1680;
bapt. at Chis-
wick April 11
following.

Dorothy, — James Stopes,
died Rector of
Nov. 25, Brightwell,
1733, s.p. co. Oxford.
aged 64. He married
again and
had issue.

za, 2nd—4. Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, —
of Clerkhill, co. Lancaster, 2nd Bart.;
born at St. Giles's, Oxford, Oct. 1,
1748, of Magd. Coll. Oxford, M.A.
1762, and of the Middle Temple, Lon-
don, Nov. 30, 1768; mar. at Middleton,
co. Lanc. Oct. 28, 1784; died Aug. 21,
1805, bur. at Whalley.

2. Jane, dau.
of Robert
Master, D.D.
Rector of
Croston, m.
Dec. 3, 1789.

6. Thomas
William
Whalley,
born Sept.
2, 1754,
unmar. in
1787.

2. Barnard.
3. Robert.
5. Barnard.
Barbara. }
All
died
un-
mar.

Grace, born—
Aug. 20,
1752; mar.
April 21,
1772.

Sir William Henry
Ashhurst, Knt. of
Ashhurst, co. Lanc.
one of the Judges
of the Court of
King's Bench; died
Nov. 1807.

Elizabeth-Jane,
born Jan. 29,
1792; mar. S.
Jellicoe, Esq.
of Uplands,
Hants.

John Master Whalley, —
of Clerkhill, Rector
of Slaidburn; born
Jan. 1, 1793; died
Oct. 27, 1861; bur. at
Whalley.

Hannah, dau.
of Mr. Joseph
Nightingale,
of Radholme
Laund; died
Jan. 4, 1841.

Barbara Smythe,
born Feb. 14,
1794.

Grace, born May
11, 1795; died
1870, bur. at
Whalley.

William, born
July 29, 1796;
died Mar. 10,
1860; buried at
Whalley unmar.

Thomas, born
Aug. 18, 1797;
died April 28,
1800.

Caroline-Marga-
ret, born Oct.
17, 1798.

1. William Henry
Ashhurst, born
Oct. 19, 1778;
M.P. for Oxford-
shire 1815-30;
died June 3, 1846.

Elizabeth, eldest
dau. of Oswald
Mosley, of Boles-
worth Castle, and
sister to Lady
Gardiner. First
wife.

John Henry Ashhurst, esq. of Water-
stock, co. Oxford, 1872. †

2. Henry John,
died inf.

3. James Henry
Ashhurst, died
unmar. in E. Ind.

4. Thomas Henry
Ashhurst, D.C.L.
Fellow of All
Souls' Coll. Oxf.

Grace, only dau.
born in Spring
Gardens Dec.
6, 1773; mar.
Oct. 6th, 1796,
George Dorrien,
esq. †

George Streynsham
Jellicoe, M.A. All
Souls' Coll. Oxf.
Vicar of St. Peter's,
Chorley 1860-71.

And other children.

SMYTHE.

ARMS OF SMYTHE: Per chevron argent and sable,
three anvils counterchanged.

Sebastian Smythe, D.D. Canon of Christ—Dorothy, dau. of
Church, Oxford; died April 29, 1674; died Dec.
bur. at Christ Church. M.I. 9, 1683.

Sir Sebastian Smythe, of Cuddesden, co. Oxford; —
bapt. at Christ Church, June 18, 1644; knighted
July 11, 1685; a Bencher of the Middle Temple
1697; died July 21, 1733, aged 89.

Grace, dau. of
..... Astyn,
of co.
Stafford.

Edward Smythe,
born died
Oct. 31, 1700.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, 2nd—Alicia, dau. of Sir
Bart. a Commissioner John Kelynge, Knt.
of the Stamp Office, son of the Lord
died Jan. 13, 1739-40, Chief Justice of the
aged 76; bur. at St. King's Bench. She
George the Martyr, died Jan. 3, 1734,
Middlesex. aged 66.

Jane,
born
May 5,
1713;
died
July 9,
1719.

Sir William Gardiner, —..... dau. of
of Roche Court, 3rd Cole;
Bart.; died Oct. 20, died July
1779; bur. at Fare- 24, 1747;
ham, Hants, s.p. M.I. buried at
Fareham,
s.p. M.I.

Edward.
Ralph.
James.

Elizabeth, mar.
John Robinson,
Vicar of Chal-
grove, co. Ox-
ford.

Sebastian Smythe, —
bur. at Cuddes-
den Dec. 6, 1752,
aged 75.

Hester, dau. of
..... Lowndes,
of born
Mar. 26, 1680;
bapt. at Chis-
wick April 11
following.

Dorothy, — James Stopes,
died Rector of
Nov. 25, Brightwell,
1733, s.p. co. Oxford.
aged 64. He married
again and
had issue.

za, 2nd—4. Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, —
of Clerkhill, co. Lancaster, 2nd Bart.;
born at St. Giles's, Oxford, Oct. 1,
1748, of Magd. Coll. Oxford, M.A.
1762, and of the Middle Temple, Lon-
don, Nov. 30, 1768; mar. at Middleton,
co. Lanc. Oct. 28, 1784; died Aug. 21,
1805, bur. at Whalley.

2. Jane, dau.
of Robert
Master, D.D.
Rector of
Croston, m.
Dec. 3, 1789.

6. Thomas
William
Whalley,
born Sept.
2, 1754,
unmar. in
1787.

2. Barnard.
3. Robert.
5. Barnard.
Barbara. }
All
died
un-
mar.

Grace, born—
Aug. 20,
1752; mar.
April 21,
1772.

Sir William Henry
Ashhurst, Knt. of
Ashhurst, co. Lanc.
one of the Judges
of the Court of
King's Bench; died
Nov. 1807.

Elizabeth-Jane,
born Jan. 29,
1792; mar. S.
Jellicoe, Esq.
of Uplands,
Hants.

John Master Whalley, —
of Clerkhill, Rector
of Slaidburn; born
Jan. 1, 1793; died
Oct. 27, 1861; bur. at
Whalley.

Hannah, dau.
of Mr. Joseph
Nightingale,
of Radholme
Laund; died
Jan. 4, 1841.

Barbara Smythe,
born Feb. 14,
1794.

Grace, born May
11, 1795; died
1870, bur. at
Whalley.

William, born
July 29, 1796;
died Mar. 10,
1860; buried at
Whalley unmar.

Thomas, born
Aug. 18, 1797;
died April 28,
1800.

Caroline-Marga-
ret, born Oct.
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1. William Henry
Ashhurst, born
Oct. 19, 1778;
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died June 3, 1846.

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dau. of Oswald
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sister to Lady
Gardiner. First
wife.

John Henry Ashhurst, esq. of Water-
stock, co. Oxford, 1872. †

2. Henry John,
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3. James Henry
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Ashhurst, D.C.L.
Fellow of All
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Grace, only dau.
born in Spring
Gardens Dec.
6, 1773; mar.
Oct. 6th, 1796,
George Dorrien,
esq. †

George Streynsham
Jellicoe, M.A. All
Souls' Coll. Oxf.
Vicar of St. Peter's,
Chorley 1860-71.

And other children.

Such has been the increase in the value of land in this neighbourhood, in little more than a century, that this identical estate is stated [1811] to be worth nearly 400*l.* per annum. [On the death, in 1861, of the Rev. John Master Whalley, the last male descendant of Sir James by Jane his second wife, the Clerkhill estate descended, according to the entail created by Sir James's will, to the late Sir John Brocas Whalley Gardiner, the only surviving son of James (afterwards Sir James), the only son of Sir James the testator by his first wife. The claim set up to the estate by Mrs. Jellicoe, as eldest surviving daughter of the testator, was decided by the House of Lords to be untenable, the limitation in favour of heirs male general of Sir James Gardiner, the son, having priority over the testator's daughters. The whole estate, exclusive of wood, has been sold, by the trustees of the will of Sir John Brocas Gardiner, in July 1871, for 117,500*l.* to Mr. Solomon Longworth and Mr. Richard Thompson of Whalley. The mansion was for about three years tenanted by the late James Hodgson, Esq. shipbuilder, of Liverpool.]

LOWER CLERK HILL was long the property of the Hammonds, from whom the great Dr. Henry Hammond lineally descended.¹

See Hammond pierce Religion's golden mine,
And spread the treasured stores of Truth divine.

The Triumph of Isis, by Thomas Warton.

The house of PORTFIELD, which was the residence of the Braddyll family from about the middle of the last century, when they abandoned their ancient house of Brockhole, till the beginning of the present, when they removed to Conyside, is now destroyed to the foundations.² (See the pedigree of Braddyll in p. 3.)

On the highest point of ground within the lord's park,³ and immediately adjoining to the site of Portfield, are the remains of a considerable encampment, of which the figure has been a trapezium. Of this the north and east sides are pretty entire, with a double

¹ ["Bishop Fell and all Dr. Henry Hammond's biographers agree that the learned Commentator was descended from the Nowells of Read, but the precise connecting link has not been supplied. Dr. Whitaker, with far more than his usual genealogical investigation, laboured hard, and with praiseworthy industry, to trace the descent of this great man; and his manuscript materials now in the possession of his son the Vicar of Whalley furnish the following probable conclusions :—

..... Hamond of Whalley.—Sister of Dr. Alexander Nowell.

└── John Hamond, LL.D. bapt. at Whalley 1542, ob. 1589. ───.....

└── John Hammond, M.D. recognised by Dean Nowell as his cousin, Physician to Henry Prince of Wales. ───.....

└── Henry Hammond, D.D. Godson to Prince Henry, born 1605, died 1660.

In the register of burials at Whalley is—"Henry Hammond seplult. in ecclesia Nov. 18, 1642." (Note by Mr. Canon Raines, in Assheton's Journal, p. 116.) Near Read Hall there is a well still called Hammond's Well, in Hammond's Field.]

² Portfield was situated close to an angle of the road on the north-east side of the Roman encampment. [Nothing remains of the old hall but part of the garden walls, and the barns. The materials were used by the steward of Sir J. B. Whalley in building the inn known as the Whalley Arms, and other houses.—Mr. Canon Raines, in note (written in 1848) to Assheton's Journal, p. 14.]

³ [See before, in vol. I. p. 183.]

rampart and foss, rectilinear, but rounded off at the angles. A road carried in the bottom of the foss on the south has rendered the appearances less distinct on that side, and a very precipitous sand-bank on the west. But its form and situation, of which the latter commands a very fine and extensive prospect of the Vale of Calder, Ribblesdale, and Bowland, render it highly probable that it was one of the *castra æstiva* dependent upon Ribchester. On the verge of the township of Whalley, far beneath, and within the township of Billington, is an angle, formed by the junction of the Calder and a brook, called the Castle, and in a situation very like that of a permanent Roman encampment. I will not say that this was the Gallunio, because I hold, with Mr. Whitaker, that there was no Gallunio; besides, it is distinguished by no remains. Whatever it may have been, it was conveyed by Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, more than five centuries ago, by the name of Le Castell. The former encampment has no name; and no remains have ever, so far as I can learn, been discovered either in the one or the other.

To these vestiges, real or imaginary, of Roman antiquity about Whalley, I have now to add, on a nearer acquaintance with the place, that the church and church-yard themselves are included within a quadrangular fortification, which has every peculiarity incident to a Roman encampment. The southern boundary of the church-yard is a deep and distinct foss and agger, to which another corresponds on the north side of the houses forming the church-lane. The western side, though now interrupted and irregular, is sufficiently visible beyond the gardens formerly belonging to the hermitage, and has united with the northern side, very near the Abbey Pools. On the east all vestiges of it are destroyed by the street. It was an oblong, placed on a perfect level, immediately contiguous to a brook, and near its union with a principal river; all which are decisive evidences of Roman castrametation. The remaining strength of the ramparts probably decided the choice of the first Saxon settlers in the site of their church, hall, and village. Nothing was more frequent than this circumstance. Our old Saxon churches, either from this cause, or that some remains of population had continued to linger about the Roman settlements, are perpetually placed within the precincts of the latter: a position which may be exemplified by the situation of the Saxon churches (and in most instances by the halls of the lords) at Manchester, Lancaster, Ilkley, Tadcaster, Castleford, and many other places. The whole area of this fort, at Whalley, must have been about four statute acres, or scarcely half the extent of a principal station. Its Roman name has wholly perished, as Whalley is pure Saxon; but it was in all probability the winter camp, with which, dependently perhaps on Ribchester, the camp at Portfield was connected as summer quarters. It was also at a mean distance between Ribchester and Burnley, where was undoubtedly a Roman settlement; and nearly at the same distance from both that Burnley is from Colne.

THE HALL OF LITTLE NUTTON.



Drawn by W. A. Croft.



To RICHARD HENRY BEAUMONT ESQ. F.R.S.A.

Engraved is inscribed by his

this Plate drawn & engraved at his
most obliged & obedient Servant

The Author

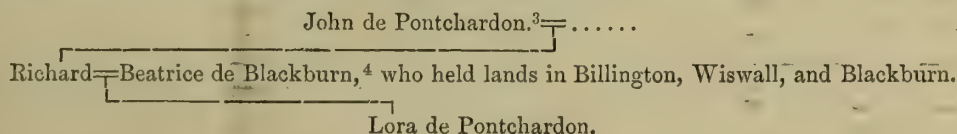
Engraved by J. G. Smith

LITTLE MITTON, HENTHORN, COLDCOATS,

FORMING ONE TOWNSHIP.

Little Mitton is situated near the confluence of the Ribble, the Hodder, and the Calder, and nearly on the lowest point of ground within the parish. The name refers to another village on the opposite bank;¹ and both have been probably so denominated, *qu.* Midtown, the town intersected by a river running through the midst of it. Of this hamlet and manor, the memorials which I have met with are as follow: 1st, it was granted by charter of Robert de Lacy, in the 3d Hen. I. to Ralph le Rous, progenitor of the family who were afterwards denominated from the place:² 2dly, appears as witness to a charter without date, but probably, from circumstances, about the time of Richard I. a Sir Ralph de Little Mitton;³ and by another and nearly contemporary deed Roger son of Henry de Whalley³ grants one bovaté of land in this place to Adam son of Stephen de Little Mitton.³ There occurs also a William son of Orme de Little Mitton.³

The next family which appears here is that of the Pontchardons, or de Ponte Cardonis as they are sometimes called, who bore Sable, six plates.



This Lora⁵ married Alan son of Richard (who lived 16 Edw. I.) and grandson of Alan, lord of Cateral, near Garstang, to whom Richard de Pontchardon gave the manor of Little Mitton, 7 Edw. II.³ Thus the Townley MSS.: but errors are easily committed in transcribing dates; and I suspect the real date of this transaction either to have been 7 Edw. I. or 1 Edw. II. for, in the Inq. post mort. Henry de Lacy, an. 4 of the latter reign, it was found that this Alan de Cateral held one carucate of land in Little Mitton as the eighth part of a knight's fee, for the render of 10*d.*⁶

But, to go on.—After a considerable interval appears Richard Caterall, 8 Edw. IV.³ who had Ralph Caterall, who in the 21st of the same reign leased the whole manor of Little Mitton for the rent of £10 per annum. somewhat less, I believe, than a shilling per

¹ Great Mitton is noticed in Book V. Chapter III.

² See Great Merley.

³ Townley MSS. See vol. I. p. 262.

⁴ [Daughter of Adam de Blackburn, living 1271. See WISWALL and BILLINGTON.]

⁵ [Loretta que fuit uxor Alani de Cateral que tenet in parva Mitton i. carucatam terre pro iii. parte unius feodi Militis. (Nomina illorum qui districti sunt quod homagia sua domino Regi facienda secundum tenorem brevis dicti domini Regis Blakeburnshire. A small roll circa 1323. Duchy of Lanc. xxv. c. 5.)]

⁶ [Heres Lore de Katerale tenet i. carucatam terre in parva Mitton unde viii. car. faciunt feodum i. militis. (Lansdowne MS. 559, f. 11 b.) In the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster, "Ricardus de Cateralhale tenet de dicto Duce xij^{am} partem i. feodi militis in parva Mitton quam Johannes de Pynechardon quondam tenuit." (Knight's Fees of Blackburnshire, *ibid.* f. 18 b.)]

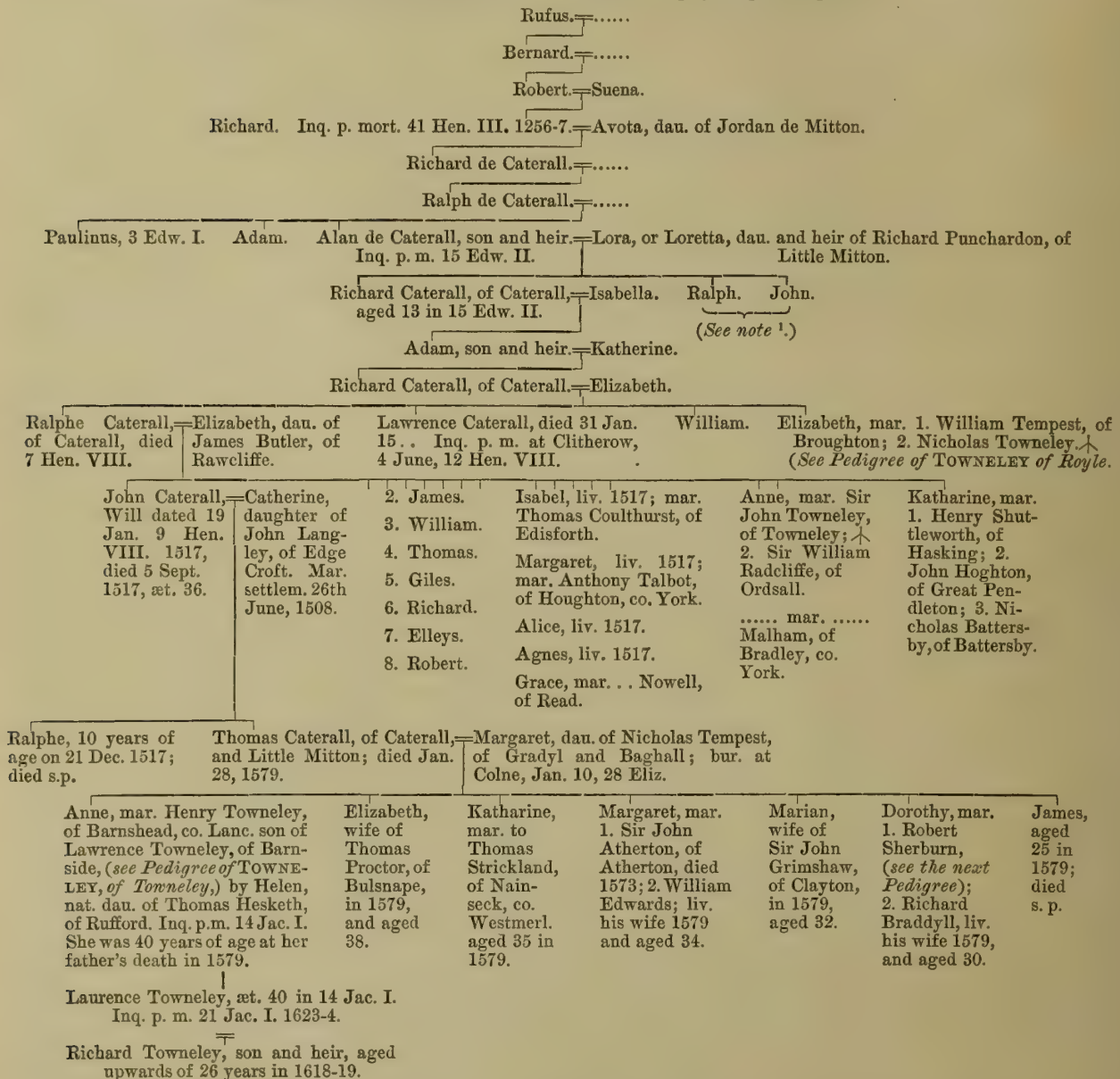
acre; so that the price of land was nearly trebled in about two centuries, when the average rent was 4*d*. Ralph Caterall survived to the year 1515, when he was interred in the church of Whalley.

CATERALL OF CATERALL, IN AMUNDERNESS, AND OF LITTLE MITTON.

From Inquisitions post mortem, the Visitation of Lancashire, 1567, and the collections of Mr. Canon Raines.

ARMS: Azure, three mascles or.

CREST: a grey cat passant guardant.



¹ It appears from a consultation addressed to the Official of the Archdeacon of Chester, of which a copy is preserved in Add. MS. 10374, f. 90 b., that Lora de Catterale and her sons Ralph and John drove away the Abbot of Whalley

His son or grandson was Thomas Caterall, who died Jan. 1579; who, though he had five coheireses, by deed, dated 3rd Elizabeth, granted the Manor of Little Mitton to Robert Sherburne, esq. and Dorothy his wife, who was his fourth daughter.

SHERBURNE OF LITTLE MITTON HALL.

Robert Sherburne (third son of Thomas Sherburne of Stonyhurst, and brother to Sir Richard). Reader of Gray's Inn 9 Eliz. Inq. p. m. 3 Jan. 14 Eliz.		Dorothy, dau. and=2 husb. Richard Braddyll, coheiress of Thos. barrister-at-law (<i>see p. 3.</i>); Caterall, of Little 3 husb. John Whipp. Mitton.	
1 w. Margaret, dau. of Francis Tunstall, of Ancliff.	Thomas Sherburn, son and heir, of Little Mitton, ob. 13 Car. I.	2 w. Isabel, dau. of Banastre, of Clapham.	Robert, ob. s. p. at Mytton. Jane, mar. Richard Green-acres, of Worston, esq.
Francis, ob. s. p.	Robert Sherburn, son and heir, living 1651 at Little Mitton Hall.	Katharine, dau. of Richard Latham, of Parbold, esq.	Thomas. Richard. Matthew. Titus.
		Anne. Jane, mar. Daniel Smith-son, of Boroughbridge, co. York. She was living 1674.	1. Bartholomew. 2. Christopher. 3. Charles.
1 w. Jane, dau. of Judge Reeves, of Thwaites, o. s. p.	Thomas Sherburne, son and heir. He ob. Aug. 15, 1664, and was buried at Great Mitton, s. p.	Catharine, dau. of John Jones, and relict of Edward Jones, of Glumandy, in Clavaris in Yale, co. Denbigh, esq. She was living in 1674, s. p.	Richard, heir to his brother, died 1665, s. p.
		Frances, dau. of Christopher Towneley, of Patrick Brompton, co. York, son of John Towneley, of Towneley, esq.	1. Elizabeth, mar. John Shuttleworth, 4th son of Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, and had issue, Fleetwood, Catherine, John, and Richard.
		2. Katharine, mar. A.D. 1668, Thomas King, of Eckshaw; living 1670.	3. Mary, unmar.
		6. Frances, mar. George Harrison, of Lancaster, gent. She was living 1674.	4. Margaret. 5. Dorothy.

Katharine the widow and administratrix of Thomas Sherburne, delivered possession of Little Mitton, March 8, 1664. It appears to have been sold by Richard Sherburne, who was heir to his brother. The purchaser was Alexander Holt [whose descent¹ from the ancient family of Holt of Grislehurst (see hereafter under that place,) was as follows:

and his servants when they came to collect and carry the "garbas decimales de quodam campo vocato Kirkefurlong," in Little Mitton, and that the said Lora refused to pay the tithes of hay from certain meadows called "Kolmes et Oxon-lache infra fines et limites ecclesie de Whalley per non modicum tempus." Several writs, and a pleading belonging to this case, are also copied into the same MS. ff. 104 b. to 106 b. It does not, however, give the result of the suit, which seems to have been carried on in 1338 and 1339. The pleading is undated.

Lore que fuit uxor Alani de Katerale (f. 106 b.)

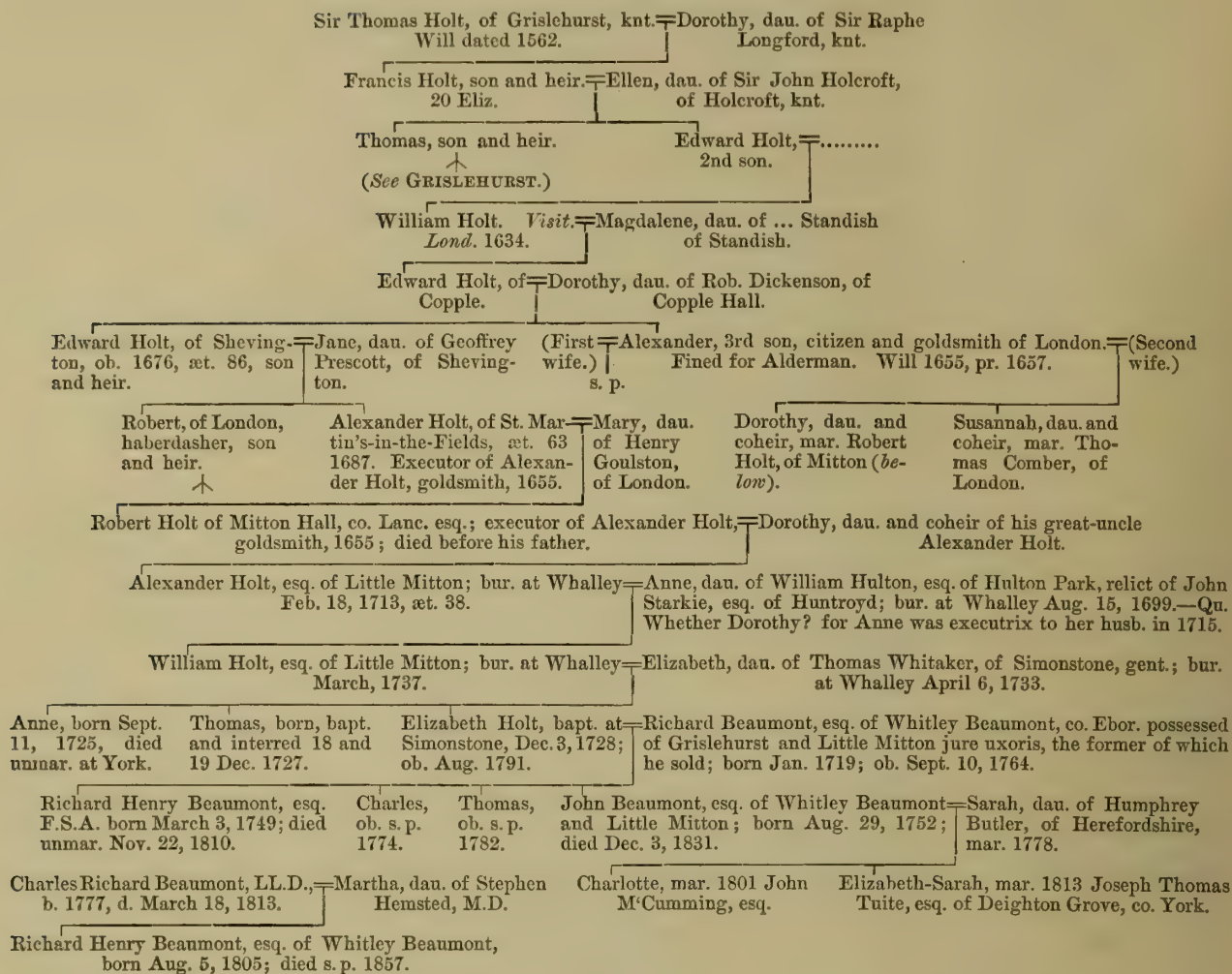
Et Lora per Rad. de Caterale attornatum suum venit, etc. (ibid).

Lore que fuit uxor Alani de Caterale (f. 105 b), 12 July, 1339.

Thomas Caterall, esquire, "die Veneris proximo ante festum Assumcionis beate Marie Virginis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi secundo apud Mitton in com. Lanc. natus fuit, et in ecclesia parochiali de Whalley in com. predict. baptizatus. Probatio etatis capt. ap. Lanc. 21 Aug. 23 Hen. VIII." He made his will Jan. 6, 1561; and the inquisition upon his death was taken at Whalley on the 1st May, 24 Eliz. 1579. (Inquisitions in the Duchy Records, vol. vi. No. 4, f. 3; and vol. xiv. No. 4, f. 5.)]

¹ [Communicated to this Edition by Canon Raines, from his Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxvii. p. 414. Whitaker had stated in this place that the connecting link was wanting.]

PEDIGREE OF HOLT AND BEAUMONT.



[A very ample pedigree of Beaumont of Whitley (to the year 1815) was inserted by Dr. Whitaker in his *Loidis et Elmete*, p. 338; and it is there admitted that Charles Richard Beaumont, LL.D. of Brazenose College, Oxford, whose name appeared in the former edition of this work, was a natural son of John Beaumont, esq. He was, by the will of Richard Henry Beaumont, esq., constituted tenant for life of the Whitley Beaumont estates after the death of his father and his aunt Bernard, with remainder to the heirs of his body. Richard Henry Beaumont, esq. junior (the son of Charles Richard), dying s.p. in 1857, devised them to the present Henry Frederick Beaumont, esq. of Whitley, a younger branch of the family of Beaumont of Bretton (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*)

The annexed Portraits, which were first inserted in the Second Edition of this work (1806), but not otherwise described than by the inscriptions placed beneath them, were contributed, together with the interior view of Little Mitton Hall, by Richard Henry Beaumont, esq. F.S.A., who died in 1810. They are alluded to, rather than described, in the following passage of the *Loidis et Elmete* :

"The portraits (at Whitley) are unusually numerous. In a brown wainscoted parlour, west of the hall, are many of the Holts of Grislehurst, and in the dining and drawing room on the opposite side, besides many others of less interest, appear the stern and expressive countenance of Sir Richard Beaumont, two heads of his successor Sir Thomas, of much milder and less decisive expression, and above all the peculiar features of the late proprietor [Richard Henry Beaumont], expressed in a painting of no first-rate execution, but with such felicity that a surviving friend can scarcely conquer the illusion that he sees the living and reflecting original."



The Original Portrait at Cusworth, the Seat of Will^m Wrahtlson, Esq^r

J. P. B. 1844

Sir Thomas Beaumont of Whitley Hall, K^t

baptized at Mirfield, Jan. 26. 1605.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF SHEFFIELD CASTLE

under Sir William Savile till his Death Jan. 22. 1644.

appointed Governor by the Marq^s of Newcastle Jan. 26. following.

Surrendered the same to the Rebel Gen^l Crauford Aug^t 11. of that Year.

Wounded at the Sieges of Sheffield & Pontefract Castles

Knighted with his own Sword by King Ch. II. June 27. 1650.

Died May 30. & Buried at Kirkstall June 3. 1668.





From the Original at Whitley Hall.

Engraved by J. Basire.

Sara daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont
of WHITLEY HALL KNT & Wife of ROBERT WRIGHTSON of
Cusworth Gentleman.



Bapt: 16th Sept 1646. Died 13th Sept 1717. Buried in the Parish Church of

Wymmsworth, in the County of York.

Dr. Whitaker's dedication of *The Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe*, 4to. 1810, to Mr. Beaumont, and the character of him which he afterwards gave in the Preface to the second edition of the *History of Craven*, are extracted at p. xxxv. of the Life of Dr. Whitaker, prefixed to our First Volume.

The letters of Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Beaumont when Lieut.-Governor of Sheffield Castle (as mentioned under his portrait,) were presented by Mr. Beaumont to the Bodleian Library, and many of them are introduced by Mr. Hunter into his *History of Hallamshire*, (edit. Gatty, 1869,) pp. 137—142.]

The present house of Little Mitton is a fine specimen of the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VII. and the beginning of that of his son. It was most probably the work of Ralph Caterall. The basement story is of stone, and part of the upper story of wood: the pasterns, however, descending perpendicularly to the ground, and resting on pedestals of stone.¹ The hall, with its embayed window, screen, and gallery over it, is one of the finest Gothic rooms I have ever seen in a private house. The roof is ceiled with oak in wrought compartments, the principals turned in the form of obtuse Gothic arches, the pasterns deeply fluted, their capitals, where they receive the principals, enriched with carving, the walls covered with wainscot, and the bay window adorned with armorial bearings in painted glass. Besides the royal arms, quarterly France and England, here is the following shield, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a cross and bordure engrailed sable [*Holcroft*]; 2nd. Argent, a squirrel gules [*Horton*]; 3rd. Argent, an eagle sable and a child or [*Culcheth*.]² The present porch is of later date, the original entrance having been within the screen. The screen itself is extremely rich, but evidently of a more modern style than the rest of the woodwork. Upon the panels of it are carved in pretty bold relief ten heads, male and female, within medallions, which have a rude kind of character, and were evidently intended for portraits. Annexed to these are the following cyphers, in a character belonging to the reign of Edward VI. with which the pattern of the wainscot exactly synchronizes, D. H. T. H. T. H. Now, these can have no reference to the Cateralls, who were owners of the house at the period to which I have assigned the screen; and I can frame no other hypothesis concerning them than that they belong to the Holts of Grislehurst, and have been brought from thence in the last century, as the owners of that estate in the reign of Edward VI. were Sir Thomas Holt and Dorothy his wife, with whom

¹ [When the Hall of Little Mitton was purchased by the late John Aspinall, Esq. a great portion was rebuilt and extensive additions were made. The old walls of timber construction have now disappeared. The entrance hall, with its fine oaken roof and curious screen, is still entire; but the medallion heads are a well known ornament of the Tudor period, and not, as Whitaker imagined, "portraits." The present exterior is of picturesque appearance. The front is broken with gabled projections containing tall mullioned windows. Little Mitton is now the property of Ralph John Aspinall, Esq. of Standen Hall, grandson of the purchaser. It is occupied as a farm-house, and celebrated for the excellence of the cheese made there.]

² [Also in this and some of the other windows are these badges: A hawk's lure or. An eagle's leg erased or. A star with points alternately waved and plain or. An eagle [with wings expanded sable,] holding a sword argent, hilted and pomelled or, on the breast of the eagle a crescent of the last [the crest of Holcroft]. *MS. note of the Rev. S. J. Allen*. See the Pedigree of Holcroft in the Visitation of Lancashire, 1567, Chetham Soc. edition, p. 117. Sir John Holcroft (whose will dated 2 Dec. 1559, see in Lanc. and Chesh. Wills, Chetham Soc. i. 148), had a daughter Helen married to Francis Holt of Grislehurst (see ped. of Holt, hereafter): which accounts for these memorials coming to Little Mitton.]

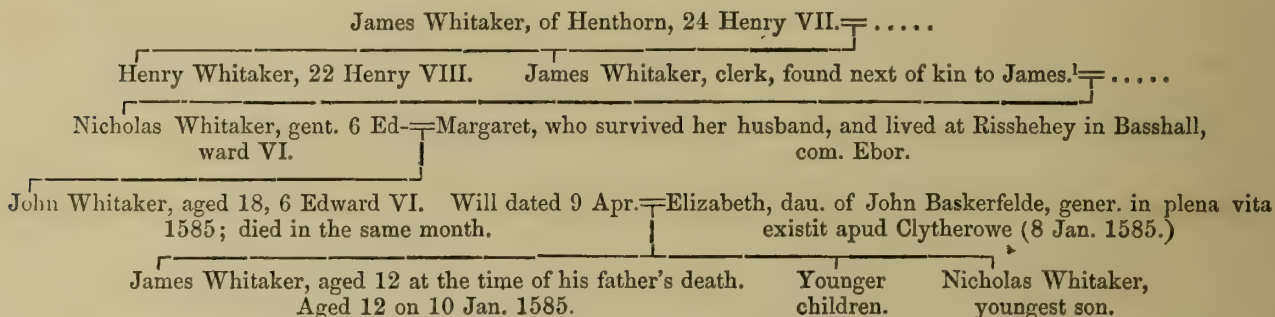
these three cyphers exactly accord. I cannot take leave of this venerable room without a wish that it may never fall into hands who have less respect for it than was felt by its late owner, and that no painter's brush or carpenter's hammer may ever come near it excepting to arrest the progress of otherwise inevitable decay.

In the back yard is a stone coffin, intended for the reception of a very slender body, and said to have been dug up in the garden, a probable proof that, like many other manor-houses, it had anciently a chapel.

The situation of Little Mitton is a remarkable instance of the predilection of our ancestors for a southern aspect, to attain which they have turned the front of the house against a marsh overgrown with alders, and have neglected one of the most delicious landscapes in Ribblesdale, which opens to the north and west.

HENTHORN.

A small hamlet on the bank of the Ribble, contiguous to Little Mitton on the north, of which I find little to relate, but that it afforded a name and residence to a Jordan de Henthorn, as appears by deeds *sans* date. By Inquisition post mortem Henry de Lacy, A.D. 1311, it was found that Henry de Henthorn held here half a carucate in thanage for the rent of 1*l.*, and at a much later period this was the property of a branch from High Whitaker, of which I have compiled the following descent from Inquisitions.



[The additions are from the Inq. p. m. John Whitaker taken at Whalley 8 Jan. 27 Eliz. 1585. (Lanc. Inq. p. m. vol. xiv. No. 68, fol. 65.) He left his Clitheroe property to his wife for 12 years, if she remained so long unmarried. His will is recited in the Inquisition.]

COLD COATS.

A manor and hamlet on the skirts of Pendle, between Wiswall and Pendleton, and anciently attached to the latter.

Roger de Lacy, by charter *sans* date, granted to Geoffry son of Robert dean of Whalley, four oxgangs of land in Coldcoats, "pro furfure leporariorum suorum," and by

¹ "Proximus consanguineus," in inquisitions, is often used of sons. I was once led into a material error by not having attended to this peculiarity.

the same charter two oxgangs of land “in Tunleia pro quadam mansione quando venari voluerit.” These premises were alienated from the church as a provision for a brother by Roger the last dean immediately, as appears, before his resignation of that preferment. Coldcoats was, however, granted out once more by the Towneleys or Delaleghs, with a reservation of the manerial rights, for in 1363 Richard de Coldcoats grants to the abbey and convent of Whalley all his lands in Coldcoats, *in villa de magna Pendleton*, and this charter is accompanied with a licence of alienation from Gilbert de la Legh, as chief lord, the lands being holden of him *in capite*. Thus it became the patrimony of the church again.

After the Dissolution I have not found to whom this estate was granted out, only there appears an Anthony Watson, of Coldcoats, about the end of Henry VIII.; but in the beginning of the last century it was the property and residence of the Walmsleys, a branch of the family of Stowley, who subsisted here to the middle of the present [*i.e.* the 18th] century, when it was purchased by Peirce Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq. in whose representative it still continues.

GREAT PENDLETON,

So called from the mountain upon the northern skirts of which it stands. “Habebat,” says Domesday Book, “Rex Edwardus Peniltune de dimidia hida.” [In later records, during many centuries, it occurs as Penhul-ton, confirming the etymology *Pen-hull*, already given by the Author for Pendle in vol. I. p. 296.]

This manor was never alienated by the Lacies, as appears from the Inquisition after the death of the last Earl of Lincoln, under whom, with the exception of a single cottage, the whole of Pendleton was held either in bondage (the ancient copyhold tenure) or at will.

	£	s.	d.
Penelton, 16 bov. in bondage	5	6	8
Wm. Qwerderey, ¹ for 30 acres, approved from the wastes	1	0	0
Ric. de Rydinge, for 20 acres at will	0	6	8
Divers tenants, for 12 acres at will	0	4	0
Hen. de Blackburn, pro quadam casa in feudo ²	0	0	1
	<hr/> £6 17 5 <hr/>		

With Worston and Chadburn Great Pendleton has a court periodically held by the stewards.

¹ [Robert Querderrey of Clitherhou occurs in the Coucher Book, p. 1100-1, 10 Edw. II. 1316, 17 Edw. III. 1343.]

² [In the Chetham Society's edition of this Inquisition, the sum paid by Henry de Blackburn for his cottage is inaccurately given as 5*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Whitaker is here correct: “Henricus de Blakburn quoddam mansum ibidem cum feodo per cartam et reddit domino per annum j*d.* ad eundem terminum” (Sancti Egidii, 1 Sept.)—Duchy of Lanc. Class xxv. C. 15, m. 7.]

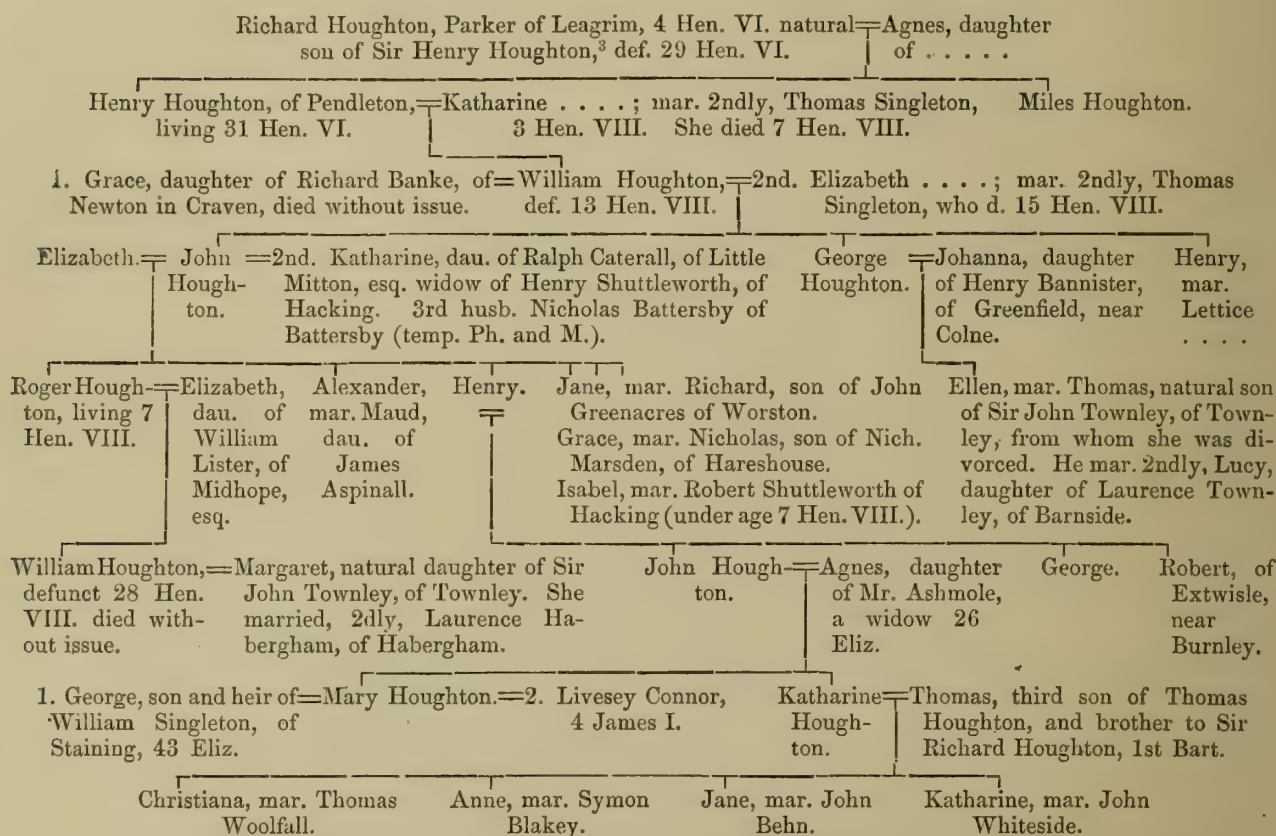
[The Church of All Saints was erected at Pendleton in 1846, entirely at the expense of Mrs. Blegborough, daughter of John Aspinall, esq. of Standen Hall: and opened for divine service, Nov. 11, 1847. It was calculated to hold 180 persons.]

LITTLE PENDLETON.

Little Pendleton is within the Chapelry of Clitheroe. In 10 Hen. IV. 1422, Sir Henry Houghton, second son of Sir Adam de Hochton (the genuine orthography of that ancient name),¹ levied a fine of the manor of Pendleton.²

PEDIGREE OF HOUGHTON OF LITTLE PENDLETON.

[With Additions communicated by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq.]



¹ [The name is usually written Houghton in charters, and that orthography is consequently adopted in the ensuing Pedigree. W. L.]

² [Dr. Whitaker (last edition, p. 258) confused this with the principal manor of Great Pendleton, and see note before in vol. I. p. 86, of this edition. The fine above quoted mentions among other places *Parva Penhulton*: see further regarding this record hereafter, under SALESBURY.]

³ [In the former edition at p. 259, Richard Houghton, the Parker of Leagrim, was stated to have been the legitimate issue of the marriage of Sir Henry with Joanna, daughter and heir of Richard Radcliffe by Sibil daughter of Sir

All which parties sold the estate to Savile Radcliffe, of Todmorden, and Great Mearley, esq., in which family it seems to have continued till the death of his grandson Joshua Ratcliffe. [Henry son of Robert Houghton, of Extwisle, the uncle of the heiresses, challenged the inheritance as heir male, and thereupon by award had 450*l.* from Thomas and Katharine Houghton, and Mary the widow of George Singleton.]

[Pendleton Hall is situated in a sheltered position on the western slope of Pendle. It is of picturesque appearance, and contains windows with cusped heads. It is of uncertain date. W. A. W.]

WISWALL.

A township immediately contiguous to Whalley on the north.

The true etymology of this word is probably *Wigapealla*, from *Wiga Heros, Semideus*, which is also a proper name, and *Pealla fons*, the well or spring of Wiga. Thus Begastown is melted down to Beeston,¹ a process of which many other instances might be adduced in the formation of local names.

The first instance in which the name of this village occurs is in a charter sans date, but about the reign of Richard I. which is attested by Swaine son of Leofwine, and Henry son of Swaine de Wiswall, an instance of the old Saxon patronymic and the local appellation which are not unfrequently found together in charters of this period.

By the Inquisition of 1311, after the death of the last Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, it was found that Robert de Sherburne, Dom. Hen. de Lee, and Thomas Arden, held two carucates of land in Wiswall by the fourth part of a knight's fee, for the render of 1*s.* 4*d.* The smallness of this sum proves the manor to have been granted out at a very early period: so early, indeed, that no record is now to be found of such a transaction.

Again, by Inquisition after the death of Henry Duke of Lancaster, 35 Edw. III. it was found that the abbot of Whalley, Richard Sherburne, and Gilbert de la Legh held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Wiswall and Hapton, for the render of 25*s.*

These changes, and some others in the state of property here, may be accounted for by the following genealogical table, and the observations which I shall annex to it.

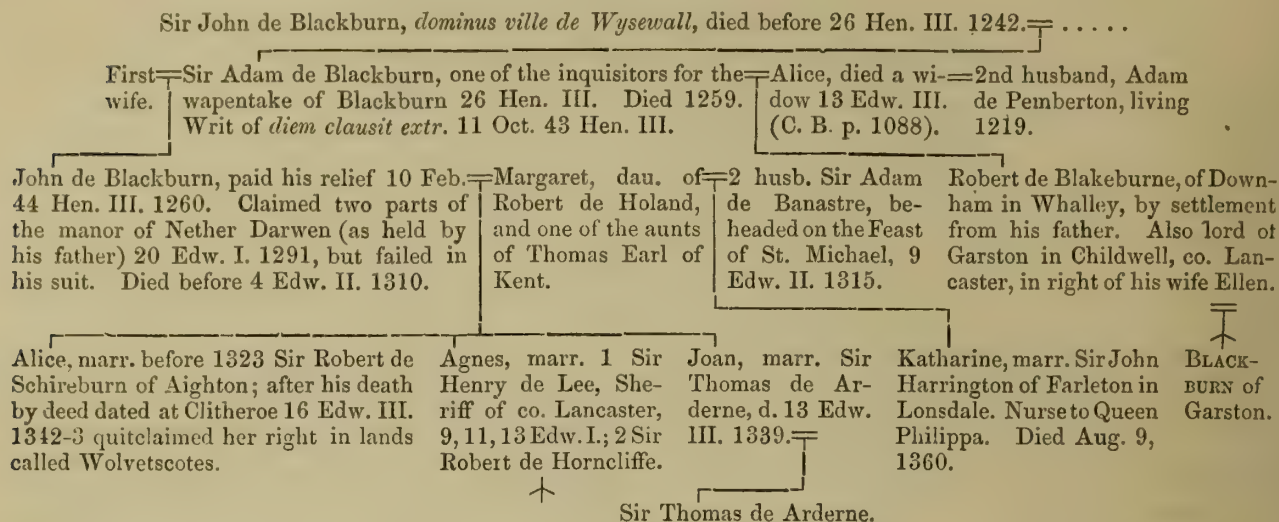
Next after Swain de Wiswall, mentioned above, appears a John de Blackburn de Wiswall, whom I suspect to have married the daughter of Swain.

Robert de Cliderhow. The proof that he was not so is the Inquisition post mortem of Sir Henry held in 1425, when Richard, son of Sir William de Houghton, son of Richard, the brother of Sir Henry, was found to be his kinsman and next heir. Richard de Houghton of Leagrim, Esq. is, however, repeatedly styled in deeds "*filius Henrici militis*," though nowhere does it appear who was his mother. See a further note on this subject hereafter under SALESBURY.]

¹ But see Thoresby's Duc. Leod. p. 268.

PEDIGREE OF BLACKBURN.

(From the Coucher-book of Whalley, Chetham Soc. edit. p. 1085, and from a pedigree certified for record in the College of Arms, by William Courthope, Rouge Croix, May 6, 1852.)



[On the death of Sir John de Blackburn the manor of Wyswall and his other lands were divided between three daughters and coheirs.¹ Alice, the eldest, by exchange with her sister Agnes, had two parts of the manor of Wyswall. Sir Thomas de Arderne their nephew held one-third for a short time, and in 13 Edw. III. (1339) transferred it to trustees, who, with the King's licence, enfeoffed the abbot and convent of Whalley in the same.²]

By Inquisition taken before Godfrey Foljambe, steward, 38 Edw. III. it was found that Richard de Sherburne, knight, had free chance appertaining to his manor of

¹ [This and the following statements are translated from the Coucher Book of Whalley (Chetham Soc.) p. 1085.]



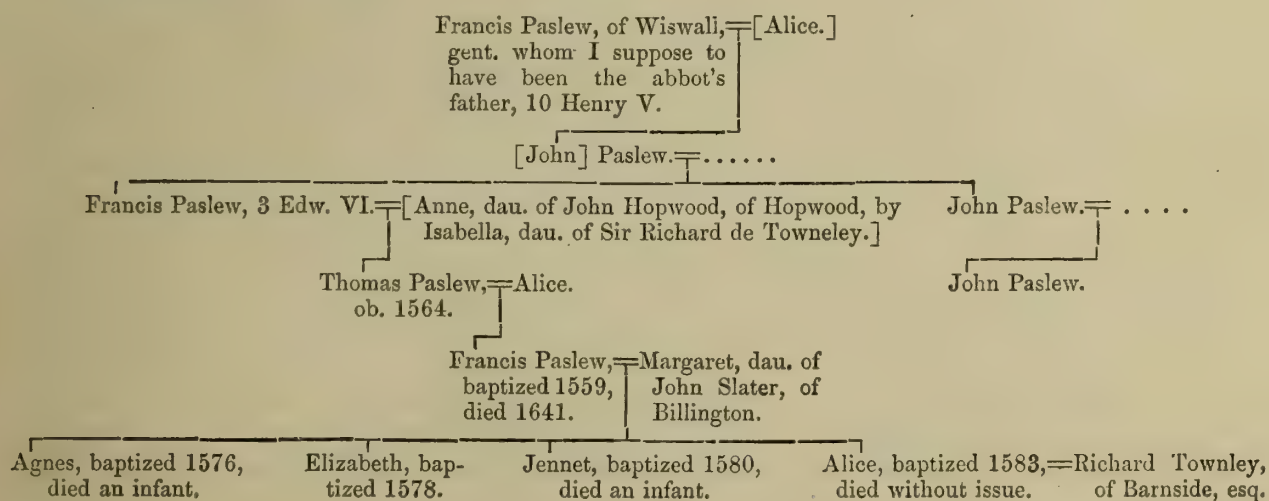
² [The several documents relative to this transfer will be seen in the Coucher Book, pp. 1086-1095. The trustees were Richard de Radecliffe (son of William of Radecliffe Tower), Adam his brother, and John de Gristlewayth, vicar of the church of Blackburn. The transfer included the free chace of Wysewall, and the homages and services of John de Alvetham, John del Clogh and Joan his daughter, John de Blakeburn of Wysewall, Margery widow of Adam the Milner of Wysewall, Henry Chappeman, Adam son of Henry son of Gilbert of Worsthorn, Richard del Brigge of Brunley, Lawrence son of John de la Legh, and William de Hallstudes. The original of the deed in French printed at p. 1087 of the Coucher Book, whereby Sir Thomas de Arderne conveyed to the trustees all the goods and chattels remaining in the manor of Wysewall, was in the possession of the late Rev. J. T. Allen. It was dated at Whalley on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 13th Edw. III. (16 March, 1339,); and bore a seal as represented in the margin. The arms are Ermine, a fess chequy, and the legend SIGILLVM THOME DE HARDERN. The name was derived from Harderne, now Hardenhall, near Stockport: see Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii. p. 399.]

Wiswall; and in his descendant Edward Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, it still continues.

At a period somewhat later, Wiswall hall was the property and residence of the Paslews, who bore Argent, a fess between three mullets sable pierced of the field, a crescent for difference. These arms are still over the door of the house, [with the date 1636,] and they accord exactly with those of Paslew, abbot of Whalley, formerly in the windows of the abbey, and now in my possession. From this circumstance I conclude, without hesitation, that he belonged to this family. In ascertaining the parentage of the monks we must almost always be content with circumstantial evidence, as they were persons dead in law, and therefore never occur in Inquisitions or other legal transactions, excepting in connection with the monastery to which they belonged. But the catalogue of those who belonged to this house shows that they were generally natives of the vicinity, and often, it is probable, sons of the principal tenants of the abbey; and, in the present instance, the identity of armorial bearings, even to the difference, nearly removes all doubt upon the subject. Tradition, indeed, is silent; but the family perhaps were not forward to record their alliance with a man, however dignified, whose intemperate zeal brought destruction upon himself and upon his house.

[Wiswall Hall possesses but few features worthy of notice. It has a porch of two stories on the north side; over the door is the date 1636, under the arms of Paslew, with the letters **F P**.¹ The windows are low, and have many mullions. There are bold projecting chimneys to the west. Parts have been added at some time in bad taste, and the whole is now much out of repair, and occupied as a farm-house. W. A. W.]

Of this family,² I find



¹ [It has been already noticed in the note at p. 11 that the same arms and initials, with the date 1638, occur on a bench-end in Whalley church.]

² [The insertions are made on the authority of the Cotton MS. Vespasian D. xvii. f. 41 b., which states, further, in contradiction to the above, that Frank Paslew and Anne Hopwood were the parents of John Paslew, who was married and "now living, 1569."]

I suppose Elizabeth the second sister, who survived the rest, to have married a Thomlinson, for I find in the parish register, "baptized 1701, Paslew, daughter of Thurstan Thomlinson, of Wiswall-hall," which is the last vestige of a name to which the parish once looked up with reverence.

The word Paslew was of Norman origin (Pass-le-eau) and afforded a subject for some rhyming monkish verses, not devoid of ingenuity, which the curious reader may find in Weever's Funerall Monuments.¹

From an old perambulation of this township,² dated 1st Edward III. it appears that

¹ ["In the sunshine of his fortune he (Robert Passelew, Archdeacon of Lewes, died 1234) was flattered by this allusion to his name Pass-le-eau as surpassing the pure water,—the most excellent element of all, if you believe Pindar. Whereupon these verses were written, not the worst in that age, if you pardon a little impropriety. Out of the Collections of Camden, MSS. in Bibl. Cotton.

Robertus transgressor aquæ, nec enim quia transit,
Sed præcellit aquam, cognomine credo notari.
Est aqua lenis, et est aqua dulcis, et est aqua clara,
Mulcens, albiciens, emundans omnia, lenis
Languenti, dulcis gustanti, clara videnti ;
Tu præcellis aquam, nam leni lenior es tu,
Dulci dulcior es tu, clara clarior es tu,
Mente quidem lenis, re dulcis, sanguine clarus :
In tribus his excellis aquam, nam murmure lenis
Est aqua, tu mente, gustu dulcissima, tu re,
Limpiditate nitens tu sanguine: quodlibet horum
Est magis intensum procul in te quam sit in ipsa.

Weever, *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, 1631, p. 645.]

² [*De divisio ville de Wysewalle.*—Fate a remembrere, qe ceaux sount les nouns de franc tenantz et autres leales gentz de la ville de Wysewalle jurez par mandement Johan de Radeclife al tiel temps Seneschal de Blakeburnschire le dymaigne en la veile Seynt Johan le Baptiste Lan le Reye Edward tierce puy le conquest sezisme en la presence Adam de Turtone, Richard Sanyel adonqes provost de Penhultone, Johan le Couper et les autres tenauntz ma dame la Royne de la dite ville de Penhulle, damenere et metre en certeyn les divises entre les villes de Wysewalle et de Penhultone saunz exceptione ou procourment faire de lune parte ou de lautre, cestasavoir per Richard le filz Henry de Wysewalle, Henry le filz Adam de meisme la ville, Willyam Curteys, Henry de Wysewalle, Robert le filz Willyam de Wysewalle, Adam de Langeschaghe, Jeppe Curteys, Johan del Reydane, Adam de Schakelaedy, Roger del Wode, Roger le filz Robert le Smythe, et Willyam Bourilde de Wysewalle, les queux divises ils amenerent et firent en ceste manere, cestasaver, comenceaunt al haut chimyn qe vient de Cliderhou adrescementz tauntqe les boundes de Netherstandene, et de ceo ensuant devers le suthest tauntqe a une grant pierre qe fust assise pur une divise entre les dites villes en temps Monser Henry de Lascy jadis Counte de Nichole, par Hughe de Cliderhou, Willyam de Heskayth, Meistre Henry de Clayton, Meistre Henry de Dounom, Robert del Holdene, Alexandre de Kyuerdale, Roger Noel, Gilbert de Briddes-twysel, Gilbert de la Leghe, Simon de Alvetham, Henry Banaster de Waltone, et Johan del Knolle jurez en la presence Robert de Heppal, adonqes Seneschal le dit Count en Blakeburnschire: Et de celle pierre avaunt dite, tauntqe le haut loue entre les dites villes de Wysewalle et de Penhultone, et del haut loue tauntqe le Crokeswylghe linealment tauntqe le Bercrofte, et par my col Bercrofte taunqe une espyne en le Harelowe, et del Horelowe tauntqe a une pierre assise par certeyne divise, owelementz entre *Ieppe knave grave, qi fust decolle come larone*, et la dite espyne, *pur ceo qe les gentz de les dites villes ne volement soeffrere lenterrementz le dit Ieppeknave en lune partz nen lautre, meis owelementz en certeyne dyvise entre les avaunt dites villes de Wysewalle et Penhultone.* Et de meisme celle divise tauntqe le chief de Jurdan-

one of the meres, or landmarks, was called *Ieppe-knave Grave*, from one *Ieppe*, as saith the record, *qi fust decolle come laron*. This is a very curious circumstance, and deserves to be investigated. *Ieppe* is a monosyllabic Saxon name;¹ and I should, for that reason, be inclined to assign this circumstance to a period anterior to the Conquest, could I find that decollation, for theft or robbery, was ever practised at that early period. But the Saxon laws, generally sparing of life, allowed of two subordinate punishments, banishment and a pecuniary fine, for this offence—and, even when death was the sentence, seem to have prescribed no specific mode of execution. In case of the *furtum manifestum*, say the laws of Wihtred,—*Lif man figne man æt hæbbenðre handa gefo. þonne pealde re Cýning ðreopa aner. oððe hine man cpelle, oððe ofep ræ rælle, oððe hýne hir penzelde alere.* [Si quis hominem liberum manu furtum tenentem comprehenderit, tunc Rex ex tribus unum eligat, vel illum interficiat, vel trans mare venderit, vel solutionem æstimationis capitis habeat. *Leges Saxon.* edit. Wilkins, p. 12.]

Notwithstanding this latitude of punishment, Earl Waltheof, we are told, was the first person in England upon whom the sentence of decapitation was performed, A.D. 1075, *Anglorum omnium primus quod sciam capite mulctatus*.² By which we are not to understand capital punishment in general.

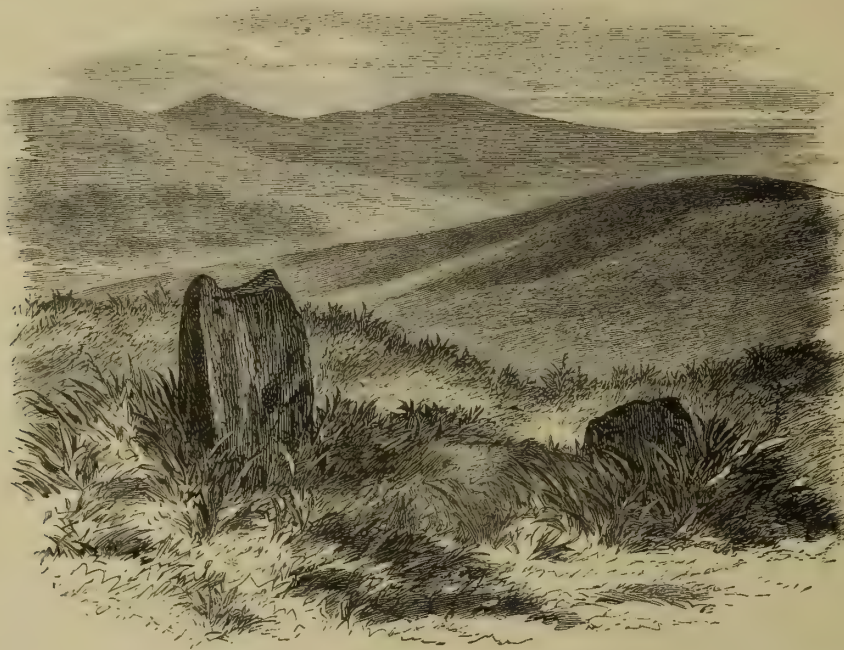
This appears, therefore, to have been a French punishment, and was probably engrafted by the great Norman lords on the Outfangtheof and Infangtheof, already established in the manors of which they took possession; and it seems, as in the neighbouring jurisdiction of Halifax, to have been peculiarly applied to the case of *furtum*

walle, et de Jurdanwalle tauntqe le Holmesik, et del Holmesik tauntqe Sappedenebrok. (Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 10,374, f. 2 b, 3.)]

¹ [There is clearly no necessity to go back with Dr. Whitaker so far as the Saxon era for the name of *Jeppe*, for in the very record which commemorates the incident of the decapitated robber, and which is given at length in the preceding page, among the jurors who performed their perambulation in 1 Edw. III. occurs the name of *Jeppe Curteys*. Nor do we find to what “monosyllabic Saxon name” Dr. Whitaker refers. In the year 661 there is *Eoppa* the apostle of the Isle of Wight, a name not monosyllabic, from which Dr. Ingram (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, p. 456) derives our surnames of *Duppa*, *Toup*, etc. In the *Domesday survey* (Bucks, p. 151 b), there is *Epy homo Brietric*. But *Ieppe* is evidently more directly from the A.-Sax. *geap*, *astutus*. *Etmuller* and *Bosworth* both interpret this word in a bad sense, as crooked, deceitful, but are scarcely supported by their references. *Bailey* explains *Yepely* as meaning cunningly, wisely; *Brockett* in his *Northumberland Glossary* has *Yap*, apt, quick; and Dr. Whitaker himself, in his *Piers Plowman*, explains *Yep* as alert, vigorous. It is certainly used in a favourable sense in the extraordinary alliterative poem entitled *The Scottish Field* (the battle of Flodden), edited by Mr. Robson in the *Chetham Miscellanies*, vol. ii.; where the phrase “that epe was of deeds” occurs three times, and the young Lord Dacre is also characterised as “full epe.” We have still many families who may trace their surnames to this epithet. The distinguished family of *Jebb* is one of them; and the name of *Gepp* will be found in the Clergy List. To *Gape*, a good family in Hertfordshire, arms were granted by Sir William Dugdale in 1684. Then there is *Gipps*, which has been imparted to a province in Australia. And there is also *Jepp*, a family of some standing in Sussex. Probably also the novelist *Dickens* gathered his *Josiah Heap*, like most others of his queer appellations, from the walks of real life, for that name exists, and *Heapy* also. And do not the students of Cambridge and Dublin still use the term *geap* as their ordinary term (*jip*) for those nimble fellows who serve in the same capacity as the scouts of Oxford?]

² Towneley MSS.

manifestum. We find, moreover, from a MS. quoted by Mr. Watson (*History of Halifax*, p. 227), that the right of beheading thieves, &c. appertained in the fact, appertained to the Earls of Chester, and that it was peculiarly denominated the Cheshire custom. Hence, therefore, it may be conjectured that it was imported hither by the Halton branch of the Lacies, upon their succeeding to the fee of Clitheroe,¹ and that this knave fell a victim (perhaps the only one, certainly the only one upon record amongst us), to that most humane, though now most detested, mode of execution.² The name of the man can scarcely be opposed with much plausibility to this conjecture, as Saxon names are known to have continued, especially in the lower ranks, to a period far beneath the Conquest.



[The site of Jeppe knave grave (of which a view is here for the first time published)³ is marked on the Ordnance maps. It is on the top of Wiswall moor, close to the boundary of Pendleton moor. Both these moors are now inclosed, and are divided by a stone wall crossing the ridge of Pendle, and by a fence reaching southwards to Sabden brook. The hollow in the upper surface of the stone is remarkable. The hills appearing in the background of the view are part of the ridge of Pendle.]

In a grant of lands, in this township, to John Braddyll, late belonging to the Abbey of Whalley, I meet with a payment called *Le Workes Silver*. This was plainly a continuation of the old rent-charge of the Inquisition of 1311, *pro operibus remissis*, as that was a commutation for socage services in kind.

¹ [*Clitherhove.* De vj li. x s. de bonis Elie Thayn felonis decapitati. Compotus terrarum Hen. de Lacy, 23—24 Edw. I.]

² [Dr. Whitaker here had in view, we may presume, the French *guillotine*.]

³ [From a sketch made by Miss Agatha Lyons in the autumn of 1871.]

READ.

Separated from the township of Whalley by the deep gully of Sabden is the manor of Read, held of the Honor of Clitheroe, not, as in most other instances, by military service, but in thanage, a tenure which has already been explained. The first orthography of the word was *Revecht*, then *Reved*, of which I have met with one instance as late as the year 1467. Were there anything in the situation of the place to justify such an etymology, I should suppose it to have been Rieheved,¹ or Riverhead; but, as that is not the case, it must be left open to future and happier conjectures.²

The number of persons apparently contemporary, who used the local name of Read during the period of our earliest charters, proves the township to have been divided into many small and independent properties. In those charters appear Henry de Reved, Sewel de Reved and Hugh his son, Henry son of John de Reved, John son of Simon, John son of Henry, and Alexander son of Henry, all calling themselves of Reved. For the same reason I strongly suspect the manor never to have been granted out in form, but to have arisen out of connivance and usurpation, when the principal property became concentrated in the family del Clough, as the first mention of such a circumstance is contained in a charter dated 1342, in which John son of Adam del Clough grants to John de Topcliffe, vicar of Whalley, and Adam de Gristhwait, vicar of Blackburn, (who, in their day, were uniformly trustees for the abbey,) the tenth part of the manor of Reved.

Moreover, Geoffry dean of Whalley granted to one "Elias, his servant, all his demesne lands lying on the east side of the way to Wiswall *apud Revecht*, with the new essart, and all the land which he can essart from the aforesaid way in Garocloghes." He is said also to have given to one Lucas Citharista, the harper or minstrel, seven and a half acres in Revecht: both these grants were resumed by Peter de Cestria.

I have little doubt but that this Lucas and Elias were the same person,³ and that either

¹ This is actually the orthography of the word in the visitation of the Abbey of Whalley by the Abbots of Furness and Salley, after the election of Abbot Whalley; and thus my conjecture is confirmed. [Dr. Whitaker probably derived this from the Towneley MSS.: see vol. i. p. 98, and History of Craven, p. 42.]

² [Not improbably the head, or hill, above the river Calder.]

³ [The charters recorded in the Coucher Book of Whalley under the *Titulus de Reued*, &c., are not altogether identical with those to which Dr. Whitaker refers, whilst they present several particulars contradictory to his views. The clerical error which he suggests of Lucas for Elias is not probable, for Lucas occurs repeatedly, and in some of the charters as father of Elias. The estate of Luke the Harper and his descendants appears to have originated not from the bounty of Dean Geoffry, but from that of Henry son of William, who at different times granted the same property to Luke, and to the Church of Whalley. Thus concurrent rights were created. Geoffry the dean gave way to Luke the harper in consideration of the annual rent of a pound of wax; and the same was confirmed (not resumed, as Whitaker states,) by Peter of Chester the subsequent Rector of Whalley. Finally, the estate was really recovered by the Abbey from the fourth and fifth generations of the harper's family, by means of an action of *Utrum* decided before the justices of assize at York in 8 Edw. III. The order of succession in the family appears to have been thus—

1. Luke the Harper of Read (*Cytharista*, *Cytharedus*, and *Cytharator*) was father of

2. Elias son of Luke (charter 9), himself styled *Cytharista* in charter 11 and *Cytharedus* in charter 12.

the original charter, from which abbot Lindley, the excellent compiler of this Compendium, transcribed, was become obscure, or that injustice had been done to *him* by some later copier; for, in the charters which I have consulted, a person is expressly referred to called

3. John son of Elias (his charter is No. 12). He occurs as a juror at Clitherhoe in 12 Edw. II. (1318): Coucher Book, p. 937.

4. John son of John son of Elias, living in 1330 and 1333 (his charter No. 13).

5. John son of the preceding. His quit-claim is No. 16.

The following is an abstract of the charters in the Coucher Book. The varying estimate of the quantity of land and the variations in the quit-rents should be noticed:—

1. Henry son of William of Reued gives to the Church of Whalley eight acres of land in the *territorium* of Reued, namely all he had in Helme, all the land and wood he had in Wilfchristheland (the high-land of Gilchrist) between the assart of Suane and that of Leysing, from the head of the latter to the Calder, and all he had to the west side of Leysing up to the assart of Alan, and one acre of land in the vill of Reued, and one messuage in the culture called Syde, and something less than an acre in Barnland. Witnesses, Henry parson of Blackburn, Ralph [parson] of Mitton, Henry [parson] of Clayton, (see the witnesses to No. 6,) Richard de Alvetham, John Fyton, Adam de Bilyngton, Helias de Symondeston, Alexander and Adam de Reued, and many others.

2. Another charter to exactly the same purport, and with the same witnesses, the only difference being that the total quantity of the land is described as amounting to seven acres, and the piece in Barnland (*not* Baruland as in Chetham Soc. volume) as less than half an acre.

3. A charter of Hugh son of Siward of Reued granting, for the health of his soul and of his father and mother and the souls of the father and mother of Gilbert de Ruyshton, to the Church of Whalley five acres within the divises of Reued, namely $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Thistely-ruydyng in Ewode, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ at Hyndebranceis in Brade-ruydyng in Helme. Witnesses, Geoffrey dean of Whalley, Henry parson of Blackburn, Gilbert and Adam his sons, Henry de Alvetham, Roger clerk of Blackburn, Gilbert, Michael, and Bernard, chaplains. (These five acres were apparently a distinct property from that of Luke the Harper.)

4. A charter of Henry son of William granting to Lucas *Cytharista* of Reued and his heirs 10 acres of land in the territory of Reued, namely (as to eight acres) under the very same description as in charters 1 and 2, with the addition of one acre of land in the wood on the north side of Wolfchristhelond (so spelt here) and three selions in Birchgreve and Langelond to make up another acre, together with something less lying next the barn of Roger son of Quenilda, and another messuage with a barn and garden and other offices on the south of the grantor's copse (*virgultum*). By the rent of 12 d. at the feast of All Saints for all services and demands. Witnesses, John Fiton, Roger and Adam parsons of Blackburn, Uctred clerk of Samlesbury, William de Livesay, Elias de Plesyngton, Thomas de Coldecotes, Henry de Eccleshull, Adam and Alexander de Reued. (In No. 6 it is stated that the grant was made in the 6th year after the Interdict of England: referring probably to the Interdict of 1212.)

5. Charter of Elias son of Gamel the fair (*Blundi*) granting to Luke the *Cytharista* of Reued five acres in Reued, which he held of the Church of Whalley, by the rent of one pair of white gloves to himself and heirs, and to the Church of Whalley sixpence at the feast of All Saints. Witnesses, R. dean of Whalley, Henry his brother, Richard Fyton, Henry de Clayton, William de Coldecotes, Henry de Whalley, Geoffrey his brother, &c.

6. Charter of Geoffrey dean of Whalley granting to Luke *Cytharedus* seven and a half acres of land in Reued, "which Henry son of William gave to God and the church of All Saints in Whalley in our time, in the sixth year after the interdict of England" (the particulars exactly as in No. 4). Rent one pound of wax to Whalley church on the day of All Saints for all services. Witnesses, Henry parson of Blackburn, Ralph parson of Mitton, Henry parson of Clayton, Richard de Alvetham, John Fyton, (who were all witnesses to No. 1. which shows that this charter was little distant in date from Nos. 1. and 2,) Roger de Salesbury, Alexander and Adam de Reued, &c.

7. Charter of dean Geoffrey to the same of two acres in Reued, *i. e.* of the two additional acres described in No. 4. Rent 6d. at All Saints. This charter was evidently concurrent with the last, the witnesses so far as named being identical.

Elias Citharista de Reved, also *Elias de Stanlaw*, and, lastly, *Elias de Reved*; and the probability is, that this man was a minstrel sent by the abbey of Stanlaw for the amusement of dean Geoffrey, who rewarded him in this liberal manner for his powers of entertainment. But he made other acquisitions here; for by charter sans date, Alex. de Reved, John son of Symon de Reved, and Alex. son of Alan of the same, grant to Elias Citharista all their lands in Reved. These last, I apprehend, were the demesnes of Read Hall, for the lands

8. Confirmation of John de Lascy constable of Chester to Luke *Cytharator* and his heirs of ten acres as well in wood as in arable in the territory of Reued, which Luke had of the gift of Geoffrey dean of Whalley, to be held without any claim of the Church of Whalley. Witnesses, Sir Geoffrey de Dutton steward, sir Henry parson of Rowell, sir Henry de Longchamp, sir John Fiton, Adam de Blackburn, Adam de Bilyngton, Hugh de Alvetham, &c.

9. Confirmation from Peter of Chester rector of the church of Whalley to Elias son of Luke the *Cytharista* of Reued of all the lands which his father sometime held according to the tenor of the charters that Geoffrey late dean of Whalley gave to Luke father of the said Elias. Witnesses, Sir Geoffrey de Dutton the steward of Blackburnshire, Adam de Blackburn, sir John his son, etc.

10. Confirmation of Roger [de Weseham] bishop of Coventry and Lichfield of the preceding charter, which is recited. Dated at Mamcestre 17 kal. Nov. pontif. 4: *i. e.* 1249: see note in vol. I. p. 80.

11. Charter of Elias de Reued *Cytharista* granting to his son John and his heirs and assigns all his land in Reued which he held of the Church of All Saints of Whalley, to wit, fifteen acres with buildings and other appurtenances. Rent to the church of Whalley twelve pence of silver and one pound of wax at the feast of All Saints, and to himself one barbed arrow at the same term. Witnesses, Peter de Santon then steward of Cliderhou, Robert de Swillyngton then constable, Richard Fyton, John de Schuttelisworth, John de Symondeston, John son of Simon of Reued, etc. (The "ten acres" of charter 8 were very probably increased to fifteen by the addition of the five acres of charter 3.)

12. Charter of John son of Elias *Cytharedus* granting the same property to his son John on the like terms as he had received it from his father Elias by the preceding charter. Witnesses William de Alvetham, William de Heskayth, John son of Simon, John del Clogh, Adam de Smereshalgh, etc. (Temp. Edw. I.)

13. Charter of John son of John son of Elias of Reued transferring the same to his son John to be held of the church of Whalley by the accustomed services. Remainder, in failure of issue, to himself and his right heirs. Witnesses, Adam del Clogh, John his son, Nicholas de Holden, Henry de Clayton, John de Symondeston, etc. Dated on Saturday next after the feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr 1330.

14. Record of the trial at law commenced in Hilary term 7 Edw. III. and decided at York in the following year, when a jury declared that the aforesaid tenements were free alms belonging to the church of Whalley, and not the lay fee of John son of John son of Elias. To this is appended a precept of the sheriff of Lancashire to the bailiff of Blackburnshire to deliver seisin of the premises, now described as two messuages, sixteen and a half acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Reued.

15. Quitclaim of John son of Elias "de Den" of Reued, of the same, but the number of acres named is "fifteen." Witnesses, sir Adam de Cliderhou, sir Robert de Schireburn, sir John de Heskayth knights, Thomas de Osbaldeston, Richard de Baldreston, Gilbert de Legh, John son of John of Blakeburn, etc. Dated at Reued on Friday next after the feast of St. Martin in the winter 1333.

16. The like quitclaim from John son of John. Dated at Reued on Friday next after the feast of All Saints 1333. The following charters relate to subsequent acquisitions made by the church of Whalley in Read:

17. John son of Adam del Clogh de Reued to John de Toppecliffe vicar of Whalley and John de Gristwayth vicar of Blackburn of one messuage and a tenth part of the manor of Reued. Witnesses, John de Radecliffe then steward of Blackburnshire, John de Alvetham, Nicholas de Holden, Henry de Clayton on the Moors, John de Schutelisworth, etc. Dated at Reued on the feast of the apostles Philip and James 1341.

18. Licence from King Edward III. to the Abbat of Whalley to receive the tenth part of the manor of Reued and other lands in Burnley and Cliderhou. Fine 10*l.* Dated 20 May in the year of his reign of England the 17th and of France the 4th (1343).]

granted by dean Geoffry were resumed (*vide supra*) by Peter de Cestria; and by a subsequent charter Adam son of Elias de Stanlaw grants to Adam del Clogh and Alice his wife all his tenements in Reved. Adam del Clogh had Richard, who had John, whose daughter and heiress, Johanna, married Sir Richard de Greenacres, who in 37th of Edw. III. gave a moiety of the manor of Read to Laurence Nowell, in exchange for the manor of Great Mearley. Such was the first settlement, at Read, of a very flourishing family, who continued in possession of the seat which they had thus acquired, for the period of 409 years. For the earlier descents of the Nowells, while they were seised of that manor, *vide* MERLAY MAGNA. Their pedigree is as here annexed.

By inquisition after the death of Henry de Lacy, A.D. 1311, it was found that there were in Reved certain tenants in thanage, holding lands for the following renders, viz. :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John del Holt, for 1 oxgang	2	3
John son of Simon, for 1½ oxgang	2	3
The same, for a place called Laysynglandes ¹	0	10
Adam de Clough (hall demesne) 3½ oxgangs	4	6
William son of Henry de Clidrehou, 1 oxgang in thanage	2	3
	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

The whole township, we see, at this period, fell rather short of a carucate of land, which is something less than the average proportion of townships, as anciently described, through the hundred. The great increase of the present measure must, of course, have been produced by subsequent inclosures. It is probable that the whole of the township above the highway to Whalley at that time lay in common.

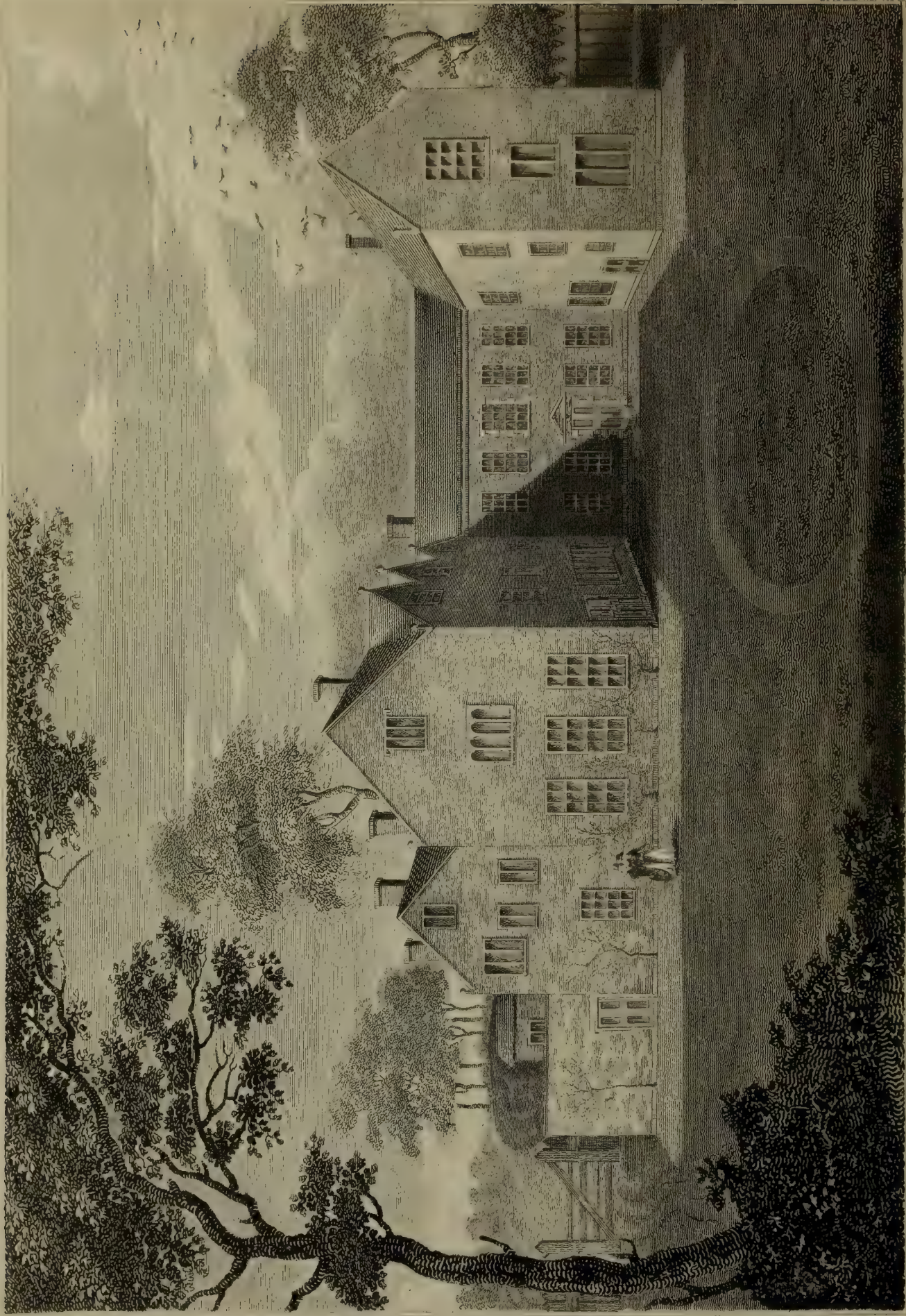
In 1480, Roger Nowell founded a chantry at the altar of St. Peter, in the church of All Saints, Wakefield,² which I mention principally on account of a peculiarity in the licence of mortmain, granted by Edward IV. enjoining the chantry priest to pray “pro salubri statu suo, et pro anima prædilectissimi in Christo patris et Dñi nostri Ricardi nuper ducis Ebor. et omn. fid. def.” It was usual in mortmains, for the grantor to stipulate for a portion of spiritual benefits on the behalf of himself and his friends; but there can be no doubt, in this instance, that the pointed and affectionate mention of Richard duke of York was suggested by a recollection of Wakefield, where he lost his life twenty years before, and where a beautiful chapel was erected for the same purpose.

The Nowells gradually appropriated the whole township, excepting one estate, which continued in the Holkers, a family of substantial yeomanry, down to our own times, from the year 1409, when Richard Holker, a Cheshire man, married Katherine, daughter of John del Holt of Read. This John del Holt, or his ancestor of the same name, granted licence to the abbot and convent of Whalley to dig for stone for the building of the abbey

¹ [Written Leysynglandes in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 94 b, and evidently the assart of Leysyng named in the preceding charters, Nos. 1, 2, 4.]

² The Nowells had considerable estates in the parish of Wakefield till the beginning of this [the 18th] century.

READ HALL,
as it appeared A.D. 1750.



Engraved by J. B. B. B. B.

To ALEXANDER NOWELL, ESQ.^r of Underley Hall, Westmoreland,

this View of READ, the seat of his Ancestors for more than three centuries,

is with sincere respect inscribed by his much obliged humble servant, R. Chertton.

in vasto de Read, [17] Edw. III.¹ By deed sans date, but in the time of Robert de Heppal, senescal, Henry de Holt grants to the abbey of Stanlaw ground on which to erect a tithe-barn in Reved.²

About twenty years ago³ were found, in this township, several brass instruments of the kind which antiquaries have agreed to term celts. These were from nine to twelve inches long, had a broad and narrow end, both edged alike, but had neither loops, grooves, or any contrivance by which they could be fixed in a shaft, or indeed applied to any known use. One of them fell into the hands of the late Rev. Dr. Milles, President of the Society of Antiquaries; another was obtained by Charles Towneley, esq.; and a third, by much the worst specimen, is in my possession.

By Inquisition, held in consequence of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, previous to the granting of a *licentia impartandi* to John Nowell, of Read, esq. 18 Henry VII. it appeared, that in inclosing his park at Read, "no hamlet, church, or chapel had been laid down." Parks were diminutive forests; and the same propensity which prompted an arbitrary sovereign to afforest a county, might, without these humane precautions, have tempted "the little tyrant of his fields" to lay waste a village, or to desecrate a chapel.

In the 10th Henry VIII. John Nowell, of Reved, esq. "pro devotione ad ecclesiam parochialem Omnium Sanctorum de Whalley, et ecclesiam sancti Petri de Brunley," vests in Sir John Townley, knt. a rent-charge of 13s. 4d. issuing out of certain lands in Reved, in order to endow a chantry in each church, to pray for the soul of the said John, his parents, &c. But this seems not to have taken effect.

Read Hall was an extremely convenient and handsome old house (as represented in the Plate,) till the late unfortunate owner⁴ almost ruined it and his fortune together, in expensive and ill-judged alterations. The domestic chapel, in particular, a striking symptom, it may be said, of the decay of domestic piety, was converted into a drawing-

¹ [Charter of John (del Holte *in the title*) of Reued junior granting to the abbot and convent of Whalley licence to take stones in all the wastes of the vill of Reued, with free access to carry them at any time of the year. Dated at Whalley on Sunday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope 17 Edw. III. (*not* 27 as in last edition.) Coucher Book, Titulus de Reued, No. 19.]

² [Henry del Holt grants to the abbey and convent of Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe a certain plot (*plateum*) with the barn built thereon, with free entry and exit, which sir Peter of Chester held for term of life, in the eastern part of the Dene-londe in the vill of Reued. (The same Dene was the residence of John son of Elias in No. 15, p. 37.) Witnesses, Robert de Heppal then steward (he was steward of Blackburnshire in 22 Edw. I. see vol. I. p. 268), Symon Noel, William de Heskayth, Robert de Holden, John son of Symon of Reued, John del Clogh, Adam de Smereshalgh, etc. Coucher Book, p. 322. Titulus de Whalley, No. 90.]

³ [*i.e.* about 1780, as this passage appeared in the First Edition.]

⁴ [Alexander Nowell, esq. who died in 1772. He was carried for interment to Whalley on the coach-rails, drawn by four horses, with a postilion to the leaders. The "coach-rails" was an open carriage on four wheels, on which the coffin was placed, covered with a pall. Mr. Nowell died deeply in debt, his lady having brought expensive habits from London. He kept a large number of servants and a pack of beagles. The sale at the hall lasted ten days. The coach and horses were bought by Lawyer Kenyon, of Penfold near Leigh: with whom the coachman, whose name was Ormerod, thenceforward lived. In those days it was customary to tap the sycamore trees, and make wine of their juice. (Rev. R. N. Whitaker, from the narration of John Ormerod, named in a subsequent note.)]

room; and in this very apartment, raw, half-finished, and almost unfurnished, it was observed by the superstitious that he drew his last breath in 1772.

After his death the manor and lands of Read, though settled by Act of Parliament upon the male line, were sold, by order of the Court of Chancery, for payment of debts, and purchased for £28,000 by James Hilton, esq. of Pennington. It measured, in Lancashire acres, 862A. 3R. 14P., or in statute acres, 1,397A. 2R. 22P. [Mr. Hilton resold the estate in 1799 for £40,000 to the Oakenshaw Printing Company (Taylor, Fort, and Hargreaves): the purchase including Parkhead, and Morton, down to the river Calder. It was afterwards divided, and Mr. Richard Fort, in 1801, became the owner of the Read portion. His son, Mr. John Fort, rebuilt the house between the years 1818 and 1825: the architect was Mr. Webster of Kendal. Read is now a plain but substantial mansion of classic type. The prominent feature of the south front is a semicircular colonnade of six detached columns of the Ionic order projecting from the building and supporting a railed balcony to the upper story. The circular form is carried to the roof and is crowned with a low dome. The principal entrance is at the western side through a portico of four columns of similar proportions to those already described. The entrance hall and pillared corridor lead to the central circular staircase, which is enriched with statuary and is covered with an arched ceiling. The whole of the architectural treatment, external and internal, is of a handsome and dignified character.¹]

[It was chiefly at Read that a skirmish was fought on the 30th April, 1643, in which the Parliamentary force commanded by Captain Ashton defeated the Earl of Derby.² This skirmish began at Haslehurst, and was continued down to Read Wood, and so towards Whalley. The slain were buried in Hammond's field, where Dr. Whitaker searched for vestiges of their interment, but found none. Hammond's Well still identifies the field, on the right hand in the way from Read Hall to the village. The struggle was warmly contested in Standlehurst, or Stanley's clough, which is the dingle near the hall, where the ornamental water is now;³ and the cavaliers were pursued through Salisbury Park, and crossed the Ribble at Ribchester.]

[MORTON HALL occupies an eminence on the right bank of the Calder, commanding extensive prospects, and is itself a prominent object in the beautiful scenery amidst which it is situated. It replaced an older house,⁴ and was erected by John Taylor, esq. in 1829:

¹ [The historical part of this insertion has been supplied by the present Vicar of Whalley, and the architectural description by Mr. W. A. Waddington.]

² [See "A True relation of a great and wonderful Victory obtained by Captain Ashton and the Parliament's Forces, against the Earl of Derby at Whalley in Lancashire, as it was certified in a letter from a Gentleman there, to a Member of the House of Commons. For which great mercie they have appointed a day of Thanksgiving;" reprinted in Dr. Ormerod's Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War. (Chetham Society, vol. ii.)]

³ [These traditional particulars were related to the present Vicar of Whalley by John Ormerod, 88 years old in Nov. 1848, who had been a trooper in Lord Ribblesdale's regiment, and who, when assisting in widening the road between Enfield and Read, found several six-pounder cannon-balls, which were probably fired in this battle.]

⁴ [Syward de Mortun occurs temp. Edw. I. In 25 Eliz. Aug. 1, William Halsted of Worsthorne and Isabella

PEDIGREE



Adam de Reved, te

Richar

Adam Nowell de Reved,

Roger Nowell, lord of Rede. = Eleanor, dau. and co

Adam Nowell, 7 Edw. I., son and heir.

Lawrence Nowell. = Katherine, 42

John Nowell, lord of Rede, 17 Rich. II. = Margaret.

Nicholas Now

Alexander Nowell, 1467-8. = E

Margaret, dau. of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford. Agreement for a divorce dated 13 May, 3 Edw. IV. = Roger Nowell of Arkesay, in par. of Wakefield

Douse, dau. and eventually coheir of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, = John Nowell, ob. 17 Hen. = 2nd wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Kay of Rochdale; remarried Man
mar. 1486. Mar. cov. dat. 29 Aug. 2 Hen. VII. VIII. 1526. Charles Towneley, 18 Hen. VIII. cl

Elizabeth, d. = 1. Roger Nowell, son and of Nicholas heir, buried at Whalley Rishton, di- Sep. 8, 1567; only child vorced 16th by Douse Hesketh, the Hen. VIII. 1st wife.	Grace, dau. of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, bur. at Whalley 21 Jan. 1565.	2. Alexander Nowell, = Elizabeth, d. of ... Hast Dean of St. Paul's, of Windham and wi- ob. 13 Feb. 1601-2, dow of Thomas Blount, at. 95, by 2nd ux. Collector of the Customs Kay. in the port of London.	3. Lawrence, Dean of Lich- field, m. Mary ...; ob. Nov. 1576, at. 60.	4. Robert, attor- the Court of War- Liveries, ob. at L 6 Feb. 1568, and in S. Paul's Cat
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Bennet, dau. = Thomas Nowell, of Read, = 2nd wife, "Alice, wydow of Tho. of Richard at. 40 years at death of Nowell of Read, Esq. bur. in the Townley. his father. Coll. Ch. Manch. 14 Jan. 1590-1."	Anne, wife of Richard Holden, of Chagley, co. York.	Roger Nowell, ob. 9 May, 1591 1585, pr. 11 June, 1591, at "Alyce, late wife of my brothe
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John, bap. Feb. 15, 1571, o. s. p.	Grace, wife of Thomas Proctor, heir to her father.	Elizabeth.	Roger Nowell, of Read, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1610; bur. 31 Jan. 1623. Adm. granted to his son-in-law John Sharples 6 Mar. 1623-4.
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2. Katherine, dau. of Robert Hyde of Norbury, Cheshire, Esq. = Roger Nowell of Read Hall, bap. 8 Aug. 1582; at. 35 at Herald's 3. Savile Radcliffe of Mearley and Todmorden, Esq. and was Vis. of 1613; ob. 23 Nov. 1623. bur. at Clitheroe, Jan. 21, 1664. Will dat. 7 Nov. 1623, pr. 1624	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Fleetwood of Colwich, Esq.	John, born 26 Mar. 1589; mar. Lettice, dau. of Edw. Braddyll of Brockhill; bur. 28 May, 1633.	Alexander, bap. 31 Aug. 1591, 2 bur. May 14, 1595.
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Ralph, bap. Dec. 26, 1621.	Penelope, bap. Jan. 1, 1622, bur. Mar. 12, 1623, at Whalley.	Henry, bap. Jan. 1, 1623-4, Dep. Gov. of the Isle of Man 1662; bur. April 28, 1676, at Whalley.	1. Roger Nowell of Read, bap. 13 Mar. 1605-6, at. 58 at Vis. of 1664; bur. 25 May, 1695. Will proved at Chester, 30 May, 1695; dat. last Feb. 1694.	Dorothy, 2nd dau. of John Holt of Stubble, Esq.; bur. 7 June, 1681. Marr. lic. dat. June 18, 1626.	2. Thomas, bap. 24 Mar. 1610; bur. 3 May, 1612.	3. Adam Nowell, bap. 3 May, 1612; ob. 1623.	4. Robert, died unmarried
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1. John Nowell, June, 1628; bur. ob. inf. 15 July, 1642.	2. Roger, bap. 1 June, 1628; bur. 15 July, 1642.	3. Thomas, bap. 20 June, 1631; bur. 22 Apl. 1637.	Margaret, eldest dau. of Wm. Warrington = 4. Alexander Nowell of Read, bap. 30 Aug. 1632, eldest surv. son, at. 32 at Herald's of Worden Hall, Esq.; mar. Mar. 1, 1665, Vis. of Lanc. 1664; ob. v.p. 1 Jan. 1695.	Eleanor, 3rd dau. of Thomas Heber of Ma and Stainton, co. York; mar. 5 Feb. 1677 Marton; bur. 15 Dec. 1683.
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Jane, dau. of Richard Townley = 1. Roger Nowell of Read, bap. 19 Jan. 1674-5, bur. 13 March following.	1. Roger Nowell of Read, bap. 19 Jan. 1674-5, bur. 15 July, 1725. Will dated 10 Dec. 1723; proved 11 Aug. 1725, at York.	Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Heber of Marton by Rebecca dau. of Sir Robert Markham of Sedgwick, Bart., relict of Cuthbert Wade of Kilnsey in Craven; mar. 16 Mar. 1695-6, at Colne; ob. 13 Feb. 1744, at. 73; bur. at Preston next day.	Bridg and
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1. Roger Nowell = Mary, d. of Read, bap. 27 Dec. 1697; bd. at Whalley 11 Oct. 1734, s.p.m. Will dat. 30 Sep. 1734.	2. Thomas, Manchester, afterwards of Read Hall, bap. 31 Jan. 1704; ob. unmar. 1 April, 1770.	3. Alexander of Manchester, af-terwards of Read Hall, bap. 31 Jan. 1706, ob. 30 Oct. bur. 3 Nov. 1750. will proved 1753 at Chester.	4. Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Hatfield, of Stockport, buried 18 Oct. 1763.	5. Henry, bap. 13 April, 1709; liv- ing 1723, ob. 1754 at Hare-wood.	6. Regi- nald, bap. 7 August, 1710; bur. 28 Sept. 1711.	1. Dorothy, eldest dau. born 2 Feb. 1696, bur. 15 Apl. 1697.	2. Eleanor, bap. 26 Dec. 1698, m. John Stott of Manchester; she ob. 5 May, 1766, bur. at Manches-ter; he ob. 1 Mar. 1769, s.p.	3. Jane, bap. 18 April, 1700, m. ... Dry- den, a proctor at York.	4. Anne, bap. 5 March, 1701, ob. unmar. bur. in York Ca- thedral.	5. Bridget, bap. 29 Mar. 1703, ob. 4 May, 1781, at. 87; bur. at Christ Church, Surrey, having marr. her cousin Alexander Sher- son, attorney-at-law, town clerk of Lancaster, who died 22 Nov. 1737.	6. Eliza- beth, bap. 1711, 24 Sept. 1705, m. hav- Robert sin- Toller, of Stock- vica- port. ob. 1714.	7. Do- rothy, bap. 1714, m. hav- sin- tor vica- ob. 1714.
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Rebecca, Dorothy, dau. d. and coh. aged 13 in 1736, mar. Rev. John Cayley of Low Hall, co. Lanc.; she Brompton. ob. 1760.	1. Alexander, of Read Hall, son and heir, at. about 24, 1736, bur. 27th May, 25 July, 1771.	Charlotte, only dau. of Col. John Ramsey of Dean-street, Soho, mar. 7 Nov. 1761, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; ob. 8 Nov. 1785, b. at St. Anne's Westminster.	2. Thomas, bap. 18 May, 1735, lieute- nant in the King's Rt. of volunteers, ob. unmar. at Read 1765.	3. Ro- ger of Derby, sur- geon, ob. 1764, at. 27.	Dorothy Ann, da. of John Sole of Bobbing Place, near Sitting- bourne, Kent. She remar. Col. Heathcote of Derby, liv. 1794.	4. Ri- chard, bap. 25 July, 1738; buried ob. 22 May 22, 1743.	Roger, eldest son, bap. 5 Oct. 1756; at. 1757.	William At- kinson of Linton in Craven Esq. ob. April 14, 1816, at. 54; bur. at	1. Rebecca, eld. d. bap. 8 May, 1758, mar. 29 Dec. 1783, at S. Peter ad Vincu- la in the Tower of London, ob. 21 Dec. 1829.	2. Anne, bpt. 18 Aug. 1759, m. at Linton Jan. 1799 Mr. Williams of Hoddesdon, co. Herts, and died 1841.	Thomas m. Bridge-st wards of head and bury, Ess- surv. son Nov. 176 bur. at W
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Elizabeth Eleanor, born at Preston 4 May, 1766, ob. 4 Jan. 1778, at St. Anne's, Soho.	Henry Constan- tine Jennings of Shiplace, co. Ox- ford, living 1794.	Elizabeth Cath- erine, dau. and co- heir, born about 1760, living 1794.	James Bar- ton of Man- chester; liv- ing 1794.	Dorothy Anne, dau. and coheir; living 1794.	Rev. Josias Robinson, M.A. Fell. of Bras. Coll. Oxon., of Netherside, and of Linton in Craven, sometime Rector of Alresford, co. Essex, born 1 Apr. 1792; ob. 20 May, 1843, bur. at	Margaret, instead of out of resp husband, at
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1. Rev. Alexander Dawson Nowell, M.A. of Brase- nose Coll. Oxford, born 27 Mar. and bap. 7 May, 1823; of Netherside, co. York; Rector of the first mediety of Linton; died at Beaumaris 7 Jan. 1866.	2. Rev. Thomas Whitaker Nowell, Fellow of Brase- nose Coll. Oxford, born 25 May, bap. 19 Sept. 1824; now of Netherside, co. York, and Rector of Poplar, co. Middx.	1. Mary Charlotte, born at Blackpool, 19 June, bap. 19 Nov. 1825.	2. Ma- y, Nov. the H
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* The wardship of Alexander Nowell, with custody of the manor of Read, and half the manor of Great Harwood, was granted to Richard Towneley of To

WELL.

... dau. and heir of Stephen de Merlay.

... tton of Great Harwood and Martholme.

2. William of Little Mearley.

See Pedigree in p. 113.

... s, 17 Rich. II. Gilbert, 17 Rich. II.

Robert Banister, Esq.

Vill in Test. Ebor. iv. 18.—Grace, dau. of Sir Richard Townley of Townley. Living a widow 2 Hen. VII. Isabel, marr. Geoffrey Winkley of Winkley.

d- Grace, mar. to John Hough- Anne, mar. Ralph Rush- Jane, wife of Wm. Fleming, of Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Eleanor, bur. at Whalley, John Hopwood, of
ton of Pendleton. ton of Pontalgh. Fleming Hall, co. York. Chaloner, Esq. March 7, 1549. Hopwood, Esq.

Nicholas, Alice, wife of Maud, mar. Margery, wife Elizabeth, mar. Thos. Jane. Marga- Isabella, m. John Wol-
ward to Henry Whit- Wm. Deane of Thomas of Whitaker of Holme, Jane. ret, mar- ton, of Whalley, and
Earl of taker, of High of Tan- of Thomas Aughton of gent.; he ob. 22 Aug. married 1530 had issue John Wolton,
Newbury. Whitaker, worth, co. Aughton, gent.; she ob. 18 Oct. 1588; she ob. 18 Oct. Thomas Warden of Manchester,
gent. Lanc. gent. gent. 1608. Rycroft. and Bishop of Exeter.

Aug.—Florence, dau. of Reginald Atkinson of Skipton and relict of Lawrence Grace, living Elizabeth, living
names Starkie Huntroyd, mar. at Padiham 25 Jan. 1551; bur. 18 Dec. 1593. 1567. 1567.
Sole executrix of her husband's will.

... dau. of John Morton of Morton, Esq. mar. John, ob. 23 July, Letitia, dau. of Edw. Braddyll, of Port- Alice, ux. of Nich. Shuttleworth of
y, 23 Eliz. 1581; bur. 28 Feb. 1620-1. 1583. field, mar. 26 Sept. 1575, at Read. Asterley, 19 Eliz.

Alexander, Mary, bapt. 2 May, 1586, mar. 1. Richard Florence, bapt. 7 Mar. 1587-8; Isabel, bapt. 18 Jan. 1592, mar. 1. John Anne, bapt. 23 June, 1598, Catherine
b. 1594-5. Fleetwood of Caldwell, co. Stafford; 2. wife of Nicholas Scarbrough of Byrom, of Byrom, co. Lancaster, 2. John wife John Sharp of Freck- bapt. 16
Ralph Hopton of Armley near Leeds, Glauburne, co. York, mar. Feb. Bretherton of Hey, co. Lanc. Issue by leton, co. Lanc. He ob. July, 1600.
who died 10 Sept. 1643. 10, 1606. both husbands. 1651.

d, slain at the taking of 6. George Nowell, bapt. 1. Catherine, mar. Edw. Bradley of 2. Fleet- 3. Anne, bapt. 16 4. Mary, bapt. 16 5. Elizabeth, bapt. 12 Nov. 6. Frances, bapt.
y Prince Rupert 1643, 19 Oct. 1620; died in Bryning, Lanc. slain at the battle of wood. Sept. 1609, mar. 3 Oct. 1678. 1607, wife of Francis Rad- 14 Mar. 1614;
a captain for the King; Ireland 1664. Marston Moor, being then captain of foot in the King's army. Downing 3 Oct. 1678.cliffe of Freshfield, co. unmar. 1664.
y, 10, 1613.

e, Katherine, dau. of Robert Holden of 5. Robert, bapt. 6. James, bpt. 1. Dorothy, bapt. 10 Mar. 1629, 2. Elizabeth, bapt. 3. Mary, bapt. 16 4. Mary, bapt. 15 June, 1641,
Esq. widow of John Marler of Man- 12th Dec. 1637, 3rd Jan. 1639, mar. before 1664 Henry Ba- 18 Feb. 1633, bur. 26 Aug. 1671. Oct. 1635, bur. 8 marr. 14 Oct. 1665, to Nath.
s mar. 20 March, 1692, at Coll. Ch. bur. 1682. liv. 1682. naster of the Banke, co. Lanc. July, 1637. Banister of Altham, Esq.

bap. Sep. 10, 1677, marr. before 1695 Thomas 2. Thomas, 2nd son, 3. Robert, bapt. 9 4. Alexander of Gawthorp, a captain Mary, dau. of Richard Assheton of C
raig, Lanc. barrister-at-law; Mayor of Lancaster bapt. 30 Mar. 1676, May, 1680, bur. in Lanc. Militia, bapt. 11 May, 1682, le-Dale, Esq.; mar. 12 Dec. 1706, at Wal-
the Castle. Will dated 30 May, 1718. ob. unmar. Feb. 8, 1684. bur. 16 Mar. 1747 † le-Dale, bur. 3 May, 1746. †

an. Alexander, eldest Richard Nowell, of the Ac- 3. Roger of Altham Hall, 4. Tho- James, 5th son, ob. at 6. Ralph, of Gaw- Sarah, dau. Ed- Elizabeth, m. Mary.
son of Capt. Alex- countant-General's office in par. of Burnley. Living mas, 5th son, ob. at thorp Hall, after- d. an 6 Aug. 1746, Elea-
ander Nowell, at. Chancery, 2nd son, bapt. 18 1783 at Stockbridge; mar. bpt. at Canterbury, 4th May, wards of Eccles- d. an at Bisph- am, 1746, Elea-
21 and upwards Nov. 1712, at Walton-le- Dale, 21 and upwards the widow of — Lons- Man- of Cobb, of Nant- ton and Cover- m. — co. Lanc. e. to
1736; had issue Dale, 21 and upwards ches- wich, and had issue Eli- head, ob. at Poynt- mar. 1 Dec. 6 James 1 sher-
Charles and Rich- 1736; living at Preston un- ter, ob. Anne living 1761. She zabeth, Rebecca, and 25 May, 1780, 1755; bur. weeks, of Leeds, mer-
ard, who went un- James Harington, of unnm. Anne living 1761. She zabeth, Rebecca, and 25 May, 1780, 1755; bur. weeks, of Leeds, mer-
abroad. mar. 1783. A Distiller at Shawe Hall, Esq. remarr. Perkins. Prestbury. at Holme. ob. 1782. ton-le-M- Bol- Re-
Deptford 1742. at Patna, Bengal. 1842, at Netherlands. 1825, ob. 2 Jan. 1842. Danes, Middx. Potterne. liv. his wid. 1 844. becca.
ob. 1782.

owell, of Anne, d. 3. Ralph, bpt. Maria Theresa, dau. 4. Alexander Nowell of Un- Charlotte, 4th dau. of 5. Richard Now- Anne Isabella, 3. Lucy, 4. Sarah, bapt. † 24 Mary, bapt.
e, after- of 29 Jan 1763, † of Thomas Kearnan derley Hall, co. Westm. for- James Harrington of ell, of Essex-st. dau. of Ven. bapt. † Nov. 1768, n. 11 30th July,
near Cover- ob. 11 Feb. 1777, bur. at Henry Watson, chief merly of the district of Tir- Shawe Hall, co. Lanc. Strand, attorney 1 July, Dec. 1792, † to Tho- 1770, mar.
but eldest bur. at Col. hoot in Bengal, sometime by Mary only child of Roger Nowell of Alt- ham Hall nr. Burnley, m. at Shawe Hall 5 Ap. 1825, ob. 2 Jan. 1842. Danes, Middx. Potterne. liv. his wid. 1 844. becca.
t. bpt. 4 sur. her Chapel, Co- verdale. Co.; mar. 6 Jan. 1793, Jan. 1762, ob. s.p. 17 Nov. 1842, at Netherlands. 1825, ob. 2 Jan. 1842. Danes, Middx. Potterne. liv. his wid. 1 844. becca.
ug. 1807, ter, Essex.

nd heir, mar. 11 May, 1822, at Burnsall, co. York. By royal licence, 1 Nov. 1843, she took the surname of Nowell Alexander John Nowell, only
also the arms of Nowell; and that such name and arms may in like manner be taken, used, and borne by her issue child, born at Boulogne, 7
memory of her uncle, Alexander Nowell, Esq. M.P. as well as in fulfilment of the intention of her late honoured May, 1789, ob. at Palermo 7
y a codicil to his last will and testament. She died 21 Oct. 1861. Sept. 1814, unmarried.

28 April, 1827, bapt. 18 3. William Atkinson 4. Ralph Assheton Nowell, Ellen Eliza, eldest dau. 5. Richard Robin-
ham, co. Lanc.; mar. 18 Nowell, born † 30th born † 23 Nov. 1830, bapt. † of Rev. H. J. Swale, son, born at Linton
s Hordern Whitaker of June, 1829; bapt. † 15 15 April, 1832, capt. Ben- of Ingfield, Settle, co. 15 Dec. 1833; ob.
nd died 11 Oct. 1862 s.p. April, 1832. gal Staff Corps. York, m. 11 June, 1865. 9 July, 1834, bur. †

Roger Whitaker, born 24 March, 1865. Walter Salmon, born 18 Oct. 1867. Margaret-Emily and Clara-Ellen, ob. inf. Mary-Ethel.

len. VI. (Towneley MSS.)

Note. All the earlier dates are from the parish registers of Whalley. Those marked † are at Burnley, ‡ at Linton.

it is a very successful composition of the early Elizabethan style, by the late Mr. Webster of Kendal. The interior decorations are principally of oak, corresponding with the connection of the family with Broad Oak¹ near Accrington.]

PEDIGREE OF FORT OF READ HALL.



ARMS: Quarterly azure and gules, a castle or; on a chief argent a bee volant proper between two martlets sable.

CREST: On a mount vert a lion sejant argent pelletée, collared gules, holding in his paw a cross-crosslet fitchée of the last.

MOTTO: *Fortis et Audax.*

RICHARD FORT of Hard.

Richard Fort of Read Hall, only child, born 1770; died 1829. — Ann, only child of J. Bulcock, of the Whams, co. Lanc.

1. Richard, died unmar.	2. James, died unmar.	3. John Fort, succeeded to Read 1829; M.P. for Clitheroe 1832-41; J.P. and D.L.; died April 7, 1842, aged 49.	— Mary, dau. of James Kay, of Sedgely min, esq. of Bass Lane, co. Lanc.	4. Lawrence, died unmar.	5. Benjamin, died unmar.	Anne, mar. Charles Hindley, esq. M.P. for Ashton; ob. s.p.
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Richard Fort, esq. of Ch. Ch. Oxf. High Sheriff of Lanc. 1854; M.P. for Clitheroe 1865; J.P. and D.L.; died July 2, 1868, aged 46.	— Margaret- Ellen, youngest dau. of Major- Gen. John N. Smith, E. I. Co. serv.	2. James, Lieut. 5th Drag. Gds.; married, has issue.	3. John, Lieut. 5th Drag. Gds.; married, has issue.	4. Lawrence; married, no issue.	1. Mary, mar. Edward Jowitt of Eltofts; has issue.	2. Emma, mar. Rev. Samuel William King, M.A. Rector of Saxlingham, Norfolk, author of <i>Italian Valleys of the Alps</i> , &c. †	3. Louisa, mar. Rev. John Pendred Scott, M.A. Rector of Staplegrove, Som. and Chaplain to the Earl of Meath. †	4. Adelaide, mar. W. H. Child, esq. of Avonhurst, co. Warw.; has issue. †
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Richard, born 1856, at Eton 1872.	2. John Geoffrey, born 4 Oct. 1857.	3. James Alfred, born 8 July, 1859.	4. Hugh, born 14 May, 1862.	1. Ellen Mildred.	2. Anne Alice, married 18 Sept. 1872, to the Rev. Alex. Henry Buchanan, 4th son of the late Rev. Alex. Henry Buchanan, of Hales Hall, co. Staff.	3. Geraldine.	4. Hilda Winifred.
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his wife, grant to John Moreton citizen and haberdasher of London, the "tenement cald Moreton house in Whaley, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, in the occupation of Gilbert Moreton," with reversion to Roger Noel, son of Roger Noel of Read, esq. and Catherine daughter of John Moreton. Kuerden's MSS. in College of Arms, iii. fo. M. 6, 7.]

¹ [In one room is a table made from the veritable oak that grew in the front of Broad Oak, and from which that residence derived its name. A view of Moreton Hall was given in Baines's Lancashire, edit. 1835, iii. 192.]

SYMONSTONE,

Contiguous to Read, on the east side, and like that, held in thanage. The earliest notice I have met with of this township is contained in a charter of John de Lacy, constable of Chester (who died 1240), in which he grants a fifth part of the vill of Symondstone to John del Thelwall, sans date.

Afterwards, but still without date, William de Heys conveys the manor of Symondstone to Nicholas de Holden. How long the Holdens remained in possession of this manor I know not, saving that I find them here in 1361; after which, nothing appears upon the subject till 21 Elizabeth, when it was found by inquisition that John Braddyll, esq. of Braddyll and Brockhall, died seized of the manor of Symondstone.¹ In 5 James I. Edward Braddyll, esq. of Portfield, died seized of the same.

By the Inquisition *post mort.* Hen. Lacy, 1311, it was found that Robert de Holden held in Simonstone,

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 oxgang of land in thanage, for the render of	3	2½
Elena de Lavedy, the like	3	1½
Geoffry de Simonstone, half an oxgang	1	7½
Elyott de Simonstone, half an oxgang	1	7¼
John son of John de Simonstone, one oxgang and a pair of spurs	0	1½
In all, half a carucate	9	8¼

This township, like most others in the parish, gave name to a family, who, though never possessed of the manor, had the principal property in it, and whose descendants, through an heir female, still reside in great opulence upon their domain. After the Inquisition of 1311, I meet with Thomas de Symondstone and Henry his son, who also held lands in Cliviger, in 1344 and 1350. In the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey, I find a licence² from Nicholas de Holden and John de Symondstone, granted to the abbot and convent, “accipiendi lapides super terram et sub terra pro fabrica monasterii sui infra metas et divisas ville de Symondstone,” granting also a plot of ground to build a house for the workmen: dated at Whalley, on the feast of Saints Fabian and Sebastian, 1336.

Next appears a John de Symondstone, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Edmund, son of William Starkie, of Barnton, in Cheshire (whose genealogy follows, p. 45).

Piers Starkie (who died in 1760) was possessed of the manor of Barnton, or Barthington, which is recorded as having been in the family since Edward I. After his death it was separated from the Huntroyde estates, and left to another branch of the family, to whom it still belongs. In consequence of a Chancery suit, the value of this ancient

¹ Braddyll MSS.

² [Printed in the Coucher Book, p. 1061. See a previous reference to this document in vol. I, p. 94.]

estate, though not the estate itself, was recovered by Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. son of N. Starkie, Esq. of Riddlesden, the nearest relative in the male line to Piers Starkie, Esq.

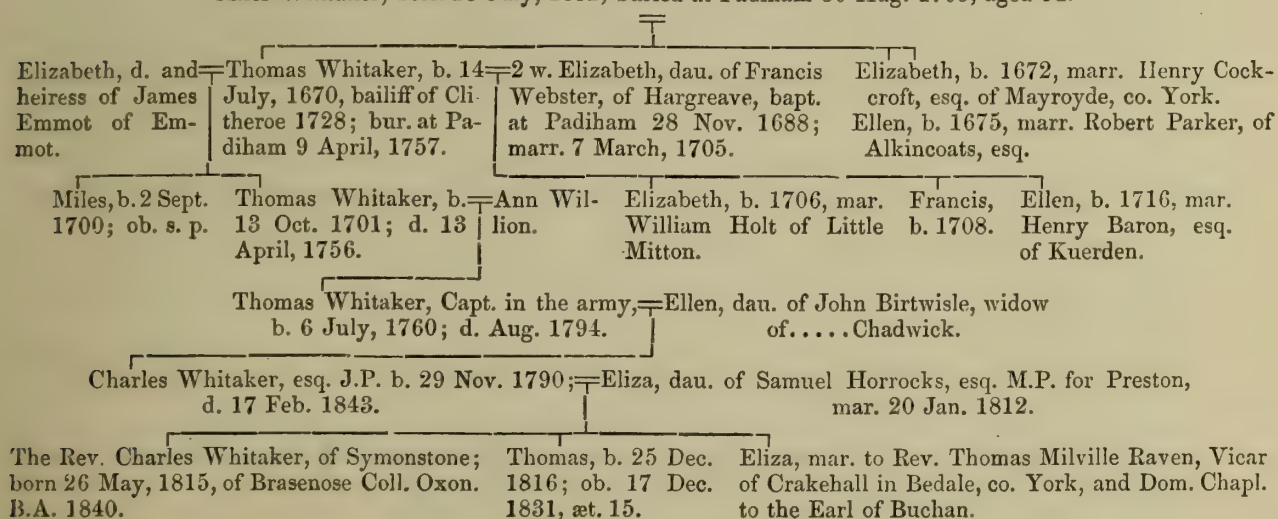
Symonstone has long been the residence of a branch of the ancient family of Whitaker of High Whitaker, of which it is unknown whether that, or the line from which the Author of this work descends, are the representatives of the parent stock, as both bear the same arms, without a difference. From the charters and evidences of this family, however, I collect the following particulars :—

John de Whitacre attests a charter relating to Symonstone, 10 Edw. II. He had a son Roger, living in 1326.

Richard de Whitaker, probably son of Roger, grants lands in Symonstone, 7 Edw. III. I meet with Richard Whitaker and Margaret his wife 12th Hen. VI.; after which is a chasm down to Humphrey Whitaker, who was living 7 Hen. VIII.¹

¹ [Our author's further notes on this race of Whitaker (Addenda to last Edition, p. 528) are incorrect in several particulars. There was apparently more than one line of the family, and to distinguish their descent is difficult. Christabel, widow of Thomas Whitaker of Symonstone, gent., in her will dated 7 April, and proved at Chester 28th April 1595, names her four sons, the eldest Humphrey the heir of Symondstone, Thomas (her sole executor), John, and Laurence: Miles Whitaker attests this will, and the worshipful Nicholas Banastre, esq. of Altham, is supervisor. Miles Whitaker of Symondstone, gent., whose will is dated 20 Sept. 1600, left a widow Elizabeth, a brother John, and three children, Thomas his heir, Elizabeth, and Mary. The last-named Thomas was High Constable of the Hundred of Blackburn, and with his son Miles was confined by the Parliament party in Clitheroe castle. The warrant for his release in 1647 is signed by Fleetwood and Bradshaw. He was buried at Padiham, Jan. 13, 1647-8. From his son Miles the descent of this family is as follows :—

Miles Whitaker, born 23 July, 1612, buried at Padiham 30 Aug. 1705, aged 94.



HUNTROYDE.

[Huntroyde derives its name from an ancient royd or clearing in the forest. The view from the house is extensive, and the park contains the finest oak timber in the county, but now suffering from the smoke of the manufactories.]

The oldest portion of the present house is the range of buildings to the east. When built, in 1576, it consisted of a central block with door to the south, flanked by projecting wings east and west. At the north-east corner of the inclosure was placed a low-arched gate-house, over the entrance to which is a panel containing a shield of arms and the letters I. S. and M. S. (probably the initials of John Starkie, sheriff of the county in 1634, and Margaret his wife). A great portion of these buildings remains, but to the south modern windows have replaced the old mullions, and other alterations and extensions have been made. The central portion was erected in 1777.¹ The elevation is plain but massive and substantial. The circular staircase is adorned with two famous pieces of sculpture: one, a colossal statue of Virginius slaying his daughter, by Giacomo de Maria; the other, a Venus, by Canova. Both were executed for the Emperor Napoleon I. and purchased by Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. grandfather of the present owner.

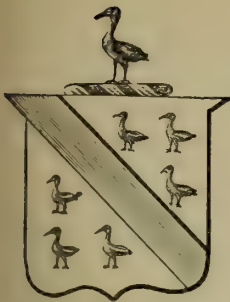
In 1850 a wing was built in the Italian style to the north-west, on the ground floor of which is the Marble Hall, a very handsome entrance chamber of the Composite order. The ceiling is arched and panelled, supported on four detached pillars of grey Aberdeen granite: the floor is laid in marble of various shades. The wall-niches contain examples of fine statuary. The most important is a Venus, by Gibson.² Another is Rebecca at the Well, by Spence (Gibson's favourite pupil). Also, a Nymph by Wyatt. The niches to the north and south contain four beautifully sculptured figures representing the Seasons, by Spence. There is also a collection of antique marbles acquired in Rome by Le Gendre Piers Starkie, Esq. Among the pictures is a portrait of Charles the First, by Vandyck, which was presented by Charles II. to Colonel Gunter for his loyal services,³ and passed into the possession of this family on the marriage of Elizabeth the colonel's daughter to Nicolas Starkie, Esq. They also by the same means became possessed of that monarch's silver finger-bowl and other relics.

Among other pictures are, Letitia Countess of Exeter, (daughter of Horatio Town-

¹ [A drawing is still preserved in the hall shewing "The Elevation of the South Front of Antient Huntroid, together with a Plan of the ground and chamber floors taken 1777."]

² [This was the first Venus carved by Gibson, and for many years he would not sell it, because of a flaw in the marble on the shoulder.]

³ [Colonel Gunter safely guided the King across the county of Sussex, on his flight from the battle of Worcester, and procured at Brighthelmston the bark for his escape to the continent, with the aid of his cousin Thomas Gunter and Thomas Mounsell a merchant of Chichester: see the Boscobel Tracts, Third Edition, p. 529; and the narrative of the King's escape by the late W. H. Blaauw, Esq. F.S.A., in the Sussex Archæological Collections, v. 48.]



PEDIGREE OF STARKIE OF HUNTROYDE.

The first five generations arranged from fines, the rest compiled from original evidences in the possession of L. Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. by the Rev. S. J. Allen, M.A. 1817, and from deeds, &c. by Le Gendre Nicolas Starkie, A.D. 1870.

GEOFFREY STARKYE, of Barthington.

Richard Starkye, = Ellena, dau. of Henry Downe; was living 21 Edw. III.
lived 10 Edw. I.

Ralph Starkye or Randal, to whom his brother Richard gave his lands in Barthington.
Alice, dau. of Henry de Barthington; lived from 6th to 12th Edw. II.

Richard, ob. s.p.

Hugh Starkye, =

Ralph Starkye, = Alice, dau. of Richard of Whiteleighe.

Ralph Starkye, =

William Starkye. Vixit 10 Hen. IV. and 12 Hen. VI. =

Ralph Starkye, =

William Starkye. Vixit 7 Edw. IV. = Margaret, living 13 Hen. VII.

Edmund, son and heir; ob. Aug. 3, 3 Hen. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John de Symonstone, of Symonstone. Thomas.

James Starkye, mar. about 22 Hen. VII. = Jane, dau. of John Tempest, esq. = 2 h. Roger Nowell, of Read.

Lawrence Starkye, Sheriff of co. Lancaster 15 Hen. VIII.; ob. 1 Edw. VI. = Florence, dau. of Reginald Atkinson, of Skipton in Craven.

Edmund Starkye, of Huntroid in Symonstone, gent.; living 10 July, 20 Eliz. and 29 Jan. 45 Eliz. = Ann, dau. of Nicolas Hancock, of Lower Higham in Pendle; mar. cov. 3 Eliz. Thomas, ancestor of STARKIE OF TWISTON. James.

Nicolas Starkie, of Cleworth, gent. His mar. set. dated 18 July, 20 Eliz. penes Le G. Starkie, esq. ob. 18 Aug. 1618. = Ann, dau. and heiress apparent of John Parr, of Cleworth, in the county of Lancaster, gent. She marr. 2. Thurstan Barton, of Smithills, in the county of Lancaster, esq.

William. = Frances, dau. of Jas. Whitaker, of Symonstone.

John, marr. Grace Wilkinson, of Padiham, April 23, 1599.

James. = Lawrence.

Florence. = Ellen.

Anna, marr. at Padiham May 2, 1585, to Richard Hodgkinson, of Preston, and buried there May 29, 1586.

John Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. Sheriff of Lancashire 9 Car. I. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Leighe, esq.

Ann. = Thomas Dyke, of Westwicke, near Ripon.

Edmund.

1. Katherine, dau. of Lambert Tildesley, esq. and sister to Thomas Tildesley, gent. ob. s.p.; mar. cov. Sept. 10, 22 Jac. I.

Nicolas Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. blown up with gunpowder at Houghton Tower 1642.

2. Grace, dau. of Jas. Murgatroyd, of the Hollins with-in the vicarage of Halifax, gent.

Piers, a Dutch merchant, but came to England and lived at Pendle Hall, co. Lancaster, and died there 1689. =

a Dutch woman in the Low Countries.

Edmund, ob. 1657, at 58.

Mary, mar. Richard Banastre, of Altham, esq. Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Tildesley, of Garratt, gent.

Ann, died young.

John Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. Sheriff of Lancashire 1656; at. 76 in 1664.

Alice, dau. and heiress of Alexander Norres, of Tonge with Haulgh, near Bolton, Lanc.

Edmund Starkie, = Mary, dau. and heiress of of Riddlesden, ob. Robert Hammond, of Crawshaw, near Colne, gent.

John Starkie, = Ann, daughter of at. 26 in 1664; ob. 1676. William Hulton, of Hulton, esq.

Nicolas, barrister-at-law, of Preston, co. Lancaster.

Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Colonel Gunter, of Auburn, co. Wilts.

Alexander.

Anne.

Mary.

Alice.

Piers Starkie, of Barnton and of Huntroyde, ob. s.p. 1760, at. 74.

John, in the Exchequer, ob. s.p. Alice, mar. the Hon. Horatio Townshend, whose sole dau. and heir Letitia mar. Brownlow Earl of Exeter.

Mary, mar. 1. Peter Worthington, of West-houghton, esq.; 2. W. Smallshaw, of Bolton. Her dau. Dorothy mar. R. Richardson, of Bury.

Edmund Starkie, Benchet of the Inner Temple, and burgess of Preston in several Parliaments; ob. s. p. Aug. 1773.

Nicolas Starkie, of Riddlesden.

Sarah, dau. and coheir-ess of Valentine Ffarington, M.D. of Preston.

John, rector of Hal-naker in Sussex, ob. s.p.

Thomas, solicitor in Preston, mar. dau. of George Bulkeley, of Charter House-sq. ob. s.p.

William, merchant in Manchester, mar. Mary, dau. of Thomas Foxley, merchant.

Elizabeth, mar. John Winckley, esq. of Preston.

Nicolas, ob. s.p. Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq.

Frances, daughter of Walter Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Yorkshire, esq.

Betty, mar. William Dixon, of Sutton, esq.

Nicolas Starkie, of Frenchwood, near Preston, ob. s.p.

Thomas Starkie, of Frenchwood.

Catherine, dau. of Edward Downes, of Shrigley, co. Chester, esq.

Edward, ob. s.p.

William Starkie, ob. surgeon.

Margaret, another dau. of Ed. Downes, of Shrigley, co. Chester, esq.

Mary.

Le Gendre Piers Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq.; Sheriff of Lancashire in 1806; ob. 1807. = Charlotte, dau. of Benjamin Preedy, D.D. Rector of Brington, Northamptonshire.

Nicolas Starkie. = Katherine, dau. of Robert Edgar, esq. High Sheriff of Suffolk 1747, by his wife Susanah, only child of the Rev. William Gery.

Edward. William.

Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. and Sheriff of Lancashire 1815; died at Lucca, July 18, 1818. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Atherton Gwilym, esq. of Bewsey.

Le Gendre Piers, ob. s.p.

Le Gendre Nicolas, of Huntroyde, and of Ashton Hall, Lancaster, esq. ob. 1865; M.P. for Pontefract.

Anne, dau. of Abr. Chamberlain, of Rylstone, esq. co. York.

Francis Le Gendre, ob. in fans.

Charlotte Le Gendre, mar. Col. Henry Armytage, of the Coldstream Guards, 2nd son of Sir George Armytage, Bart. of Kirklees Park, Yorkshire.

Catherine.

Elizabeth, mar. Henry Bence Bence, of Thorington Hall; Col. E. Suffolk Mil.

Susanah.

Le Gendre Nicolas Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. formerly M.P. for Clitheroe, and High Sheriff for Lanc. 1868. Major 5th Lanc. Mil.

Jemima Monica Mildred, dau. of Henry Tempest, esq. and sister to Sir Chas. Henry Tempest, Bart.; mar. cov. Oct. 1867.

John Piers Chamberlain Starkie, of Ashton Hall, co. Lanc. M.P. for North-East Lancashire 1868; born June 28, 1830.

Anne Charlotte Amelia, dau. of Harrington Hudson, esq. of Bessingby, Yorkshire; mar. cov. May, 1861.

The Rev. Henry Arthur, Rector of Radcliffe.

Anne Elizabeth, mar. the Rev. George Horton, Vicar of Wellow, eldest son of Colonel Horton, of Embsay Kirk, co. York.

Edmund Arthur Le Gendre, born Feb. 10, 1871.

Francis Chamberlain Le Gendre.

Charlotte Le Gendre.

Susan Katherine Le Gendre.

shend and his wife Alice Starkie,) by Sir Peter Lely; Miss Ffarington (afterwards Mrs. Starkie), by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. by Gainsborough; Alan first Lord Gardner and his brother Colonel Gardner, by Northcote; and Colonel Clayton, by Lonsdale. The library contains a collection of the Aldine Classics formed by Mr. Le Gendre the famous French mathematician, and said to be the most complete in any private library. Among the engravings is the rare allegorical print by Faithorne representing Oliver Cromwell trampling on the Monarchy; being the same copy which belonged to Judge Bradshaw the Regicide.]

The following curious Documents relating to Lawrence Starkie, of Huntroyd, which are transcribed from a volume of very curious State Papers belonging to Miss Currer, prove him to have been Sheriff of Lancashire A.D. 1523, which is their date:

My very good Lord,

In my heartiest manner I commend me to you, and to thentent ye shuld p'ceive the King's pleasure if the Duk of Albany shuld invade this realme, and also to have knowledge of such news as I have, I send unto you as well my Lord Cardinal's letter of the King's pleasure, as also Brian Tuke's consarning the said news, and requiring you to send them agayn unto me, and to cause all the men that ye can make to be in areadiness to come unto me whenever I shall send for them. And I require you to cause a post or two, or as many as shall be requisite, to be laid between you and Lawrence Starkey, the Sheriff of Lancashire, to thentent they may be in areadiness to gif warning unto him whensoever I shall send for the men of Lancashire, and that ye write unto Lawrence Starkie to lay as many posts between him and the sheriff of Cheshire, to gif like warning as he shall think most convenient. Also, my lord, I require you t'advertise me of your news of Scotland, that ye may have sure espial there, that ye may have knowledge what the Duke entends to doo; enswring you that I am advertised by divers espials he intends too come too Carlisle, and if he soo doo, it is requisite y^t ye put into it 4,000 men for defence thereof, unto my coming for rescue of the same. Written at Newcastle, the 6 day of October. From yours aswredly,

T. SURREY.

To my very good Lord my Lord Dacre, Warden of
the West Marches foreanenst Scotland.

Answer to the above:—

My singular good Lord,

In most humbell manner I recommend me to your good loŕp, and have received by post your writing dated at Newcastle, the 6th of October ins^t, togethers wit my Ld. Cardinal's letter of the King's pleasure, and Brian Tuke's l're of news, requiring me to send the same letters again, and to cause warning to be given to all the men that I can make to be in areadiness to give attendance on your loŕp when ye shall send for them. And that I shall also cause a post or two, or as many as shall be requisite, to be laid between me and Lawrence Starkey, the Sheriffe of Lancashire, for hasty warning to be given to the men of Lancashire to give like attendance, as said is. And further, that I shuld write to the said Lawrence Starkey, to cause him lay as many posts between him and the Sheriff of Cheshire for such like warning to be given for attendance to be had when yo^r said loŕp shall send for them, as more at length your said writing purporteth. My lord, in most humble wise I thank you for the sending me the said letters, which I send to you agayn, herin inclosed; and as for warning to be geven to such persons as belong to me, I shall do my best therin according to your loŕps commandment. I have laid 3 posts between the said Lawrence Starkey and me; one at Lancaster, another at Kendale, being 16 miles fro' Lancaster, the 3rd at Penrith, which is 20 miles between

it and Kendale. And the said post of Penrith must ride to the post accustomed besides Lanrecost, which is 22 miles from Penreth. And, according to your Lo'p's commandment, I have also written to the said Lawrence to cause him lay as many posts as neede shall require between him and the said Sheriff of Cheshire, for like warning. And as for news out of Scotland, I cannot advertise your loŕp thereof so well as Mr. Carlisle this bearer can do, who did speke w^t the Duke of Albany in proper person. And as concerning the said Duke's number, I can advertise your loŕp in no wise more then I did in my last writing, but in brefe time I trust, God willing, to advertise your Lordship thereof at leisure. And if the said Duke fortune to come toward this city of Carlisle, men may be had w^t difficulty to lie in the same, but there is in it neither bowes, arrows, gones, nor gonnepowder. And I know your L's store is but small; howbeit, if you might let us have any part thereof, if there is no sore ne perill, your loŕp shall have the same delivered again willing God. At the King's castell of Carlisle, 8. day of October, A^o 15 H. VIII^{ui}.

Copy of a letter of Lord Dacre to Lawrence Starkie, Sheriff of Lancashire :—

Trusty and wellbeloved,

I commend me to you, and so it is, I have in commandment from my Lord of Surrey, the king's Lieut. to send you this letter, herin inclosed, and also to appoint 3 posts to lie between you and me; that is to say, one post of your appointing to lie in Lancaster, another to lie at Kendale, and the third at Penrith, whereof I have appointed 2, that is to say, at Kendale and Penrith, to thentent that by the said posts ye may have knowledge of my lord's pleasure when he shall send for you wit the men of Lancashire. Also I have like commandment from my lord to write to you, that ye shall appoint and lay between you and the Sheriff of Cheshire as many posts as need shall require, and shall be thought necessary by your discretion for giving of like warning to the Sheriffe of Cheshire. At Carlisle, the 8. day of October, anno 15 H. VIII^{ui}.

Part of a letter from the Earl of Surrey to Lord Dacre, which appears from the context to be dated 1523.

My very good Lord,

My lord, considering the comaundment sent to me fro my Lord Cardynall, whiche I sent to you, p'ying you to send the same agayne to me, I have sent l'res to all the gentilmen conteyned wⁱⁿ my comysion to bee in this towne (Newcastle) the xx day of this moneth, fearing they shall come slakly and w^h small powre, considering the weder that hath now been and yet is: p'ying you, my lord, to send the paket ye shall receyve w^t this, unto Lawrence Sterky, who shal delyver all the l'res of Lancashire to the gentilmen there, and thos that bee to the gentilmen of Cheshire he shall send theym to the Shirif there to convey theym, &c. Writen at Newcastell, the ixth daye of Octob^r.

T. SURREYE.

Answer to the last, written, as appears, two days after the former.

My singuler good Lord,

Y^r pakquet of l'res to me deliv^d yist. night, I sent it away so as it com to Laurence Starkye hands in Lancastre this daye, as I verily trust, be two of the klok after noone. I have alsoe made proclamations throughoute all the boundes of my wardenry, charging ev^y man to bee in arredines to cu' forwards upon oone houre w^{nyng} where as the Duke take his wey, whereof I have adv^tised my Lord Clifford to be redy accordingly. At Carlisle the xith day of Oct.

In another letter in the same collection, A^o xv^o H. VIII. of MSS. now the property of Miss Currer, Lawrence Starkie, undoubtedly of Huntroyde, is expressly said to be Sheriff of Lancashire that year. His name, however, does not appear in the catalogue.

The subject of these letters was a muster of the Northern counties on the Scottish

border, under the apprehension of an irruption by the Duke of Albany, which after much preparation and many threatenings never took place.¹

To the Right Ho'ble and my very good Lord the Earle of Shrewsburye, Leiuetenant of the North, his good Lordshipp, give these.

After my very hartie com'endations vnto your good Lordship, like as conceiving by the contents of your letters of the five and twentieth of September, the which I received upon Michaelmas Eve, that upon further intelligence and consideracions, and for the avoideing of the Queenes Ma^{ties} great and expensive chardge, minding for the present to resist the Scottish doeings with a lesse force then thole armye, if it maye be; have therefore willed me to staye myselfe and the forces of Lancashire and Cheshire at home for this present, your Lo^{pps} former letters to me addressed notwithstanding, and yet to remayne in such perfect readines as they may come forwards heareafter upon any sodaine warneing if the occasion shall soe require; soe have I given present order with the captaines of both shires, whereof parte were sett forwards, touching the same; and have likewise sent vnto your Lo^{pp} the names of sundrie of the captaines and numbers appointed in both shires, whereof many be sicke and not able to serve, as they have signified me, with further evidence in these thinges and others, by my servant this bearer, whom I hartilye desire your Lo^{pp} to credite, saveing that I have omitted the captaines of my owne retinue, the whiche shalbe always readye. Advertising your Lo^{pp} that I doe estimate the distance from my howse to Newcastle to be a hundreth and twentie miles; and albeit it were something lesse chardges to have greater numbers forthe of Lancashire, considering the distance, then the rates of the certificates of both shires doth extend vnto, yet my full trust is that your Lo^{pp} will please (the rather at this my request) to burthen the same shires alike, rateably according to their severall certificates, which is three thowsand of Lancashire and two thowsand of Cheshire, and not to overchardge the nearest for so small a matter, like as your Lo^{pp} hath done even now, for whiche I am verie sorie; and no doubt John Osbaldston, as yee shall find, being appointed a captaine by your letters, is not meete for the purpose, as knoweth our Lord God, who ever preserve your good Lo^{pp} in health and honour. From my howse at Newparke, the nine and twentieth day of September, 1557.

I received your Lo^{pps} letters for the setting forthe of six hundreth menn, even when these were allmost written, and have sent forth my letters for dispatch of the same.

Your Lo^{pps} loveing assured Freind and Cosine,

EDWARD DERBY.

CAPTAINES IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. S ^r Richard Molyneux, knt. or his sonne and heire | two hundreth. |
| 2. S ^r Thomas Gerard, knt. | two hundreth. |
| 3. S ^r Thomas Talbot, knt. | two hundreth. |
| 4. S ^r Richard Houghton, knt. because he is not able to goe himself, furnisheth but | a hundreth. |
| 5. S ^r Thomas Hesketh, knt. with others | a hundreth. |
| 6. S ^r Thomas Langton, knt. fiftie, and S ^r William Norris, knt. fiftie; <i>in toto</i> | a hundreth. |
| 7. S ^r William Radclyffe, knt. or his son and heire, Alexander, which is a handsome gentleman, and S ^r John Atherton, knt. joyned with him. | a hundreth. |
| 8. Francis Tunstall, esq. and others | a hundreth. |
| 9. S ^r John Holcrofte, knt. or his sonne and heire, with Richard Asheton, of Midleton, esq. and others | a hundreth. |

The reste appointed in Lancashire be of my retinue.

EDWARD DERBY

¹ [See Tytler's History of Scotland, edit. 1845, pp. 145 *et seq.* and Burton, History of Scotland, 1867, iii. pp. 270 *et seq.* but neither of those historians appear to have been aware of the curious documents in the text, which follow in date two letters of More and Wolsey on the same subject, printed in State Papers of Henry VIII. 4to. 1838. pp. 104, 107.]

PADIHAM.

I am compelled to cite my authority for the following etymology of this word,¹ the home or habitation of *Paddi*, which would otherwise sound rather ludicrously in modern ears—Jordan and Alexander, “*fili Paddi, cum sequela*,” from the catalogue of the *nativi* belonging to the Abbey of Cockersand, in the chartulary of that house.

This is a considerable village, advantageously situated on the elevated bank of the Calder,² but ill built, and of no elegant appearance. The Chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is the oldest place of worship in the parish of the new foundation, yet the name does not occur in the confirmation of Archbishop Arundel, in the year 1400; and the following memorandum, extracted from the Townley MSS. will very nearly ascertain its real date:—“Whereas Kynge Henry y^e VI. did graunte unto one Mr. Joh. Maresheale³ a lycense, dated VII Feb. an. regni xxx°. [1451-52] to purchase certayne landes for y^e use of a chauntrie priest at y^e churche or chapel of Padyham, which sayde lycence of late tyme was in custody of Syr Jhon Townley, knt. y^e sayde Syr Jhon hath putte y^e sayde lycense into y^e sure custodie of y^e abbot and convente of Whalley for ever.”⁴ This benefactor was a person of considerable property in the place, which his descendants enjoyed nearly a century after. The following is the series of [cantarists of the chantry and subsequent] incumbents of this church:—

[1455, Aug. 28. Dns. Oliver Hall cap. admissus fuit ad Cantariam perpetuam S. Leonardi de Padiham nuper fundatam et erectam per vener. virum Mag. John Mareschall, Baccal. in utroque lege.

1470. William Boothe, “Clericus de Padiom.”

1486, Nov. 6. Dns. Radulf Tyleor, capell. ad pres. Guydonis Marchall.

1494, Jan. 16. D. Johannes Shotilworth presb. vac. per mort. Taylor.

1496, Dec. 7. Dns. Willielmus Hesketh cap. per mort. Shotilworth, ad present. Guidonis Marshall de Etton, Ebor. dioc.

1503, Mar. 26. Trystramus Yate cler. p. m. Hesketh, ad pres. Guidonis Marschall.

1505, Apr. 21. Thomas Broke, p. m. Yates, ad pres. Ricardi Marschall.

1513, Feb. 20. Hugh Hargreves, per resign. Broke, ad pres. Ricardi Marschall.

1536, Aug. 5. Mr. John Clerk, p. m. Hargreaves, on the presentation of the King, by reason of the forfeiture of the Abbey of Whalley. As this chantry had not really been in the abbot's patronage, the Founder's representative asserted his claim, and is afterwards described in the Bishop's register as

¹ [In the Lacy Accounts (1294) this word is written Padyngham.]

² [Sir Thomas Walton, knt. in 10 Hen. VII. bequeathed 14s. to the making of Padiam Brigge.]

³ [John Marshall, LL.B. is supposed to have been a native of Padiham. He was Vicar-general to Cardinal Langley, bishop of Durham, and guardian of the temporalities of that see on the cardinal's death in 1437. He was for nearly thirty years Master of Sherburn Hospital, and enjoyed various other preferments, an account of which will be found in the note given in *Lancashire Chantries*, p. 142. He died in 1462, being then a Canon Residentiary of York, and was buried in the minster. His will is printed in *Testamenta Eboracensia* (Surtees Soc.)]

⁴ [The records of the early institutions are printed more at length in *Lancashire Chantries*, vol. i. p. 143.]

“Thomas Marshall of Padyham, the undoubted Patron of this Chantry, but not *pro hac vice*, as the Crown had already presented.”

1539, March 6. Thomas Bee, on the death of Clerk, on the pres. of Thomas Marshall, gent.

1541. Ralph Thornborough, on pres. of the same. In 1546 he is described as “Rauf Thornebarghe preiste, incumbent there of the foundation of the antecessors of John Marshall, there to celebrate for their sowles, and to distribute yerlie the First day of Marche to pore people xxxij s. iiij d. The same is within the parochie of Whalley, and distant from the parochie church iiiij^{or} myles, so that there is reparinge to the same of the Inhabitantes adjoynynge therunto the number of ccc people daly, and the same preist is remanyng there, and doth celebrate and distribute accordingle.” At the same time the total rental of the foundation was vij l. viij s. vj d. consisting of xlvij s. vj d. the rent of a tenement held by the wife of Thomas Marshall at Allerthorpe, co. York, and of c s. from tenements at Walkeringham, co. Nottingham. *Lancashire Chantries*, p. 142.]

John Key, *capellanus de Padiham*, 1551.

John Baxter occurs as curate in the beginning of the register, 1573, and died 1616.

Walter Borset, who seems to have removed, as there is no account of his interment in the register.

Robert Hill occurs 1627.

John Burtonwood occurs 1633.

John Breares, A.M. 1644.

Roger Barton occurs 1665, died 1667.

Elisha Clarkson, died 1676.

Robert Sheffield, died 1685.

John Grundy occurs 1694, died 1735.

John Holmes, born at Kildwick, Yorkshire, afterwards removed to Haslingden, where he died 17 Aug. 1795, aged 51, and was interred.

James Fishwick,¹ buried at Padiham April 26, 1793, aged 83.

John Adamson the present incumbent, to whom I am indebted for much of the preceding information. [He died March 7, 1823.

Sanford John Cyril Adamson, presented in 1823; resigned 1863.

Henry Arthur Starkie; presented in 1863, resigned in 1865, for the rectory of Radcliffe, near Bury.

Joseph Hamilton Fox; presented 1865. Previously Curate of Over Siltan, co. York, 1859; and of Wilmslow, Cheshire, 1862.]

In the Computus of Fr. Laur. Forest, ann. 1536, I find the following entry:—“Pro stipite Sci. Leonardi de Padyham, vi. s. viij. d.” This was the annual amount of the offerings made at the shrine of St. Leonard.²

On the dissolution of the chantries, the incumbents of the chapels which were permitted to remain had small pensions settled upon them, and made payable out of the duchy of Lancaster. The curate of Padiham, in particular, by virtue of an order made by Lord Paget, then chancellor of the duchy, dated Sept. 22, 3 Edw. VI. is entitled to a pension of 6l. 19s. 2d. of which he actually receives only 6l. 6s. 8d.³

¹ [Son of James Fishwick of Bulsnape, gent., by Jennet, daughter of Robert Cross of Barton, and sister to John Cross the founder of Bilsborough School. He was born 14 Feb. 1711, bap. at Goosnargh; and a member of Emanuel College, Cambridge. He married Anne, dau. of Richard Webster of Hargreave (she was buried at Padiham, Feb. 20, 1783, aged 65), and had a numerous family: see the pedigree of Fishwick in the *History of Goosnargh*, by his great-grandson Henry Fishwick, F.H.S. 1871, 4to. p. 154.]

² [Is it not merely the stipend of the priest? There does not appear to have been any shrine.]

³ [His income has been further augmented by a rent-charge of 3l. upon Ollerbotham, left by Mr. Pierce Starkie in 1666; house and ground in Padiham given by John Starkie, esq. in 1697; rent-charge of 1l. left by will of Mr. William Starkie in 1703; interest of 10l. left by Sir Edmund Asheton; and benefaction of 200l. given by Pierce Starkie, esq. in 1730, which obtained the advowson. The value in 1834 was 131l. *Notitia Cestriensis*, ii. 343.

In the churchyard was a School of considerable antiquity, endowed by Richard Webster, of Hargreave, esq. and John Pollard of Padiham, with other voluntary contributions: and having four trustees for the four townships of

By the Inquisition of 1650 it was found that the Chapel of Padiham was parochial; that the minister, John Breares, A.M. received a salary of 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* paid by the receiver of the duchy, and 33*l.* from the commissioners of the county; that the chapelry consisted of the townships of Padiham, Symonstone, Hapton, and Higham Booth, consisting together of 232 families and 1106 souls, and that they desire to be made a parish.¹ The patron is L. P. Starkie, esq. of Huntroyde, as [descended from successive benefactors] under the Act of 1 Geo. I.

There is reason to suppose that this church was built and made parochial in the time of Henry VIII. Marshall's chantry was, probably, a very small humble edifice; but the masonry of the present building appears too good for the year 1440; and the appearance of Abbot Paslew's arms upon the font,² and in the east window, lead to a conjecture that it was rebuilt, and obtained the parochial rights of baptism and burial in his time. The tower and little choir [or chancel] are both of excellent masonry. The body of the church having become ruinous, was rebuilt in the year 1766, with an attention to economy not very laudable among so opulent a body of parishioners.³ It has long been the burial-place of the families of Gawthorp and Huntroyde, but contains no monuments or inscriptions worthy of notice.

[The old church of Padiham has now been replaced by one entirely new, partly on the old site, but extending beyond it on the south. The style adopted has been that of the former structure, the early Perpendicular; and it has a lofty tower, furnished with eight transomed belfry windows, and terminating in a panelled battlement with eight crocketed pinnacles. The six bells of the old church are rehung; and a new clock with chimes has been added, the gift of the Rev. Sanford John Cyril Adamson. The lower windows of the tower reproduce the tracery of the west window of the old tower. The edifice was erected from the designs of Mr. William Waddington, architect, of Padiham, at a cost of about 8,000*l.* The foundation stone was laid by the patron, Le Gendre Nicolas Starkie, esq., June 28, 1866; and the church was opened on the 28th January, 1869. It is decorated with several windows of stained glass.⁴ There is a beautiful alto-relievo by Gibson on the monument to the memory of Le Gendre Starkie, esq. of Huntroyde, who died February 28th, 1822, in the 32nd year of his age.

Padiham, Symonstone, Hapton, and Higham. This building was taken down in 1830, and a larger one erected in the Burnley Road.

The churchyard was closed for interments in 1853, when a cemetery was laid out on the Blackburn Road, on land given by Le Gendre Nicolas Starkie, esq., to whose memory a mortuary chapel has been erected in its centre. This chapel, dedicated to All Saints, contains some relics of the old church. The Registers commence in 1573.]

¹ [See vol. I. p. 218; see also further particulars in p. 221.]

² [A mistake, as presently noticed.]

³ [A brief had been granted in 1763, which produced 1029*l.* (Baines.)]

⁴ [The following is an account of the stained glass windows, with their inscriptions :—

1. Chancel window of five lights, our Saviour and the four Evangelists, by Wailes of Newcastle: "To the Honor and Glory of God, and in Memory of LE GENDRE N. STARKIE, late P.G.M. West Lancashire Free Masons, who died May 15th, 1865, this window was erected by his widow, Anne Starkie, 1868."

2. In the Starkie Chapel, a window of two lights, 1. Timothy taught by his mother Eunice, his grandmother

The font, of the sixteenth century, is preserved in the new church. All its panels are filled with carvings, which are represented in the accompanying engravings.¹ Four contain the instruments of the Passion. 1. the initial M for the Virgin Mary; 2. the holy name of *ihc*; 3. the initial I (for Jesus); 4. two whips crossed in saltire—the smaller objects being apparently only ornamental, and placed by the sculptor to decorate spaces that would have been otherwise vacant; 5. three nails; 6. the hammer and pincers; 7. the spear and rod with hyssop; and 8. a shield charged with three mullets. This has been supposed to be the coat of abbot Paslew, but from the absence of a fess that cannot be the

Lois standing by (portraits of Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Starkie her mother); 2. Timothy as a bishop preaching to the people; by Hardman of Birmingham: "To the Honour of God and in Memory of ANNE ELIZABETH HORTON, who deceased 24 January 1869, this window is dedicated by her mother."

3. In the North Aisle a window containing a figure of St. Simeon by Wailes, in Memory of the Revd. JAMES FISHWICK, 53 years Incumbent of this church.

4. In the North Aisle a two-light window: 1. The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, with figures of Anna the prophetess and Simeon; 2. Dorcas distributing clothing to women and children; by Wailes: "To God in Memory of N. ADAMSON this window is dedicated by one who loved her for her Christian excellences, 1864." This window occupied a place in the south wall of the old chancel, and was adapted to its present position in the rebuilding.

5. Under the gallery in the North Transept a window of three lights, containing Christ blessing little children, between figures of St. Cyril and St. Anne; by Wailes: "Presented by Rev. S. J. C. ADAMSON and N. ADAMSON from a contribution which they respectfully declined to accept themselves, by Teachers and Scholars of Padiham, Symonstone, and Higham, in token of their love." Originally placed over the chancel arch in the former church, and remodelled to its present position in the building.

6. In the North Aisle, a two-light window, 1. Hannah presenting Samuel to Eli; 2. The Presentation in the Temple, with Hannah and Simeon; by Wailes: "This window was erected A.D. 1868 by Jane, James, William, and John Roberts in memory of their father JOHN ROBERTS, who died Oct. 18, 1814, and of their mother JANE ROBERTS, who died May 29, 1827; both late of Thorney-holme, and were interred within this church near this spot."

7. 8. In the South Aisle, two windows, each of two lights. One containing the Good Shepherd, and Prodigal Son; by Wailes: "Erected by William Dugdale in memory of his parents WILLIAM and SARAH DUGDALE, who are interred at St. Bartholomew's Church, Great Harwood." The other the Sower, and the Good Samaritan, "Erected by Mary Thornely Dugdale and Elizabeth Ollivant in memory of their parents THOMAS and MARY OLLIVANT, who are interred at St. John's Church, Manchester." (Mary-Thornely Ollivant being the wife of William Dugdale, esq. now of Symonstone Hall.)

9. At the west end of the Nave, a window of one light, Christ's charge to Peter, "FEED MY LAMBS;" by Edmondson of Manchester: "Erected by Jane and Edward Diggle in memory of their parents THOMAS and MARY DIGGLE, who are interred in Padiham Church Cemetery."

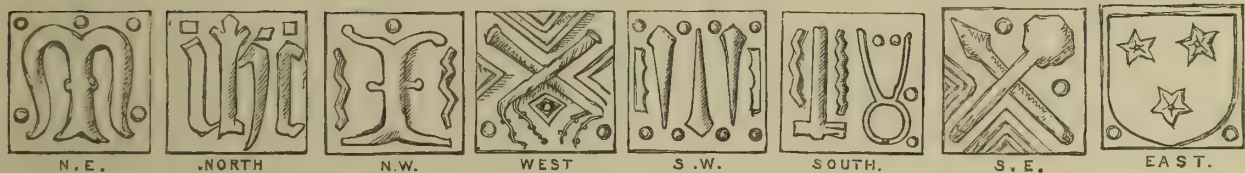
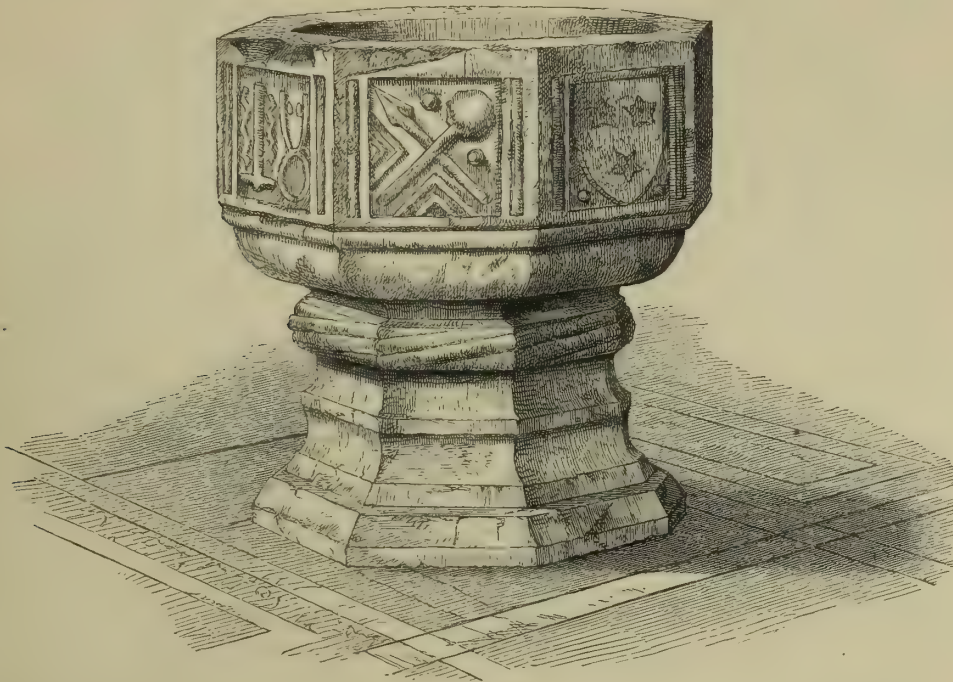
10. In the South Transept is a small window partly filled with glass from the old chancel window: containing our Saviour blessing the bread and wine at the Last Supper; copied by Wailes from older glass that was broken; the arms of Starkie and Adamson, and crest of Shuttleworth.

Some fragments of ancient glass are preserved from the old church, which it is intended to place in the Vestry window. They do not, however, at all answer to the description of those given in Baines's Lancashire 1870. But a shield of Paslew is perfect, differenced with a crescent (as formerly at Whalley; see p. 13.) Also in a lozenge pane, Or, five crescents in cross azure, on a canton gules an ostrich feather argent, surmounted by an esquire's helmet; leaved on to its upper edges, on either side, are two garbs.

Over the vestry-door is a carving in oak of a shield of France and England quarterly, under a low-arched crown: on either side a rose slipped. It is certainly of not later date than Elizabeth's reign, and may not improbably be of a still higher antiquity.]

¹ From original sketches by Mr. W. A. Waddington.

case. The font is of the same period as those at Burnley, Altham, and Haslingden, described in subsequent pages of this volume.]



The manor of Padiham has never been granted out; and, at the time of the Inquisition *post mort.* Henry de Lacy, or 1311, there were only two free tenants, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
John de Whiteacer, 44 acres	1	5	0
And Richard, son of Mawe, for 25½	0	8	6

The basis of property, therefore, in the township, cannot have been more than half a carucate of land. But at the same time here were, besides,

	£	s.	d.
99½ acres demised to tenants at will	1	13	2
24 oxgangs in bondage, demised to 25 customary tenants	7	4	0
Services remitted	0	8	0
One water-mill	2	0	0
	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

The town-fields of Padiham were divided, in the year 1529, Sir John Townley, Knt.

Nicholas Tempest, and Nicholas Banastre, esquires, being the commissioners for inclosure. The whole consisted of ten oxgangs of land; and the following distribution will show how extremely variable and irregular this ancient mode of admeasurement must have been:

For the two first oxgangs consisted of	xl acres.
The two next of	xxxij
The third ditto	xxxij
The fourth	xl
The fifth and last, of	xlix

But, in determining the oxgang, quality as well as quantity appears to have been taken into the account.

The record of this inclosure is further valuable, as it affords the first hint of the working of a coal mine within the parish.¹ It may appear extraordinary that the inhabitants of a country abounding in inexhaustible beds of this valuable fossil should have neglected so long to avail themselves of the benefit which Providence had placed within their reach. This fact, however, may be accounted for from several causes; such as want of money, want of skill,² want of gunpowder, and, lastly, a great but decreasing store of wood. Neither, indeed, is the fact strictly true that the inflammable qualities of coal were absolutely unknown or unemployed till then. In the mortar of buildings considerably prior to the reign of Henry VIII. I have seen apparent specimens of coal-cinder mixed with wood, which had been employed in burning lime. Coal, indeed, could scarcely remain undiscovered in the woody cloughs of the parish, where pebble-limestone was collected. Washed down as it is, in fragments, by the torrents, or exhibiting whole strata on their broken sides, a kiln could scarcely be heated by wood,—nay, a few savages could scarcely kindle a fire of sticks in such situations, without discovering the inflammable qualities of that black bituminous fossil, which would frequently mix itself with their vegetable fuel; and it was in fact pursued, as innumerable appearances testify, so far as was practicable, without pits or expensive levels. But these superficial attempts could only be made for the accommodation of a few neighbouring families; and the general position remains unquestionably established, that coal-mines for sale, and of any considerable extent, were not wrought before the period to which I have assigned their origin.³ For, 1st, in the foundation of the hermitage of Whalley, by Henry Duke of Lancaster,⁴ which contains a minute and curious detail of most of the necessities of life, abundant provision is made of vegetable fuel, but no mention made of fossil coal. 2dly. In the Compotus of the abbey for the year

¹ [See, however, the records quoted in vol. I. p. 361. In the compotus terrarum Henrici de Lacy, there are entries of rents from coal mines, and a charge for coal used at Clitheroe for burning lime for the castle.]

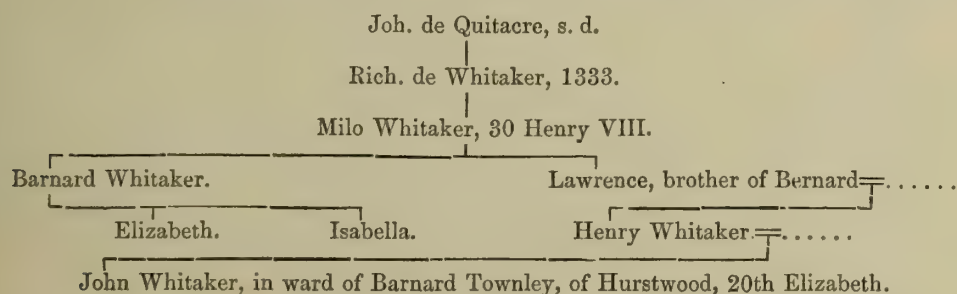
² The art of blasting rocks has not been introduced here quite a century. It was unknown in Derbyshire and Staffordshire at the time Dr. Plot wrote his History of the latter, *ann.* 1685. The slow and awkward expedient for softening rocks, at that time, being nothing more than kindling fires upon their surface.

³ Yet it appears from one of the Compotus's of Bolton Priory that a coal-mine was wrought at Colne in the latter end of the reign of Edward III.

⁴ [See vol. I. p. 96.]

1521, just eight years before the mention of a coal-mine at Padiham, there appears the following entry on the side of disbursements, “pro carbonibus marinis, 0:0:0;” a proof that the use of coal was known and beginning to prevail, but had not yet been introduced into the abbey,¹ whether because the monks were slow in admitting innovations, or that a carriage of five miles was thought too expensive. But, lastly, in the Compotus of 1529 is a charge, “pro carbonibus marinis,” of 6:0:0;—a proof that in this last interval of eight years the use of pit-coal had been fully established in the parish. I cannot return from this digression without noticing Mr. Whitaker’s interpretation (see Hist. of Manchester, b. 1, c. ix.) of the two Saxon words *gnæpan* and *geapða*, which occur in a grant of the Abbey of Peterborough, by the former of which he understands pit-coal, and by the latter peat. Let the learned antiquary consider whether the verb *gnæpan fodere*, from which the substantive is derived, does not more properly express the act of digging peat than mining for coal; and whether, in consequence, that substance was not intended. For the latter word, I have no doubt that it was meant to express what he well knows are denominated in Lancashire *flahs*, or the swarth of peat, which is principally used in kindling-fires: this interpretation is confirmed by the proportions of these substances, which are generally stipulated for; viz. sixty loads of wood, twelve of *gnæpan*, and six of *geapða*. Peat is common in the fens; but in the unnavigable state of the Nen, the Welland, and the Ouse, which, in the ninth century, had probably no formed channel, but were diffused over the face of the adjoining country, how, it may be asked, should the tenants of the abbey of Peterborough have procured sea-coal to make their payments?

In this township are the remains of the house of HIGH WHITAKER, consisting only of one wing, strongly and respectably built, and apparently of the æra of Henry VIII. This was the parent-stock of a clan very numerous in Lancashire; and from which I have every thing but positive evidence to prove, that my own family was branched out in the person of Richard de Whitaker, in the reign of Edward III. Of the original stem, while they remained here, I have only been able to collect the following names and dates:



It was found, by inquisition,² that the estate of High Whitaker consisted of 100 acres

¹ [Rather a proof that sea-coal had been purchased in former years, but none in that year.]

² [The text does not give the date of this inquisition; but we have the following particulars from an inquisition taken at Lancaster, 11th Sept. 8th Hen. VIII. (1516). “On the death of Lawrence Whitacre (Whitaker), the fifteen jurors say on oath that on the day before his death his feoffees William Dyneley and James Starky gentlemen and Thomas Bake

of land, 100 of pasture, 20 of meadow, 100 of moor and morass, in High Whitaker, Symonstone, and Padiham. It was afterwards sold to the Shuttleworths of Gawthorp, but at what period I cannot precisely ascertain.

[HARGREAVE,

in the township of Padiham, was for near 400 years the ancestral home of the Webster family. A William Webster was living here in the time of Edward IV. and in 15 Hen. VII. (1499-1500) the estate was conveyed to his son Richard Webster, whose son and heir Francis Webster was buried at Padiham 6th Feb. 1599.¹ It subsequently passed from father to son until 1758, when Richard Webster of Hargreave, gentleman, died without male issue; and in 1798 the property was sold to Le Gendre Piers Starkie of Huntroyde, Esq. in whose family it still remains. Richard Webster left two daughters, (1) Elizabeth, who married William Farrington, gentleman (and their only daughter married Strethill, son of Samuel Harrison of Cranage Hall, co. Chester, Esq.);² and (2) Anne, who married the Rev. James Fishwick, son of James Fishwick of Bullsnape Hall, gentleman, and incumbent of Padiham, who had issue two sons, Webster and James, and five daughters. Henry Halliwell Fishwick of Brownhill, Rochdale, Esq. (the only surviving son of James Fishwick), who married Jane the daughter of Webster Fishwick, is the present representative of the family.]

HAPTON.

This is the most remote of the eight townships immediately dependent upon the Church of Whalley, though within the chapelry of Padiham, and a manor belonging to the Towneley family. It is in all probability so called from the Anglo-Saxon *þep acervus* and

and Hugh Hargreaves chaplains, gave for his life to Miles Whitacre, of Whitacre, in the vill of Padiham (father of Lawrence), 3 messuages, 40 acres of arable land, 10 of meadow, and 20 of pasture, in Whitacre, within the vills of Padiham and Simonstone;—this Miles, the Jury say, was then surviving; after his death remainder to his son Lawrence, and his heirs male; next to another son, Henry; then to a third, Christopher; lastly to the right heirs male of Miles for ever. That the messuages, lands, &c., were held of the King in soccage, by fealty, and a rent of 14*d.* yearly, for all services, and were worth yearly, beyond reprisals, 6 marks. That Lawrence died 20th October, 7th Henry VIII. (A.D. 1515), and that Elizabeth Whitacre, his daughter and heir, was at the time of this Inquisition more than a year old." This Inquisition appears to contradict the pedigree in the text, in regard to the relationship of Lawrence and Henry. Communicated by T. T. Wilkinson, esq., of Burnley.]

¹ Duchy Records (Pleadings, 43 Eliz.)

² [Strethill Harrison had issue five sons and four daughters. The only son who had issue was Major Charles Harrison (53rd Reg.) who gained a medal and clasps for services in the Peninsula, and was on the staff at St. Helena during the imprisonment of Napoleon. He has issue—Captain E. Harrison, 4th Reg., Henry Harrison, and Anne the wife of Rev. S. B. Smith. Communicated by Henry Fishwick, Esq.]

tun *villa*, meaning the high town¹, an etymology which accords with the situation of the place, sloping, as it does, in a continued ascent of more than three miles from the bed of Calder to the summit of Hameldon.

The basis of this township was one carucate of land in Hapton, properly so called, and half a carucate in the dependent hamlet of Birdtwisell. Both these gave name to their respective possessors; one, in the age immediately following the Conquest. The first, however (that of Hapton), has long been extinct; the second is no unusual surname at present.

Cecilia daughter of John de Hapton grants to Richard son of William de Legh her cousin (this family is entirely distinct from the de la Leghs of the next century²), all her lands and services in Hapton, in free marriage, A.D. 1205; the earliest date, excepting one, which I have ever seen affixed to a charter. At an uncertain period, but prior to the year 1181, occurs a Nicholas son of John de Hapton: which Nicholas I suppose to be father to the second John. On this supposition, the descent will be as follows:—

John de Hapton.
|
Nicholas de Hapton.
|
John de Hapton.
|
Cecilia.=Richard de Legh.

Allowing, therefore, this heiress to have been twenty years old at the time of her marriage in 1205, and also thirty years each to the three foregoing generations, this computation will ascend to the year 1095, only twenty-nine years after the Conquest.

At the same time, however, William de Arches seems to have held a portion of the manor; for Robert de Lacy the second, who died in 1193, grants to this William a confirmation³ of all the privileges which his ancestors had conferred upon the ancestors of the latter, particularly the venison caught (*venationem captam*) in Wiswall, Hapton, and Osbaldeston, a proof that the range of deer was not then confined to the forests.

¹ See an ingenious and probable account of this word in Watson's History of Halifax, p. 232.

² [I have not discovered upon what grounds Dr. Whitaker here repudiates any connexion between the de la Leghs of Hapton and the man of similar name who married the heiress of Hapton: except that their relationship would have been contrary to his hypothesis, which presently follows, of the de la Legh descent from the Cheshire stock. W. LANGTON.]

³ [Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Lacy warrantizavi Willelmo de Arches et heredibus suis et eorum assignatis omnes libertates et confirmationes quas antecessores mei predecessores suis infra Blakburnshire contulerunt, scilicet ut habeant venacionem captam in feodo suo in Wiswall, Hapton, et Osbaldeston, et ut soluti sint in nundinis meis et marchetis a donacione tonnagii nisi aliquis suorum generalis sit mercator: pro hac vero concessione et confirmacione predictus Willelmus dedit michi centum solidos argenti. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei prenominatam concessionem et confirmacionem dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis et eorum assignatis concessimus, confirmavimus, et imperpetuum warrantizavimus. Hiis testibus, Will'o Banastre, burnowe? Petro . . . uyth, Galfrido Hanselin, Ada Pictavensi, Alano de Kipays, Will'o de Alvetham, Gilberto de Lacy, Johanne de Bilingtun, Alano de Russton, Ric'o et Petro et Ada de Kigham, et multis aliis. (Duchy of Lancaster, class xxv. bundle R. No. 13. V.)]

A descendant of this William de Arches, and of the same name, grants, I suppose in trust, to Reyner de Bridtwisle, all his rents, tenements, and services in Hapton, as late as 3rd Edward III. [1329-30].

In the year immediately preceding, I find the first mention of the *Manerium et Parcus de Hapton*.

Of the proprietors of BRIDTWISELL, the first who occurs is Reyner de B. who by charter without date granted three acres of land in Bridtwisell, to the abbot and convent¹ of Stanlaw, and the same quantity to God and St. Mary of Whalley. From this family² it passed, by what means I have not learned,³ to the Lacys of Cromwellbothom, of whom

¹ [Rayner de Briddestysel grants for the health of his soul and those of his father, mother, and ancestors three acres of land in the territory of Briddestwysel, on the eastern part of the culture called Aldetunestude, and half an acre of land at a messuage on the other side of the brook, with free common, &c. Witn. Henr. de Blakeburn, Roger the clerk of Blakeburn, Gilbert de Ruyssheton, John Fytton, Ric. de Alvetham, Henry parson of Alvetham, Gilbert the chaplain, Master Peter, Thomas the clerk, Matthew de Habringeham, etc. Coucher Book of Whalley, Tit. de Whalley, No. 89. Chetham Soc. edit. p. 321.]

² It is an instance at once of the tendency of the Heralds to pun on proper names, and of their ignorance of the true grounds of etymology, that they have assigned as arms to this family three weasels. The real sense of the word is, a boundary frequented by birds. Another example of the same sort is Shuttleworth, to which these ingenious persons have assigned three shuttles; whereas the name is Suttle or South Hill-worth. A third is Hamerton, the town of Amer, distinguished by three hammers. Tunstall, *qu. Locus Tonsoris*, has three combs: all equally erroneous. [This practice is not only explained, but entirely justified, by the fact that armorial insignia were echoes to sound, not to sense. Their phonetic import was adopted, for the use of illiterate retainers, long before the interference of the officers now called Heralds. On the etymology of *twisle* the reader will find more, under EXTWISLE, hereafter. J. G. N.]

³ [The following charters furnish very material additions to the history of Bridtwisell, and the family which took its name from that place:—

Sciunt etc. ego Robertus de Lacy dedi etc. Eudoni de Lungville [Longvillers?] et heredibus suis Briddestwisle cum omnibus pertinenciis tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete etc. in molendinis [et] in omnibus libertatibus eidem villæ de Briddestwysell, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis 4 s. pro omni servicio scilicet ad festum sancti Egidii, salva forresta mea ubique et bestiis forrestæ meæ. Testibus U. Paenell, W. de Vescy, W. de Lungvill, Hug. de Stapilton, Morandus de Thuri, Galfr. Hianselm, Rog' de Bosco, Henr. de Mungai. —This deed in the hands of Ric. Towneley of Towneley, com. Lanc. esqr. Seal, “the Lacy fret” (see vol. I. p. 242); counterseal, “an old man’s head.” (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 55 b.)

Sciunt presentes etc. : ego Alanus de Penington, filius et heres quondam Thome de Penington, dedi et concessi etc. Johanni de Lacy de Crumwelbothum et heredibus etc. totam illam terram cum suis pertinenciis que mihi cecidit aut cadere potuit post mortem predicti Thome patris mei et Agnetis matris mee in villa et territorio de Bridtwisell, et que Petro de Cestria dimissa fuit ad terminum vite. Preterea dedi et concessi eidem Johanni et heredibus suis totum illum servicium quod predictus Petrus antecessoribus meis et mihi pro predicta terra facere consuevit. Habendum et tenendum etc. faciendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Pentecosten et capitalibus dominis feodi servicia inde debita et consueta, etc. Testibus, dominis Johanne de Byron, Henrico de Kighley, Johanne de Hetoun, Will. le Fleming militibus, Hug. de Eland, Thoma Banaster, Henr. de Rischelworth, Ric. de Bellomonte, Elia de Birton et aliis. (Ibid. f. 61.)

Sciunt etc. ego Henricus de Lacy dedi etc. Gilberto de la Legh omnia messuagia terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertinenciis in quodam loco vocato Briddistwisell in villa de Hapton. Habendum et tenendum etc. unacum servicio et redditu terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Ade de Briddestwisell in villa predicta de capitalibus dominis feodi illius etc. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Hiis testibus, Ric. de Radcliffe, Jo. de Alvetham, Rob'to de Cundcliffe, Ric. de Noell, et aliis. Datum apud Briddestwisell 11^o Januarii anno regni regis Edwardi post conquestum tricesimo (11 Jan. 1302). This deed in the hands of Rich. Towneley of Towneley in Lancashire 1658. Ibid. f. 55.]

Henry de Lacy (let him not be confounded with the great Earl, his namesake, relation, and contemporary,) grants to Gilbert de la Legh all the services, lands, and tenements which had belonged to Adam de Bridtwissell, in loc. voc. Bridtwissell in Hapton, 30 Edw. I. And this was the first footing which the de la Leghs obtained in Lancashire.¹

Next follows a singular transaction, which cannot but give a striking idea of the oppression of the feudal law, when exercised in all its rigour. Two years after his settlement at Birdtwissell, that is in 1303, or 32nd Edw. I. the same Gilbert de Legh purchased the manor of Hapton itself from Thomas de Altaripa (Daltrey), lord of Carlton in Craven. The description of the premises conveyed in this transaction is so extraordinary, that I cannot forbear giving an abstract of the charter which records it: Tho. de Altaripa ded. conc. &c. Gilberto del Legh, manerium de Hapton in Blackburnshire, cum pertinentiis, excepta advocacione Ecclesiæ de Arnecliffe, et aliis tenementis in Craven, si quæ eidem manerio aliquo tempore fuerint pertinentia, A.D. 1303." This alienation unfortunately took place without licence from the superior lord: an irregularity of which Henry de Lacy failed not to take advantage, by seizing the manor, with all its appurtenances, into his own hands, and regranting them to Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, who, in the same year, obtained from Edward the First a charter of free warren within his manor of Hapton.²

Hard as such instances of feudal rigour may appear in these days of lenity and independence, they were at that time far from uncommon. However, in little more than twenty years from the date of this seizure, a similar instance of severity, upon a much larger scale, namely, the escheat of the Barony of Gower, excited a civil war.

De la Legh, however, had no such means of redress, either against the chief lord or his grantee, and the Talbots remained in quiet possession twenty-six years; after which, in the 2nd Edw. III. 1328, it was regranted to de la Legh by Edward Talbot,³ and confirmed by John his son in a charter dated at Hapton.

In the year following a receipt was given by John Talbot to Gilbert de la Legh, for the sum of 120 marks, in part of cccxx marks,⁴ the purchase-money;—a fortunate circumstance, as the consideration seldom appears upon the face of ancient charters of feoffment.

¹ [This surely is a very rash assertion, resting only on the hypothesis of descent from Cheshire. See in the Blackburn pedigree before (p. 30) a Henry de Lee (temp. Hen. III.?) holding the fourth of a knight's fee, which was afterwards held by Gilbert de la Legh. (Ibid.) W. L.]

² Dugdale's Baronage, under Talbot of Richard's Castle, vol. i. p. 335.

³ [The grantor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh in 2 Edw. III. was John son of Edmund Talbot. Edmund was dead before the 20 Edw. II.; see the Shuttleworth inquisition cited in p. 64. There was no Edward Talbot. W. L.]

⁴ Joh'es f. Edm. Talbot rec^t. de Gilb. de la Legh cxx^m. leg. mon. Ang. in p'tem solutionis cccxx^m. in quibus mihi dict. Gilb. teneb. per lit^m. suam obligatoriam. D. ap. Whalley die dom. in fest. S. Greg. Pap. a. r. R. Ed. à Conq. iii.—Sig. Talbot 3 lions. Dodsw. MSS. vol. cxxxv. f. 52. [This scarcely bears out our author's statement in the text: for the larger sum, (and in my copy of the deed the receipt is for cxxvi^m. part of ccc^m. not cccxx^m.), may have been an amount of debt remaining, not necessarily the whole purchase money. The date of the receipt is 3 Edw. III. W. L.]

During the possession of Sir Edmund Talbot, died Henry de Lacy [Earl of Lincoln], in the inquisition after whose death [1311] it was found that

The heir of Sir Edmund Talbot held one carucate of land in Hapton, by the	s.	d.
service of 1-8th part of a knight's fee, and the payment of	1	1
And Henry de Lacy, of Cromwellbothom, the hamlet of Burdetwysell, consisting		
of half a carucate, by homage and service, and the render of	4	0
	5	1

Of the distinguished family of Talbot the following anecdotes, referring chiefly to the period of their connection with Hapton, may not be unacceptable.

The Talbots of Bashall were descended from William, younger son of Geoffry Talbot, ancestor of the Shrewsbury family. (5 Steph.) Thomas, one of the descendants of this William, being related to the Lacies, was constituted governor of Clitheroe Castle, by Edmund Lacy, constable of Chester, temp. Hen. III. having by his gift (37 Hen. III.) the manors of Bashall and Mitton granted to himself and his heirs in fee-farm, paying thereout 7*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* per annum.¹

Edmund, son of this Thomas, was constituted Steward of Blackburnshire, 28 Edw. I by Henry de Lacy, then Earl of Lincoln.² In the 32 Edw. I. he was in the great expedition against Scotland, where, as a reward of his services, he obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Bashall and Mitton, and also in those of Hapton, co. Lanc. bearing date at Strivelin, 34 Edw. I.³ In the same year [at Westminster, on Easter day, May 22, 1306,] he received the honour of knighthood, by bathing and other ceremonies, along with Prince Edward, afterwards Edward II.⁴

This Sir Edmund had two sons; Sir Thomas, from whom descended the later Talbots of Bashall (see *Bashall*, under MITTON); and John,⁵ constable of Lincoln Castle, 14 Edw. II. who sold the Manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh, 3 Edw. III.⁶

The present interest of this family in the manor of Hapton, the obscurity of their early history, and the erroneous accounts which have been given of it, altogether render it of importance to ascertain from which of the numerous branches of the Leghs, or Leighs, they are originally descended—a fact, I believe, hitherto unknown.

Now it appears, from Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 221, that in the 16th Edw. II. Sir John de Mereworth and Margery his wife, heiress of the Creepings, granted the manor of Middleton, near Leeds, to Gilbert de la Leigh, who was son of John de la Leigh, a second son, as he says, of the house of Baggiley in Cheshire. There was also, in Thoresby's time, upon the steeple of Rothwell church, in which parish Middleton lies, and there is now lying in the churchyard of that place a very fair and well-cut stone, with the following

¹ Ex chartis Thomæ Talbot, quondam de Bashall. Dugd. Bar. in Talbot of Richard's Castle, vol. i. p. 335.

² Reg. Abb. de Whalley.

³ Cart. 32 Edw. I.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. under Talbot, vol. i. p. 335, quoting Regist. de Whalley. [Other authorities are the chroniclers Matthew of Westminster, Walsingham, and Hemingburgh, the last of whom states that 297 knights were made with the Prince.]

⁵ [John was the elder brother of Thomas; and he was not the same John who was constable of Lincoln, seeing that he was under age in 20 Edw. II. W. L.]

⁶ Hopkinson's MS. Pedigrees of Yorkshire Gentry, under Talbot.

arms: quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. a bend gules, over all two bars sable¹; 2 and 3, Arg. a fess and three mullets in chief sable. The 2nd and 3rd Thoresby, who ought to have been better informed, conjectured to belong to the Crepings,² whereas they are, in fact, the paternal coats of the first line of the Towneleys; and therefore demonstrate, 1st, that the de la Leghs of Hapton and Middleton are the same; 2nd, that the latter must have branched out from the former, after the marriage of John de la Legh and Cecilia de Towneley; and, 3rdly, therefore, that the claim of the Middleton branch to a descent from the Cheshire house is derived to them through that of Hapton.

For this last intelligence concerning the family of Baggiley, though false, I am under some obligation to Thoresby, as it first suggested to me the idea of searching for the origin of this family in Cheshire; where, after a long investigation, and a careful comparison of Thoresby's account with Sir Peter Leycester's,³ and the pedigree of the Towneley family, I trust that I have made it out.⁴ First, then, appears, by indubitable authorities, a John, son of Gilbert de la Legh, who married, probably about 1290, Cecilia younger daughter, but at

¹ This is wrongly blazoned by Thoresby: the bend is over the bars; [and the tinctures are incorrect. The coat was originally that of Venables, Azure, two bars argent, which was differenced by the bend gules: see the pedigree, p. 63.]

² The Crepings bore Gules, a lion saliant arg. between semes de billets or. [Sire Johan de Creppinge de goules billette de or, a un lion rampant de argent. Roll t. Edw. II. under county of Norfolk.]

³ Antiquities of Bucklow Hundred, *passim*.

⁴ [This attempt of Dr. Whitaker to identify the Lancashire de la Leghs with the Leghs of Cheshire is one of simple conjecture, which he seems to have adopted from being misled in the first instance by the statement quoted from Thoresby, who followed Hopkins, who had adopted the compilation of Vincent. The heraldic evidence, on which Whitaker relies, if examined, tells against rather than for this assumption, for Thoresby's words are, "That with the mullets is upon the stone work on Rodwell church steeple," which may be confirmatory of the connexion of the Leghs of Middleton with the Lancashire stock of de la Legh, but adds no support to the theory of a Cheshire descent. Whitaker, however, infers that the carved stone in question bore the quarterly coat engraved by Thoresby in illustration of the pedigree in his book, and was thus deluded into the belief that his argument was confirmed by heraldic proof, which the actual words of the author of the *Ducatus Leodiensis* do not warrant. Here and in other places Dr. Whitaker contemptuously sets aside the authority of Christopher Towneley, who had all the family papers in his hands, and who copied a series of deeds proving every step in the descent from Michael de la Legh, the father of the first Gilbert, whose filiation is disputed by Dr. Whitaker without reference to a single contemporary record, on the mere plea of having discovered a Gilbert in the Cheshire family of Legh living at the same period. It should be remembered that nothing is known of this Gilbert de Legh, except the bare fact that he with three of his brothers was witness to a deed of their elder brother's son in 12 Edward III. (1338.)

One of Christopher Towneley's MS. volumes, now in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. at Cheltenham, contains a number of seals of Lancashire gentry in trick. It bears the inscription: "Ex libris Bibliothecæ Domesticæ Richardi Towneley de Towneley in Agro Lancastrensi, Armigeri. Anno Ætatis 72, Domini 1702."

Therein is recorded a seal of Gilbert de la Legh to a deed dated 43 Edw. III. (1369), the shield bearing a fess and three mullets in chief. The same coat is found on the seal of his nephew John de Towneley in the time of Richard II. It was, according to Christopher Towneley's belief, the paternal coat of de la Legh, which their representatives continued to bear after they had assumed a surname from the place of their principal residence. A similar coat appears to have been borne by Henry de Dynlay "fil: Ric'i" 50 Edw. III. (1376), whence I infer the probability of that family having been an offshoot from de la Legh.

In the same volume there is the drawing of a seal used by Richard (who took the name of Towneley, while his elder brother Gilbert retained that of De la Legh,) 50 Edward III. when he was sheriff of Lancashire, bearing a shield with a saltire on a field ermine—possibly the bearing of the older Towneleys. W. LANGTON.]

length heiress, of Richard de Towneley, and died some time before the 4 Edw. III. leaving a son, Gilbert, who inherited the estate. This John bore the very coat in question, which was first assumed by John de Legh, of Booths, who was son of William Venables and Agnes his second wife, daughter of Richard Legh, of High Legh. The æra of this John is ascertained by his having purchased Booths, 28 Edw. I. He is known to have had two sons,—Sir John Legh of Booths (who married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Baggiley, and had Sir William Legh, of Baggiley, who did not marry till 1359, long posterior to the birth of this Gilbert, and moreover bore for distinction the bend not gules but sable), and a second son, Robert, from whom descended the family of Adlington, and mediately that of Lyme; but there is no mention of Gilbert, whom, notwithstanding, as he was clearly contemporary with the other two, and bore that precise coat which had never been assumed but by their father, I conclude, without hesitation, to have been a third son of the same house. This omission is the less extraordinary, as Sir Peter Leycester was left to gather his account of the Leghs of Booths from collateral sources, having been refused the perusal of the family evidences by the then possessor.

Next occurs another difficulty in the descent of the Towneley family, which at this period is a mass of confusion, crowding together no less than five generations within the compass of thirty years; or, to show the absurdity more strongly, representing Cecilia de la Legh as having a great-great-grand-daughter married within about forty years of her own marriage. With such precipitancy and indolence have the original evidences of this period been abstracted, and with such heedlessness of obvious consequences have the pedigrees compiled from them been transcribed again and again.

This can only be remedied by cutting out one whole descent; that is, by removing Michael,¹ who probably was a younger brother. There is the less improbability in this, as nothing is known of the marriage of this person, and no superfluous number of wives remains to be accounted for.

Again, this Gilbert, say the Towneley pedigrees, had two sons, John and Thomas,² and that Thomas held one-third of Towneley, and died 46 Edw. III.

Again, according to Thoresby, the oldest son of John was Thomas, from whom he traces the Leghs of Middleton; and, according to the evidences of the Towneley family, Gilbert and Richard were the sons of John. The fact seems to have been that each party thought themselves concerned to insert in the descent their own immediate ancestors, or the actual possessors of their respective estates. If these conjectures are thought rash and improbable, let them not be dismissed at once and without examination: they are the result of much

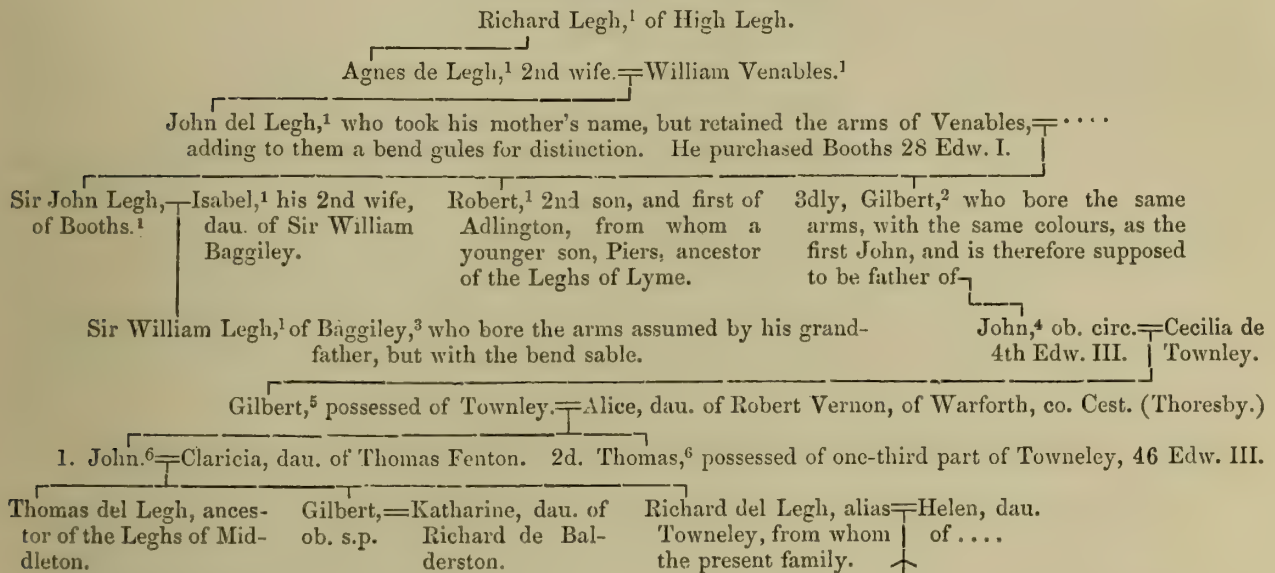
¹ Michael de la Legh was uniformly supposed, by Christopher Towneley, to be father of the first Gilbert; but, in the charters to which he refers, the name of Michael is never mentioned: he was evidently a collateral. [This incautious assertion of Whitaker is disproved by a charter of Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, granting lands in Clivicher to Gilbert *le fuitz Michael de la Leye*, notre Escetour de Blakborneshire. 30 Edw. I. If Dr. Whitaker had followed Christopher Towneley instead of Hopkinson he would have found no overcrowding in the pedigree. W. L.]

² [Thomas was merely one of the feoffees of a settlement of his brother's third part of Townley. See hereafter under Towneley.]

thought, working upon materials at once defective and confused, and they produce an arrangement which has at least nothing to contradict it, and is perfectly consistent with chronology.

The whole hypothesis, however, will be rendered much more intelligible by the following

PEDIGREE OF LEGH.



¹ Sir Peter Leycester.

² From conjecture.

³ The reader of old English poetry may recollect, that this statement apparently contradicts the ballad of Scottish Field, quoted by Dr. Percy, vol. ii. p. 278, where it is said of the writer, a Legh,

"At Bagiley that bearne his biding-place had,
And his ancestors of old time have yearded ther long
Before William Conqueror this cuntry did inhabit."

As we have seen that the Leghs did not become possessed of Bagiley till near three centuries after the Conquest, it is not even true of his maternal ancestors, the Bagileys. The word yearded is supposed, by the learned Editor, to signify buried, which indeed it sometimes does; but the Saxon eapbe generally imported to inhabit. So John i. 38, hpan eapbart pu—που μενεις; ⁴ Townl. MSS. ⁶ Thoresby's Duc. Leod. p. 221, and Hopk. MSS.

⁵ Since the above was written, I have, after many researches, been enabled to confirm the whole hypothesis of the origin of the de la Leghs of Hapton, by positive evidence; with this single exception, that I had placed Gilbert, the elder, one generation lower than I ought to have done, in the line of descent, as he was in fact uncle, and not brother, of Sir John Legh, the 2nd of Booths. This circumstance is proved by the following charter, which I had the satisfaction of falling in with, in Randle Holme's Collections.—Harl. MSS. 2079, p. 62. "Ego Joh. fil. Joh. de Legh miles quiet. clam. &c. &c. Testibus D'no Wm. de Legh mil., Rob. de Legh, Petro de Legh, et Gilberto de Legh, avunculis meis." 1338, 12th Edw. III. apud Norbury Booths.

The following evidences will show that Gilbert had a son John; and will, at the same time, afford strong grounds for supposing that their connection with the Abbey of Stanlaw led them to follow the steps of that society when they were translated to Whalley; for I find that, in 1295, the year before the translation, G. (Gregory de Norbury), abbot of Stanlaw, grants to Gilbert de Legh, and John his son and heir, or the survivor of them—"Qualibet septimanâ 8 conventuales panes et totidem lagenas cervisiæ vel xiiid. et garcioni suo xiv panes de tret.—Apud Stanlaw: test. Symone Nowell et Rogero frat. suo." [See the whole in Vol. I. p. 169.]

And in the next place (14 Edw. III. or 1341) Robert de Topcliffe, Abbot of Whalley, confirms the above corrody

On the verge of the Castle Clough, a deep and winding dingle, once shaded with venerable oaks, are the small remains of the Castle of Hapton, the seat of its ancient lords; and, till the erection of Hapton Tower, the occasional residence of the de la Leghs and Towneleys.

Besides the ancient park of Hapton, noticed above, here were two others of much later date, successively imparked by Sir John Towneley; the first, comparatively of small extent, consisting of old inclosed lands, for which the licence bears date 12th Hen. VII.; but the second, which was almost a complete inclosure of the open fields and wastes of the township, did not take place till the year 1514 or 1515, as appears from the *Licentia imparcandi Campos de Hapton*, granted *Johanni Towneley, militi de corpore nostro*, 6th Hen. VIII. This consisted of no less than 1100 Lancashire acres; and, after Knowsley, appears to have been the largest park in the county. The deer of this park had been destroyed before the year 1615, though it was not divided into tenements before the beginning of the [eighteenth] century. To this active and long-lived knight, of whom there are more memorials than any of his family, is to be ascribed the building of Hapton Tower, where he spent his later days, and died in 1539 or 1540. Here, too, died Jane Assheton, relict of his descendant Richard Towneley, Esq. in 1637. The tower was inhabited in 1667, but is destroyed to the foundation.¹

Within the contiguous demesne of HABERGHAM² is an hollow in the ground, which

to John, son of Gilbert del Legh, who was living, as we have seen above, in 1338; but was now, we may suppose, recently dead. He certainly lived to extreme old age.

This was the foundation of a friendly intercourse between the de la Leghs and the Abbey of Whalley, of which there are many traces upon the records of the latter. In one instance it appears, that they borrowed an hundred pounds sterling of Gilbert del Legh, in order to lend it again to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. A Gilbert del Legh was among the number of the earlier monks; but the old connection was remembered to a much later period:—the chantry-house and garden at Burnley, founded by Sir John Towneley, were leased for that purpose by Abbot Holden, at a trifling rent. I find Abbot Read on a visit at Towneley in 1480; and, upon the dissolution of the house, the family procured, as a token of respect, many of the sacred vestments for the use of their own chapel, where they still remain.

¹ I have conversed with two aged persons, who describe the ruins of Hapton Tower, as it stood about the year 1725, to have been about six yards high. It appeared to have been a large square building, and had on one side the remains of three cylindrical towers, with conical basements. There were then several dwellings, patched up out of the outbuildings, &c. It also appeared to have had two principal entrances, opposite to each other, with a thorough lobby between, and not to have surrounded a quadrangle. Rounders were certainly in use as late as the time of Sir John Towneley, as *ex. gr.* in Henry VIIIth's clumsy fortifications on the south coast of England.

² [The following charter relating to Habergham has hitherto remained unpublished:—

Sachent touz ceuz ke seunt e kavenyr serunt ke nous Henry de Lascy comte de Nichole e constable de Cestre avoms graunte e done et par ceste nostre present chartre conferme a Henry de Briddeswisele totes les terres ove les appurtenances que Robt. le fitz. Will. tint de nous en Habringham a aver e tenyr a luy et ses heires de nous et de nous heires Rendaunt par an a nous et nos heires le dit Henry et ses heires siis souz e dijs deners d'argent a la fest saynt Giles, e fesaunt etc. Tesmoygne, Syres Milus de Stapelton, Joh. les Springs, Will. de Stepham chevalers, Tho. de Fischeburne, Robt. de Hephale, Will. de Heskayth, Oliver de Stanesfield e autres plusurs. Don a Everwyk le quinsyme jour d Octobre Lan du Regne le Roy Edward vint. (15 Oct. 20 Edw. I. 1292.) Harl. MS. 2077, f. 57.]

tradition points out as a pit-fall dug for impounding the stray deer when the two families of Towneley and Habergham lived upon terms of bad neighbourhood together.

This was an old and well-known contrivance for stealing deer; for, in the Court of Swainmote (see Manwood's Forest Laws, p. 482), the 27th article of inquiry was, "Item, whether any man have any great close within three miles of the forest that have any saltaries or great gaps, called deer lopes, to receive deer into them when they be in chasing, and when they are in them they cannot get out again."

From a survey of the manor of Hapton, made by order of the Parliament Commissioners, when it was under sequestration after the death of Charles Towneley, Esq. who was killed at Marston Moor, it appears, "That the whole number of acres within the manor is 1857: the rents £218 10s. 1d. besides fines and foregifts," as it was mostly let upon lives.

"That the Lord had a right to keep a Court (Baron) twice a year;" but this right had not then been exercised for the last forty years.

"That by the custom of the manor, when a tenant dies, the rent is doubled, and paid to the lord as a relief.

"That the owner of High Shuttleworth pays to the Lord five broad arrow-heads, worth xx d. and viii s. x d. in money.

"That the owner of the Green pays to the Lord iv s. and one pair of spurs one year, and iv s. ix d. and no spurs the next." ¹

Near the summit of the park, and where it declines to the south, are the remains of a large pool, through which tradition reports that the deer were driven by their keepers in the manner still practised in the park at Lyme.² It is impossible not to be struck with a mixture of ancient simplicity and splendour in this once favoured residence of the family, where, from the windows of their castellated mansion, high and bleak, with no eyes for landscape, and little feeling of cold, they could survey, with undiminished pleasure, vast herds of deer, sheep, and cattle, grazing in a park of ten miles in circumference, where,

¹ In order to save the trouble of perpetual references, let it be understood that nearly the whole account of this manor and township has been compiled from evidences in the possession of the family.

² ["The park of Lyme, which is very extensive, is celebrated for the fine flavour of its venison, and contains a herd of wild cattle, the remains of a breed which has been kept here from time immemorial, and is supposed indigenous. In the last century a custom was observed here of driving the deer round the park about Midsummer, or rather earlier, collecting them in a body before the house, and then swimming them through a pool of water, with which the exhibition terminated. There is a large print of it by Vivares, after a painting by T. Smith, representing Lyme Park during the performance of the annual ceremony, with the great vale of Cheshire and Lancashire, as far as the Rivington hills, in the distance, and in the foreground the great body of the deer passing through the pool, the last just entering it, and the old stags emerging on the opposite bank, two of which are contending with their fore-feet, the horns at that season being too tender to combat with. This "art of driving the deer," like a herd of ordinary cattle, is stated on a monument at Disley to have been first perfected by Joseph Watson, who died in 1753, at the age of 104, having been park-keeper at Lyme more than 64 years." Ormerod, *History of Cheshire*, iii. 340; and at p. 404 see the epitaph of Watson, "the first that perfected the art of driving the stags."]

like the "old courtier,"¹ who never hunted but in his own grounds," they could enjoy the pleasures of the chace without interruption or intrusion, and whence they derived inexhaustible supplies of that plain hospitality which never consumed a great estate. Modern eyes, however, will not wonder at the final desertion of Hapton for Towneley.

[The manor of SHUTTLEWORTH in Hapton gave its name to a family of proprietors, of whom we find in the time of Henry III. John son of Henry de Shotilworth recorded as witness to a charter. The estate appears to have passed about the time of Henry IV. by heir female to De la Legh; and, a subsequent heiress Alice having married William Talbot, their two daughters carried the property into the families of Assheton of Chadder-ton and Shakerley.

A cadet of the house of Shuttleworth named Henry married Agnes heiress of Hacking in the reign of Edward the Third; and from Ughtred, a younger son of this line, who lived in the time of Richard the Second, the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe claim descent.

The Collections of Christopher Townley and of Dodsworth have furnished most of the following Evidences of Shuttleworth :

1311. John Suttleword, recorded in the Lacy Inquisition as one of the free tenants in Huncote.

1326. In July, 20 Edw. II. the heir of Hapton, John son of Edmund Talbot, being under age, and as a military tenant in ward to the King, an inquisition was taken on the death of Henry de "Shuttlesworth," who held under Hapton by fealty and the service of 4s. and six barbed arrows. The estate is described as consisting of a messuage, 16 acres of arable land, 4 of meadow, and 24 of waste. He further held premises in Symondstone. John the brother of Henry was found to be his heir, and of the age of 22 years.

1339. 13 Edw. III. John de "Shuttelesworth" and Richard are recorded as holding under John son of Gilbert de la Legh in Hapton.

1342. 16 Edw. III. Richard son of Agnes de Thelwall grants to Richard son of Henry de Shuttleworth, Fennyfield in Hapton (a property afterwards found in the possession of Robert Shakerley), to descend, should Richard die without heirs, to Henry his brother, with remainder to the right heirs of John de S.

1358. 32 Edw. III. Gilbert de Legh and Alice his wife grant premises in Hapton to John de S.

1369. 43 Edw. III. Henry son of Henry de "Shuttlesworth" and others grant to John de "Shuttleworth" senior premises in Shuttleworth in Hapton.

1372. 46 Edw. III. Tho^s de la Legh and Robert his son grant a rent to Henry de Shuttleworth.

1374. 48 Edw. III. John son of Henry de Shuttleworth grants to trustees his premises in Shuttleworth, Henry son of Henry, brother of John, being one of them.

1375. 49 Edw. III. John de Schoteleworth the elder grants to trustees, among whom is Henry de Schotelword, his lands at Schotelesworth in Hapton, and others in Huncote. The settlement is on himself and Henry, with remainder in tail male to William son of Henry, and to William's brothers Robert, Thomas, and Ughtered in succession.

¹ "With an old falconer, huntsman, and a kennel of hounds,
That never hawked, nor hunted, but in his own grounds,
Who, like a wise man, kept himself within his own bounds,
And when he dyed gave every child a thousand good pounds.

Like an old Courtier of the Queen's,
And the Queen's old Courtier."

The Old and Young Courtier, verse vi. (Percy Reliques, 3rd ed. 1775, II. 317.

1384 or 5. 8 Ric. II. Richard son of Henry grants to trustees his manor of Shuttleworth.

1401. Ughtred de Shuttleworth occurs in the Custumale of Blackburnshire.

1408. In January, 9 Hen. IV. Isabella, widow of John del Legh of "Shotilworth."

1411. April, 12 Hen. IV. Again.

1422 or 3. 1 Hen. VI. Laurence de Legh and Ric. de Morley confirm to Isabel, late wife of John del Legh, de "Shotilworth," and heirs, and if no heirs remainder to Henry son of Henry, and then to the right heirs of John de Shuttleworth.

1430. Mich. 9 Hen. VI. Isabella, relict of John de Legh de Shotilworth confirms to Trustees.

1451. 25 Sept. 30 Hen. VI. Tho^s Lee, son and heir of John Lee, confirms to Trustees his manor of "Shotilworth" in Hapton.

1463-4. Hugh Shuttleworth, living 3 Edw. IV. is supposed to be the father of Laurence Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe.

1464. 25 March, 4 Edw. IV. Award of Arbitrators, that Nicholas son of John Lee shall make a fair release to Alice wife of W^m Talbot, and her heirs, of the lands that were Isabella's, late wife of John Legh.

1484. 9 Decr. 2 Ric. III. Indenture tripartite respecting the delivery to Alice, wife of Wm. Talbot, of "le Hall de Shotleworth," &c., with minute description of the property, copied by Christopher Towneley from a deed in the Hapton box; settlement on Alice for life, then on William for life, then on Letitia wife of Nicholas Townley, then on Isabella wife of Robert Shakerley, remainder to the right heirs of Alice.¹

1506 or 7. 22 Hen. VII. Thomas son and heir of Robert Shakerley, contract for his marriage with Anna daughter of Christopher Standysh, knt. deceased, and of Alice his wife.

1509 or 10. 1 Hen. VIII. Thomas Shakerley of the parish of Standish, son of Robert, grants Fennyfield in Hapton to Thomas son of Christopher Lister of Medopp.

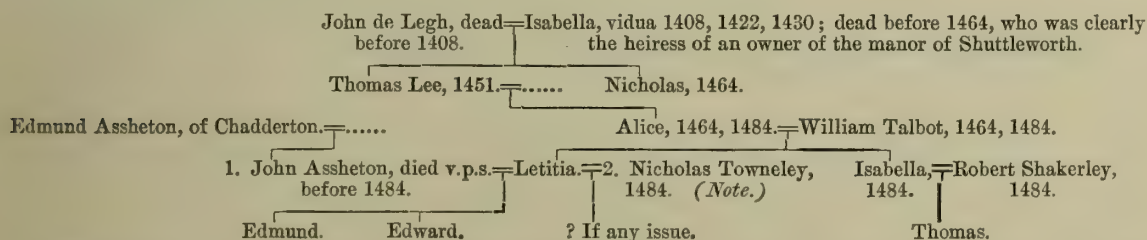
1513 or 14. 5 Hen. VIII. Thomas Lister had confirmation of Fennyfield.

1538, 2 July. 30 Hen. VIII. Robert Shakerley sells his premises in Shotilworth to Edmund Assheton of Chadderton (who was the son of Letice).

1539. Fine at Lancaster respecting premises in Hapton, Huncote, Padyham, and Birtwisle.

In the Visitation of 1613 Letice wife of Nicholas Townley has assigned to her the surname of *Shuttleworth*, and in the pedigrees of Assheton of Chadderton she is named as daughter of *Perkin* Talbot, both of which misstatements are corrected by deeds in the foregoing catalogue.

The descent of the manor of Shuttleworth by the marriage of the heiress to William Talbot has been verified by reference to Duchy Records.



¹ Nicholas Towneley was the second husband of Letitia—the first husband having been John, son and heir of Edmund Ashton of Chadderton.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

PORTIONS OF THE PARISH LYING BETWEEN PENDLE AND RIBBLE.

WE now return to a beautiful and interesting tract of country, on which the eye, the memory, and the imagination repose with equal delight. It is a tract the fertility of which rendered it one of the earliest objects of appropriation and culture, the residence of our first Norman lords, or the reward of their most favoured followers.

I do not often, or of choice, deviate into mineralogical investigation; but the distinct and peculiar character of this tract seems to invite and to deserve inquiry.

It is well known that the large tract of Lancashire to the south abounds with coals, iron, and other kindred minerals; and that its soil in general is only a decomposition of the minerals originally exposed upon the surface, and therefore accompanied with a set of native plants adapted to itself. Of these, bent grass is the most prevalent,¹ and still clothes the uncultivated hills and commons with its own uniform and cheerless brown. But, upon the skirts of Pendle, and through the townships of Whalley, Read, Simonstone, and Padiham, a very singular phænomenon appears, which is this, that whereas the mineral beds of Lancashire preserve a general inclination nearly from east to west of one foot in five, and thence to one foot in seven, here on a sudden the crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which the edges of the beds are thrown up into the air, and downwards towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of no less than forty-five degrees to the horizon, immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendle, which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and immediately to the north again appears a surface of lime-stone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals, which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position, must have lain at a vast depth beneath. The effect of this convulsion is felt over a tract of forty miles to the north, scarcely a seam of coal being found before we arrive at Burton in Lonsdale. Whatever may be thought of this theory, the fact at least is certain; and it serves also to show how much more the character of a country is determined by soil than by climate, since on the north of Pendle, and even on a declivity to the north, we see wheat, peas, beans, and other the usual productions of a more southern husbandry, ripening, at least in favourable seasons; while on the south, upon a declivity also, the hardy black oat itself is often indebted to the frosts of November for all that resembles maturity about it.

¹ [See the note in vol. I. p. 2.]

This portion of the parish will be treated of under the heads of CLITHEROE and DOWNHAM, under their respective dependencies.

CLITHEROE.

Distinguished by its bold and insulated rock of limestone, crowned with the keep of its ancient castle, is a Borough by prescription, of considerable but uncertain antiquity. It is an hybrid word, of that species which so often occurs in the composition of proper names, where a final syllable is frequently added to describe a place of which the original appellation is become unintelligible from change of language. Great and strongly marked natural objects frequently retain some portion of their aboriginal names; and of this we have an instance in the word Cliderhow,—Cled-dwr,¹ *the hill or rock by the water*, being pure British, and *how*, the explanatory syllable, importing an hill also, in the Saxon language.

It is not probable that a situation so well adapted to the Saxon mode of defence would remain unoccupied in those early times. Of this fact, however, there is no positive evidence; but there *is* evidence the most direct and incontrovertible to prove the Castle, and Chapel of St. Michael within it, of much higher antiquity² than that which is usually assigned to

¹ Perhaps it may be derived with greater probability from Isl. (which is the old Danish) Klettur, *rupes, cautes*, and howe, *collis*. Vide Runolp. Ionam. Gramm. Isl. in voce *Klettur*.

² I am now enabled to prove that it was erected before the Lacies became possessed of Blackburnshire. For, in the Domesday Survey, Bernoldswick is said to be “in Castellatu Rogeri Pictaviensis.” And long after this it was a matter of dispute whether Bernoldswick were or were not within Blackburnshire. The word can refer to nothing but the Castle of Clitheroe, for at this time Lancaster did not belong to Roger of Poitou, neither was the castle of that place yet founded.

[Dr. Whitaker's remarks upon the remains of Clitheroe castle have already occurred in vol. I. p. 255. The walls of the keep are 8 feet in thickness, and in some parts are much decayed—the lower portion, however, was refaced in limestone and underwent a substantial process of reparation in 1849-50. At its angles are the flat corner-turrets characteristic of the Norman period, in one of which is a spiral staircase. An adjoining house is the residence of Dixon Robinson, Esq. steward of the honor; which in general form and details presents a castellated appearance, the walls being surmounted by a battlemented parapet. It is believed that this house was erected about the middle of the eighteenth century, in the time of John Duke of Montague. Considerable alterations were carried out in 1849-50 by Mr. Little, architect, of London, who also at that time superintended the restoration of the keep. Under his direction the internal arrangements were considerably changed, loftier windows were inserted, and a porch of Elizabethan character was added to the north.

A few years later the walls of the old court-house were refaced, the mullioned windows were restored, and a new Tudor doorway was built in projection from the building under the supervision of Mr. Frederick J. Robinson.

The vignette representing the ancient castle, given by Dr. Whitaker, was copied from “y^e eighth and last draught of y^e antient castles lodged in y^e Dutchy Office of Lancaster.” The whole series was published in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries; but the drawings are not now to be found. A more exact fac-simile of the old drawing might have been desirable; but in the vignette, given in our vol. I. p. 255, Mr. Waddington has rectified the form of the Norman keep, the characteristic features of which are entirely lost in the sketch by Charles Barber, engraved in Gregson's *Fragments of Lancashire*.

“Certain portions of the flanking wall of the Castle are still standing at some points, being several feet in height and of great thickness. Being carried on the edge of the rock in circular form from the north side of the keep, it is

it on the authority of MS. G. 9 Cant. in the Bodleian Library, namely, the year 1179, in the time of Robert de Lacy the second; for in the charter of Hugh Delaval express mention is made *Capellæ Castri de Cliderhow*. Now Ilbert de Lacy the second, who was uncle of Robert, re-obtained his inheritance from Delaval in the beginning of the reign of Stephen. I should therefore incline to assign the building of the Castle to Robert de Lacy the first, in the reign of Rufus, and to suppose a mistake in the era, rather than in the name of the founder.

[The relative importance of the castles of Pontefract and Clitheroe in the 14th century may be gathered from the circumstance that while Henry de Lacy's lands were in the hands of the King's Escheator a constable at 4*d.* a-day and a porter at 2*d.* a-day were employed in Pontefract Castle, but one constable and porter at 3*d.* a-day was thought sufficient to take charge of Clitheroe Castle:—

In vadiis unius constabularii capientis iij d. per diem, unius janitoris capientis ij d. per diem in predicto Castro de Pontefracto. Unius constabularii et janitoris in predicto Castro de Cliderhou capientis iij d. per diem. (Compotus of Robert de Wodehouse, the King's Escheator ultra Trentam, 4 & 5 Edw. II.)

In the same reign occurs the following curious account of the costs of remaking the great gate of the castle in the year 1324:—

CLIDERHOU. MISE. Idem computat viij s. v. d. ob. in stipendio j carpentarii facientis magnam portam ad introitum Castri de Cliderhou de novo per xxix dies, capientis per diem iij d. ob. cum meremio prosterendo et sculpendo in bosco ad eandem.

Et x s. x d. in xxvj peciis ferri emptis pro ligaminibus, crocis, et clavis pro eadem, pro qualibet pecia ij d. ob. cum stipendio fabri—the smith therefore receivng half the sum, 5 s. 5 d. as his wages.

Et ij d. in plumbo empto pro crocis dicte porte imponendis in muro.

Et xj d. in dimidio quarterio calcis empto cum cariagio sablonis pro muro circa dictam portam emandando.

Et xxij d. in stipendio j sementarii dictum murum emendantis per v dies et dimidium, capientis per diem iij d.

Et xlv s. vj d. in vadiis Janitoris Castri de Cliderhou per annum, qui capit per diem j d. ob. (Compotus Wil. de Tatham Custodis Castri de Cliderhou et omnium terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie et aliorum inimicorum et rebellium domini Regis in Blackburnshire, Totyngton, Rachedale, et Penwortham in com. Lanc. et Bouland in com. Ebor. a festo Sancti Michaelis anno decimo septimo usque ad idem festum anno decimo octavo. Contrarient Lands 172. W. N. 3193.)

continued on the back of the court-house for a considerable distance in a south-easterly direction, when it turns towards the present mansion; the latter portion being supported by massive buttresses. These walls inclose a large area, the size of which is insufficiently indicated in the old drawing above referred to.”—W. A. W.

There is now at Clitheroe Castle a large painting on canvas of the arms of George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, which was formerly in the court-house at Slaidburn. It is a great atchievement of all the quarterings assigned to him: in the first grand quarter, Monck; in the second, Quarterly, 1. France and England quarterly; 2 and 3. Ulster; 4. Mortimer; in the third grand quarter, Grey; in the fourth, Talbot: all within the Garter; with the crest and supporters, a lion and griffin, each bearing a palm branch. See these quarterings particularly described in Sandford's *Genealogical History of England*, 1677, p. 422: and the Duke's descent from Grey and Talbot set forth in Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, 1866, p. 370.]

¹ Vide vol. I. p. 256.

Custus reparacionis domorum Castri de Clyderhowe. (1425.)

Et in stipendio Thome Wryght Magistri Carpentarii operantis ibidem per xvii septimanas circa facturam unius nove Camere, capientis pro septimana iij s. iiij d.	lvj s. viij d.
Et in stipendio Roberti Waller Carpentarii operantis ibidem pro x septimanis, capientis per septimanam iij s.	xxx s.
Et in stipendio Nicholai Swynhillhurst Carpentarii operantis ibidem per viij septimanas et i diem, capientis pro septimana iij s.	xxiiij s. vj d.
Et in stipendio Ade del Fayrelogh Carpentarii operantis ibidem per x septimanas, capientis per septimanam ij s. vj d.	xxv s.
Et in stipendio Johannis Walker Carpentarii operantis ibidem per ix dies, capientis per diem vj d.	iiij s. vj d.
Et solutis Will'o Wawan et Will'o del Hackynges pro sarracione x rod. maeremii, roda ad iij s. iiij d.	xxxiiij s. iiij d.
Et solutis Nicholao Swynhilerst pro lucracione de vj ^c lattes, C ad vj d.	iiij s.
Et solutis Ricardo de Standen et sociis suis pro cariagio xxxviij plaustratarum maeremii cariatarum a quodam loco in Bouland vocato Ranurfall usque Castrum de Clyderhowe, plaustrata ad xij d.	xxxviij s.
Et solutis prefato Ricardo et sociis suis pro cariagio xii plaustratarum maeremii de parco de Laythgryme usque dictum Castrum, plaustrata ad xvj d.	xvj s.
Et solutis Will. de Henden pro lucracione et scapulacione xlv plaustratarum de <i>sclatston</i> pro coopertura dicte Camere, plaustrata ad diversa precia	xxviij s. vj d.
Et solutis Jacobo del Crole pro cariagio ix et dimidii plaustratarum de <i>sclatston</i>	ix s. vi d.
Et solutis Ricardo Corbryges pro cariagio viij plaustratarum de <i>sclatston</i>	viiij s.
Et solutis Ricardo del Harrope, Johanni Diconsone, Thome del Calverley, Will. Dauson et Johanni de Wode pro cariagio xxviij plaustratarum et dimidii et iij sumagiorum de <i>sclatston</i> plaustrata ad xij d. et sumagium ad ij d.	xxviij s. xj d.
Et solutis pro pane xvj d. cervisia ij s. butiro vj ob. et caseo iiij d. datis tempore elevacionis dicte Camere	iiij s. ij d. ob.
Et solutis Ricardo de Werberton, Ed. Chork, Joh. de Irlond et Roberto Wilkinson operantibus ibidem circa purgacionem soli et fundi ubi Camera predicta situata erit ac ad emendandos diversos defectus parietum Coquine, stabuli, et aliarum domorum ibidem, pro una septimana, quolibet eorum capiente per septimanam ij s. vij d.	
Et solutis Johanni Breuster fabro, pro C <i>spykynges</i> vj d., cxx <i>latnayles</i> ij d., iiij <i>hokes</i> xiiij d. et iiij <i>bandes</i> xxj d.	
Et solutis pro xxxvj quarteriis calcis emptis tam pro coopertura dicte Camere quam pro diversis defectibus aliarum domorum ibidem, quarteria ad viij d.	xxiiij s.
Et solutis Johanni Selater pro tectura dicte Camere in partem solucionis majoris summe de prestito	x s.
Et eidem pro <i>plasterynges</i> et <i>bemesillynges</i> aule et aliarum diversarum domorum ibidem per vj dies	ij s.
Et in rewarde facto Will. de Clyston et sociis suis pro supervisu et ordinacione dictorum operum	(blank.)
Et solutis Johanni del Wode ducenti zabulum per duos dies	viiij d.
Et solutis pro cordis emptis pro elevacione grossi maeremii ejusdem Camere	iiij d.
Et solutis pro j Syf ^o empto pro tenulacione calcis	ij d.

Summa xviiij li. xj s. viij d. ob.

(Receiver's Compotus 3 & 4.Hen. VI. Duchy of Lancaster, Class xxix. Bundle 220.)

Repairs of Clitheroe Castle.

In the Register of Edward IV. for the Duchy of Lancaster, f. 65, there is a warrant to Lord Stanley, "Receivour of the Countie palatine of Lancaster," or to Hugh Gartside, his deputie, to employ the sum of 145*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* arrerages "by th'oversight of our trusty and well beloved Squier for our bodie Bryan Talbot . . . upon the raparacons of our Castell of Clyderhowe." Dated 28 April, 20 Edw. IV. (1480). The King however found it necessary to hasten the execution of the repairs by a second warrant to the same. "We therefore, willing the said Raparacions to goo forth in as hasty wise as ye godely may, straitly charge and comaunde you, all excusacions and delaies laid apart, that ye by th'oversight of our said Squier doo emploie the said Somme of Cxlv li. xix s. vij d. q^a "upon the Reparacions of our said Castel in such places as your bothe wisdomes can think most behoveful and necessary for our use and proffite, Nat failling thus to doo as ye will eschewe our high displeasur and answer unto us at your perill. Yeven at London the thirde day of May, the yeare, etc. xxth. Per consilium ducatus predicti." But notwithstanding this urgency and threat of displeasure the King's commands were not obeyed, for on the 3rd of September (fol. 80) we find a third warrant to the Receivour or his Deputy, in which the King says, "Now we have been enfourmed that, that notwithstanding, nether ye will attende to the oversight of the same nether content ne paie suche mouney as is now due for the said Repairing, whereof we mervaille gretely and late you wite is to our displeasir. And will and straitly charge you eftsones that, all delaies and excusacions laid apart, ye not oonly oversee the said Reparacions but ye content and paie the mouney as it is now due." This indignant letter appears to have been effectual, for on the 28th Nov. a warrant was issued to pay Brian Talbot the sum of lxviiij li. vj s. vj d. laid out on repairs over the sum received. (f. 83.)

Reparaciones (1484.)

Et in diversis custubus et expensis per ipsum computantem hoc anno factis et apposisis super reparacionem et emendacionem diversarum domorum et Camerarum infra Castrum de Clyderhowe (xiiij li.), ac Maneriorum de Ightenhull, Whitwell, et aliorum (xxxiiij li. xvij s.), et parcorum, logeorum et paliciorum eorundem (xxj li. xj s. x d.), necnon molendini ibidem (ix li. xj s. x d.) ac diversorum tenementorum domini Regis ibidem (lxxiiij s.) hoc anno ut patet per billam de parcella inde super hunc computum liberatam et examinatam ac inter Memoranda ejusdem remanentem.

iiiij^{xx} iij li. ij s. viij d.

(Clitheroe. Receiver, 1 & 2 Ric. III. Duchy of Lanc. Cl. xxix. Bundle 221.)

Constables of Clitheroe Castle.

This was a patent office held for life. No appointments appear in the Registers after 34 Henry VIII.

Simon Noel occurs 21 Edw. 1292-3, (Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 1115).

Robert de Swyllington, 1304. . Add. 10,374, f.73, temp. Hen. Kyrkeby Senescalli Blak.

Brian Talbot, unus Armigerorum pro corpore nostro, 1 May, 20 Edw. IV. 1480.

„ confirmed 20 April, 1 Ric. III. 1484.

These names are wholly from the Registers. An examination of the Duchy Accounts would probably add materially to the list.

Richard Orell, 22 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. 1485.

Ellis Hilton, valettus Garderobe robarum pre-carrissime consortis nostre Katerine Regine Anglie, 10 Aug. 1 Hen. VIII. 1509.

Giles Rainshaw, 10 June, 16 Hen. VIII. 1524.

Sir William Pickering, Knt. on the death of Rainshaw, 15 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. 1534.

Edward Warner, on the death of Pickering, 34 Hen. VIII. 1542.

The Seneschals of Blackburneshire were also Seneschals of Clitheroe. A list of them will be found in vol. I. p. 268.

The office of Janitor and Keeper of the Gaol of Clitheroe Castle was held by patent from 1 Edw. IV. Before 12 Hen. VIII. the appointments are "ad officium Janitoris Castri nostri de Cliderowe." From thence they are "ad officium Janitoris et Custodis Gaole Castri nostri de Cliderowe," until the 7 Eliz. when Roger Banaster is said to have been appointed "ad officium Janitoris et Custodis Gaole et Castri nostri de Cliderowe" on the 28th April, 1 Eliz., although his patent contains the usual words "Custodis Gaole Castri," and Thomas Nowell is appointed his successor by the same title, which, thus originating in a mistake, continued to be used until the Restoration.

Thomas Hastrie, 6 Jun. 1 Hen. V. 1409.

Thomas del Hastarie, 14 Feb. 1 Hen. VI. 1423.

(A reappointment at the commencement of a new reign, the office being granted *durante bene placito*, and therefore becoming vacant after the death of the King.)

John Bernard, 28 May, 17 Hen. VI. 1438.

Roger Banaster, reappointed 14 Nov. 1 Edw. IV. 1461; died 18 Jun. 2 Ric. III. 1485.

John Bull, Janitor sive custos Gaole Castri de Cliderowe, by patent granted 25 July, 2 Ric. III. 1484.

Lawrence Lever, 25 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. 1485.

Robert Rissheton, 20 Nov. 21 Hen. VII. 1505, "Valettus Garderobe de robis cum carissimo filio nostro Principe." Re-appointed 21 May, 1 Hen. VIII. 1509.

Roger Bek, on the death of Rissheton, 20 Mar. 12 Hen. VIII. 1521. The same person, "Va-

lettus Camere nostre," was appointed Parker of Kippax, 15 Aug. 24 Hen. VIII. 1532.

Anthony Driland, at the request of Henry Duke of Richmond, 12 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. 1532.

Thomas Clayton, appointed at the same time Keeper of Kippax Park, 16 June, 7 Edw. VI. 1553.

William Saunders, 28 Nov. 1 Eliz. 1558.

Roger Banaster, *generosus*, per mortem Ant. Driland, 28 April, 1 Eliz. 1559.

Thomas Nowell, per. m. Rog. Banaster, 18 Mar. 7 Eliz. 1565.

John Whitacre, by Nowell's resignation, June, 8 Eliz. 1566.

Richard Greenacres, 27 Eliz. 1584-5.

James Whitacres and Nicholas Whitacre, 1 Jac. I.

James Whitacres, 6 Car. I. 1630-1.

Jeremiah Webster, gen. 10 Car. I. 1634-5.

Reappointed by General Monck, 16 Car. II. (as stated in last edition, p. 186.)

The office of Master Mason of the castles of Lancaster, Clitheroe, Liverpool, and Halton, "officium Magistri Cementarii Castrorum nostrorum Lancastrie, Clyderowe et Lithpole in comitatu Lancastrie, ac Castri nostri de Halton in com. Cestrie," was granted 9 Aug. 17 Edw. IV. (1477) to Thomas a Barowe, one of the Cooks of the King's kitchen, being then vacant *per mortem* Johannis Heyley nuper occupantis, a very curious instance of the abuse of sinecure placemanship then practised. He was succeeded by Thomas Barowe, *durante vita*, 24 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. 1485.]

It is evident that Henry de Lacy the first, who died some time after the year 1147, granted the first charter to the burgesses of Clitheroe;¹ and from a *quo warranto*, brought against the last Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, 20 Edw. I. it appears that he prescribed for a market at Clitheroe from the Conquest, and claimed a fair at Maudlin Day, by grant of the 4th of John.²

¹ [Whitaker makes this assertion from the passage in the ensuing charter, "ex dono et concessione quondam Henrici de Lascy antecessoris nostri:" but no copy of any such charter of Henry de Lascy I. has been found.]

² [A weekly market on Saturday, and a fair on the day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene.]

The following charter of the said Earl [is preserved among] the records of the borough.¹

Henricus de Lasey, comes Lincoln et Const. Cestr. universis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse liberis Burgensibus nostris de Clyderhow omnia burgagia sua, terras suas, tenementa sua cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, infra villam de Clyderhow et extra, cum omnibus suis libertatibus, communis et aisiamentis dictis burgagiis terris et tenementis pertin., excepto bosco nostro de Salthul in quo nullam communam habebunt nec ingressum. Ita tamen quod dictus boscus sepe vel fosseto includatur, ita quod averia dictorum Burgensium in eo ingredi non possint, et si pro defectu claustrum ingrediantur sine imparcamento foris mittantur. Concessimus etiam et confirmavimus dictis burgensibus omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt ex dono et concessione quondam Henrici de Lasey antecessoris nostri, illas scilicet quas liberi Burgenses Cestrie habent, et quibus liberius utuntur et liberius eas aliquo tempore habuerunt seu habent vel eis utuntur. Concessimus etiam et confirmavimus dictis Burgensibus firmas ville de Clyderhow, et placita curie ejusdem ville, cum exitibus et amerciamentis dictis placitis et curie ville pertinentibus, excepto quocumque thelonio quod ad opus

¹ [By some great oversight, or want of due inquiry, Dr. Whitaker in this place stated that this important charter was "not extant in the records of the borough," and he printed it from an *Inspeximus* of 1 Hen. V. among the Tower records. The original is however carefully preserved in a small oaken box, which, with its contents, was exhibited before the British Archæological Association at Manchester in 1850, and described by the late Mr. Harland, in that Society's Journal, vol. vi. pp. 425—437. Translations of these documents shortly after appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*; and they were collected in a small volume entitled, "Ancient Charters and other Muniments of the Borough of Clithero, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. From the original documents, with translations and notes, by J. Harland, Guardian Office, Manchester. 1851: Privately printed for the Mayor and Corporation of Clithero." Small 4to. pp. 52. The following is a descriptive list of the contents of the oaken box :

1. The charter of Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln, above printed. It is on an oblong piece of parchment (8 by 6½ inches) occupying 20 lines in a neat small hand. Attached by a braid of flax and silk is the Earl's great seal of dark green wax, both obverse and counterseal being as described in vol. I. p. 247 and engraved in the *History of Craven*.

2. The grant made by the same Earl 13 June, 1307, to his burgesses of Clitheroe of the woods of Salthill, &c., here printed in the opposite page. It is in the form of an indenture, and has dependent an impression, in red wax, of the Earl's privy seal, as engraved in vol. I. p. 247.

3. An *Inspeximus* and confirmation by King Edward III. of the charter No. I.; under the great seal. Dated at Porchester 15 June, 20 Edw. III. (1346).

[The *Inspeximus* of 1 Hen. V., from which the charter in the text was printed by Dr. Whitaker, is not among those in the box.]

4. An *Inspeximus* of the preceding by King Henry VIII. Dated at Westminster 5 June, 1 Hen. VIII. and exemplified at Lancaster 10 June, 34 Hen. VIII. (1542).

5. An *Inspeximus* by King James I. of the *Inspeximus* of Edward III. Dated at Lancaster 11 May, 2 Jac. (1604), with the great seal attached.

6. Letters Patent of King Henry IV. granting two Fairs in Clitheroe (see p. 77). Dated at Lancaster 4 Dec. 11 Hen. IV. (1409).

7. Precept to the Sheriff of Lancashire, issued from Lancaster two days after the preceding, inclosing a proclamation regarding the Fairs. (See p. 77.)

8. Indenture of 12 Sept. 4 James I. (1606) relating to the stallage and towle, &c. of the wapentake or hundred of Blackburnshire, reciting that the King had demised the office of Bailiff to Sir Carewe Reynell, knt. &c.

9. Appointment of Sir Edward Phelipps, serjeant at law, to be one of the justices of the common pleas within the county palatine, 7 July, 5 James I. (1607).

With these are some less important documents which are described by Mr. Harland, and an English copy of the charter granted by the Earl of Chester to the city of Chester, which is called "The Liberties of Chester,"—important to the burgesses of Clitheroe because Henry de Lasey had granted to them "all the same liberties and free customs."]

nostrum et heredum nostrorum retinuimus, et salvis nobis et heredibus nostris querelis et transgressionibus factis familiaribus nostris per eosdem Burgenses vel alios in dicta villa, scilicet in eorum corporibus, tantum quod hii qui deliquerint facient emendas coram Senescallo vel Ballivis nostris secundum consuetudinem et legem terre. Dedimus etiam et concessimus dictis Burgensibus nostris turbariam ad turbam capiendam et ardendam infra limites de Bacshelfe, sine vasto dono vel vendicione, ad usus suos proprios, cum libero introitu et exitu sine impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum vel alicujus alterius per nos. Tenenda et habenda omnia predicta sicut predictum est cum omnibus suis pertinenciis dictis Burgensibus vel heredibus suis vel suis assignatis libere, pacifice, honorifice et integre de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum; Reddendo inde annuatim dicti Burgenses et heredes sui vel sui assignati nobis et heredibus nostris decem marcas argenti ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio nobis vel heredibus nostris pertinente. Salvis nobis et heredibus nostris tallagiis dicte ville quando dominus Rex dominica sua talliare faciat et ceteris consuetudinibus quas liberi Burgenses Cestrie faciunt domino suo. Et ego predictus Henricus de Lasey Comes Lincoln. et heredes nostri omnia supradicta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis burgensibus nostris et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec nostra concessio, donacio et hujus rei confirmacio rata et stabilis permaneat huic scripto sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Hiis testibus, Dominis Johanne Beke, Thoma de Moleton, Alexandro de Monteforti, Will'o le Vavasur, Roberto Banastre militibus, Ada de Blakeburne, Johanne de Heriiz, Will'o de Hackyng, et aliis.

[In 1307 the same Earl granted to his burgesses of Clitheroe all the soil and the woods of Salthille (which had been specially excepted by name in the preceding charter), Parisouge, and Balloclawe,¹ saving to William Heryce reasonable estovers² for his manor of Salthill; and by the same indenture he consented that the inclosure which he had made towards the west of the castle of Clitheroe should be thrown open, and remain in common for ever; that the burgesses should cut brushwood in the field of Clitheroe everywhere; and further he gave them the right of digging turf in his turbary on the ascent of Penhill,³ in lieu of the turbary of Bagsholfe, or Bashall, which he had previously granted to them. These concessions were made in the following terms:

Ceste Endenture tesmoygne que mon S^r Henri de Lascie Counte de Nicole, por luy et por ses heys, ad graunte a ses borgeys de Clyderowe et a leur heys et a leur assignez, tout le soil et les boys de Salthille, Parisouge, et Balloclawe a leur proffyt faire en la meyllure maneur qil sauerount. Sauve a Willame Heryce resonables estovers por soun maner de Salthille, a prendre en le dit boys sicome de droit soleit faire. E les ditz borgeys por eux et por leur heys grauntent a sauver le dit Counte et ses heys de damage vers le dit

¹ [Regarding Salthill see further hereafter in p. 80. The name of Parisouge is otherwise unknown. Balloclawe would seem to be the hill subsequently called Coplow, if an indorsement upon this deed may be trusted, which is thus worded, "Grant of Salthill Wood, Coplaw, and Turbary de Penhill."]

² [Estovers were the supply of timber necessary for repairs and fuel. Mr. Harland in his edition of the Clitheroe Charters, p. 14, misread the passage as "venables estouers," and translated it "wood for hunting purposes,"—"probably boar-spear shafts," &c. (p. 16). This was an unfortunate misapprehension. The term *estovers*, from the French *estouffier*, to furnish, was equivalent to the Old English *housebote*, *heyebote*, and *ploughbote*, that is, a sufficient supply of wood for repairing the house, the fences, and the implements of husbandry. Thus *La Grande Abridgement*, tit. Comoner and Comon, § 18, explains resonables estovers to be "housebote et heybote pur edifier, et arder, encloser, et faire charrets, et a reparer launcien meason," etc. *Brooke's Abridgement*, I. p. 147.]

³ ["—to carry and burn for their own use at Clitheroe, without making sale, with free right of way without hindrance:" as in the preceding Latin Charter, "without waste, gift, or sale, for their own proper use." This translation is added in further correction of Mr. Harland, who understood the passage as meaning that sale was permitted. There are still large turbaries on the upper portions of Pendle, extending probably altogether over six square miles.]

Willame Heryce. Ostre ceo le dit Counte voet que lenclos qil ad fait en la partye devers le West du chastel de Clyderowe soit desaproue et remaygne en commune a touz jours. Sauve a dit Counte et a ses heirs la seigneurie de la ville de Clyderowe ausy byen en demeyene come en service sicome le dit Counte soleit aver. E le dit Counte graunte por luy et por ses heirs a les ditz burgeys et a leur heys qil peuvent garder et couper les bushouns en le champ de Clyderowe par tout. Ostre ceo li dit Counte graunte a les ditz burgeys et a leur heirs foverte de tourbe en sa tourbere a mount de Penhill, a carier et arder a leur propre oes a Cliderowe saunez vente faire, a fraunche voye saunez destorbance, en allouance de la tourbere que le dit Counte primes graunta a les ditz borgeys en Bagsholfe. E les ditz borgeys grauntent por eus et por leur heys a la dyte foverte de tourbe prendre a mount de Penhill en allouance de la tourbere de Bagsholfe que primes leur feust graunte. Issint que les ditz borgeys ne leur heirs en la dyte tourbere de Bagsholfe rien ne peusent aver ne chalenger a nul jour. En tesmoynes de ceste endenture a la partye demorant devers les ditz borgeys le dit Counte ad feet mettre son seal. E les ditz borgeys par assent deux tous out elleu sys borgeys, cest assaver, Hige de Clyderowe, Richard le fiuz Henri, Willame le fiuz Henri, mestre Richard de Clyderowe, Adam de Dynele, et Thomas de Standone, que par comun assent deux tous por eux et por touz les autres a la partye demorant deuers le dit Counte out mys leur seals. Done a Loundres le oitisme jour de Juin lan du regne le Roy Edward Trentisme quynt. (8th June, 35 Edw. I. 1307.)]

By Inquisition taken A.D. 1240, after the death of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, it was found that there were in Clitheroe sixty-six free burgesses: a very considerable number in those days of slender population.¹ And, after the death of Henry the last Earl, A.D. 1311, was found as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Castle with its moat and ditches is worth nothing beyond reprises.			
Orchard under the castle with a croft, the herbage yearly	0	2	0
20 acres demised to tenants at will, at 4d.	0	6	8
4½ acres of meadow	0	3	0
Water mill	6	13	4
Toll and profits of the fair on Mary Magdalen's day	0	6	8
The toll of Clyderhow, Blakeburn, and Bowland	4	13	4
20 A. 3 R. of demesne lands which Adam Russel holds for life	1	0	3
Advowson of the Chapel (St. Michael in Castro) ²	14	6	8
Three weeks' free court, the pleas and profits thereof	5	0	0
The Burgesses hold all their burgages and the rest of the town in fee farm, by charter of the Earl of Lincoln, paying yearly at Michaelmas	6	13	4
Sum (besides the value of the Chapel)	£24	18	6

¹ [There seems to be some error in the date given to this Inquisition. The following extract from an Inquisition taken at Cliderhow 3 Aug. 1258, after the death of Edmund de Lacy, furnishes particulars which are very different:—

Item dicunt, quod in villa de Cliderhow est unum gardinum continens in se i acram terre una cum octo [. . .] et reddit per annum Item dicunt quod Robertus Faber tenet unam acram terre et dimidium de dominico et reddit per annum sex denarios. Item dicunt quod Robertus filius Tho. Fabri tenet sex acras terre ac reddunt per annum duos solidos. Item dicunt quod Robertus le Porter tenet 12 acras terre [de] dominico per cartam et reddunt per annum 12 sagittas barbatus. Item dicunt quod Adam Pis[cator?] tenet 10 acras de dominico pro servicio suo et nihil reddit per annum. Summa 4 li. 12 s. 6 d. et 12 sagittas. Dicunt quod ibidem est unum molendinum et reddit per annum decem libras . . . Dicunt quod in villa de Cliderhow sunt sexaginta Burgagia, quodlibet reddit per annum sexdecim denarios. Item dicunt quod placita valent per annum 13s. 4d. (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 60.) Neither this inquisition nor that of John de Lacy is to be found in the Record Office.]

² Afterwards recovered by the abbot and convent of Whalley. [See Vol. I. p. 256.]

[Two annual Fairs at Clitheroe were established in the reign of Henry IV. being then transferred from the cemetery and other places in the immediate vicinity of the monastery of Whalley, where they had previously grown up by sufferance, at the two feasts of the Conception and Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, in the months of December and March. The same periods were fixed for the fairs at Clitheroe, viz. on the eve, day, and morrow of the Conception (Dec. 7, 8, 9), and the eve, day, and morrow of the Annunciation (March 24, 25, 26). With the limitation of these Fairs to the first two days in each case, they are still, after the lapse of four centuries and a half, held at those feasts, viz. Dec. 7 and 8 (for horned cattle) and March 24 and 25. There are two other fairs during the year, one on the 2nd August,¹ and the other on a Thursday and Friday in October or November. The royal proclamation whereby the fairs at Whalley were cried down,² and those at Clitheroe made known to the county at large, is preserved in the oaken box already mentioned, and was as follows:—

Whereas of late it has come to the knowledge of our souveraine lord Henry, &c. that many and divers of his subjects of his countye palatyne of Lancaster at the feestes of the Concepcion and Annunciacion of our blessed lady the Virgyn have had their assembles and metynges at his monastery of Whalley in his said countie, and there, in the cymytories and places nere unto his saied monastery, without any graunte or other auctorite, have of late made commutacions and used bying and sellyng of goodes, catelles, and merchandysys in semblable maner as there were or had been lawful Faieres, whereby many inconvenyentyses have of late ensued, to grete displeasure of our said souveraine lord, and contrary to his lawes; and also to the grete iniquityng of the relygious persons of the saied monastery, which our said souveraine lorde may neither wilnot in no wyse any longer shall contynue. Wherefore his Grace willith and chargeth all and every his subjettes, what so ever estate or degree that they be of, that from hensforth none of them at any of the saied Festes of our Lady kepte nor cause to be kepe any Fayre, or exercise any commutacions or bying or selling at his saied monastery or at any other place or places within the sayed towne of Whalley, in the saied countie, on payne of forfayture of all the gooddes, catalls and merchandise so then sold or sett to sale; and fether to be punysshed accordyng to his lawes of this his realme. And over this our saied souveraine lord, wylling his subjecttes of the saied partes to have necessary and convenient commutacions and Feyres for ther bying and sellyng, hath of his especiall grace graunted two Feyres yerly for ever, to be holden at his towne of Cliderowe in his said countie palatine of Lancaster. That is to saie, that oone thereof in the evyn, day and morne of the Concepcion, and the other the evyn, day and morne after the Annunciacion of our blessed Lady, as more largely in his lettres patentes thereof made may appere: to the which Feyres at the said towne of Clyderowe,

¹ [Anciently held on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene the 22d of July (see p. 73). Nicholas Assheton, in his Journal inserted hereafter, describes his going to the fair at Clitheroe on Maudlin day, July 22, 1617.]

² [They were not, however, efficiently or completely suppressed: more than a century later we read of the fair being still kept at Whalley, for in a paper entitled "Articles of riot and assemblies and other unlawful offences committed and done by Thomas Earl of Derby and his retinue," (dated 1521) occurs this item: "He caused John Butler and John Talbot, Esquires, with more than 200 of his retinue, in the most riotous manner to keep the King's Fair at Whaylley, notwithstanding the King's command. He caused proclamations to be made in his name, and charged the King's officers not to meddle in anything that day on pain of their lives. Though the riot was found afore the justices of the peace, no condign punishment has been had. The fair has been kept at Whalley twice in the year time out of mind, but the Earl has caused it to be laid away." Brewer's Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. vol. iii. part ii. p. 824.]

at the saied dayes to be holden, eny of his subgettes may lawfully and frely resorte, and there to use and have ther commutacions, bying and selling, in semblable maner as in other Feyres within this his realme hath bene used. (Communicated to the Sheriff of Lancashire to be publicly read at Whalley, and elsewhere throughout his bailiwick, by precept dated at Lancaster 6 Dec. 11 Hen. IV. 1409.)

[There was a corn-mill at Clitheroe¹ belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, to which all the tenants of the manor were bound to repair for grinding their corn.]

In charters without date,² I have met with the following names, some not much posterior to the Conquest, which merit preservation for their antiquity:—Lambertus medicus de Clyderhow, which shows the importance of the place, as affording practice to a physician at a very early period,—probably, from circumstances, in the time of Henry I.; Hugh fil. Thomæ, Hugh fil. Karnewath,³ prætores⁴ or bailiffs, Gospatric Mercenarius, Magister Peter Receptor, Alan Pistor.⁵ The town had probably a common oven, with a soke, as was usual in ancient times.

[In the year 1138, when David King of Scotland was engaged in the siege of Norham, he detached the Picts and part of his (Scottish) army, under the command of William son of Duncan his nephew, into Yorkshire, where they laid waste the possessions of the monastery called Furness, and the province called Craven, with fire and sword. In this

¹ [It was worth 10*l.* in the year 1258: see in the note, p. 76.]

In 5 Edw. IV. (1465) the mills of Clyderowe and Chatburn were leased by the King, with the advice of his council of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Robert Shakerley for twenty-eight years, at the yearly rent of four pounds, viz. 53*s.* 4*d.* for the mill of Clitheroe and 26*s.* 8*d.* for that of Chatburn. (Duchy of Lancaster Records, Class xxv. X. 1(a) No. 79.)

In Hilary term 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, 1557, "Henry Colthurste gentelman, their Majestyes Fermor of their Mille at Cliderowe, filed a Bill of Complaint in the Duchy Chamber to the effect that, whereas by tyme wherof the memory of man ys not to the contrary, the custom ys that all the Kinges and Quenes Majesties tenautes of the said manour used to do their sute and grynde their corne at the saide mille, and not els where, so yt ys that one Hughe Standen, Edward Aspyvall, John Balye thelder, James Hyrde, and Nycholas Dugdale, tenautes of the saide manour, myndinge the dysheryson of the Kinge and Quenes Majesties, have nowe of late refuced and denyed to do their sute and to grynde their corne at the saide Mille of Clitheroe; and praying that Letters of Privy Seal may be directed to the said persons commanding them to appear before the court on a certain day and answer the premisses." Duc. Lanc. Pleading, Ph. & Mar. vol. III. c. 2.]

² I have seen a very ancient charter relating to Clitheroe, without date, but neglected at the time to make a memorandum of the parties' names, in which a son, having changed his purpose, invests in the purchase of an estate one mark which his father had given him to defray his expenses on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. [Possibly Dr. Whitaker was here thinking of the contents of two charters hereafter noticed under Edisford, but if so his memory entirely failed him in their particulars.]

³ [Radulphus filius Carnwadh is among the witnesses to a charter relating to Edisford in the Coucher Book (Chetham Soc.) p. 1110. Many others of the ancient inhabitants of Clitheroe may be traced from the Whalley Abbey charters in the same volume,—concerning Cliderhou, pp. 1095-1108, and those concerning Wolvetsoles and Edisford, more fully noticed hereafter.]

⁴ [*Probably* præpositi.]

⁵ [The Editors have met with nothing in confirmation of this conjecture. Indeed it is just as probable that the person in question was a fisherman (*piscator*): see one of the jurors in 1258 (p. 76) named Adam (*not* Alan) Pisc(ator?).]

expedition was fought the battle of Clitheroe between the same William fitz Duncan and the troops of King Stephen, who attacked him in four divisions, but were routed with great slaughter. This engagement happened on the 15th day before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, A.D. 1138.¹

In the 36th Edw. III. [1362-3] the burgesses of Clitheroe vested fourteen burgage-houses in John de Gristhwaite, vicar of Blackburn, in trust for the abbey and convent of Whalley, to find an additional monk. The use of these burgage-houses, with their large accretions, in later days, has been not to find a monk at Whalley, but a member at Westminster.²

The manor-house of the Dineleys, at this place, was, in 1454, called Le Wyverres; but the name and site are now alike forgotten. [Horrockford hall was in 1528 a residence of the Parkers of Browsholme, and in 1836 was the property of Earl Howe.³ Like the former, it is now destroyed.]

The ancient seal of this borough, which I have found appended to a charter of the year 1335, has the single lion rampant of Lacy, circumscribed "s B'GENS' DE CLIDERHOW." The modern seal now in use seems to be posterior to the Restoration.⁴

At the northern extremity of the town is an ancient mansion called THE ALLEYS, which was the manor-house of the family of Cliderhow, and afterwards, by marriage with an heiress of that family, of the Radcliffes of Wimbersley, at least as early as 1332. It appears to have been a strong tower-built house, of which some remains exist at present, and more are remembered; and the whole, together with a large inclosure behind, has been surrounded by a deep moat.⁵



¹ [Johannes Prior Hagustald. 260, 261. See further particulars of the ravages of the invaders in *The History of Craven*, p. 14; where Dr. Whitaker adds in a note, "I take shame to myself for having overlooked this passage in the History of Whalley. But there are neither remains nor tradition of this engagement at Clitheroe."]

[As Dr. Whitaker has not noticed the parliamentary history of the Borough of Clitheroe further than by this passing allusion, the Editors may refer the reader for it to the last edition of Baines's *History of Lancashire*, where it has been detailed down to the year 1870. It may be sufficient to state here that Clitheroe first returned burgesses at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, and that the members were reduced from two to one in 1832. For some curious particulars respecting the bitterly disputed contest of 1780, see Canon Raines's *Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Wilson*, (Chetham Soc. vol. xlv. p. xxiv.) The interest of Lord Ribblesdale was transferred by purchase to Earl Brownlow, and a new Moot-hall was built at the joint expense of Earl Howe and Earl Brownlow in 1820. An item in the Receiver's Account of Clitheroe, 2 and 3 Hen. VI., "Vad. Justic' ad pacem," proves that assizes were held in the town in that year.]

³ [Baines's *Lancashire*, 1836, iii. 210. All these old houses are now destroyed.]

⁴ [This paragraph comes from p. 290 of the last edition of this History. I have ventured to alter the legend of the more ancient seal from Whitaker's reading, S. B¹. C^{MS}., &c.—J. G. N.]

⁵ [This property, together with Ribble Hill, afterwards alienated, was purchased from Robert Holland in 1672, for 220*l.* by Thomas Oddie, and by him sold to his kinsman John Oddie (clerk?) master of Blackburn Grammar school. John devised the estate to his nephew Thomas, Thomas to his son William, William to his son John Oddie, who died March 1, 1830, aged 81. His only surviving son and successor was William Lister Oddie, solicitor, who died March 16, 1841, aged 36: whose two unmarried sisters are now (1872) the only survivors of this family.]

The demesne appertaining to this mansion consisted of sixty-four Lancashire acres, including a small park of fourteen acres, called SALTHILL-HEY PARK, and was sometimes conveyed as the manor of Cliderhow.¹ The Ratcliffes of Wimmersley² and of this place, who bore, in addition to the paternal coat, an escallop shell gules, by way of difference, were undoubtedly descended from the house of Ratcliffe, as they were last remainder men in the entail of the manors of Ratcliffe and Oswaldtwisle, A. D. 1502, in failure of the lines of Fitzwalter and Farndon; and from a younger son of a younger son of this branch sprang a third family of Ratcliffes, who, by marriage with the heiress of Derwentwater, in the time of Henry V., became progenitors of another noble but unfortunate house. Thus the two illustrious branches of Sussex and Derwentwater are for the first time connected together. To this house also belongs the south choir in the church of Clitheroe, where, till within the last thirty years, were remaining two cumbent statues of a knight and lady in alabaster, always said by tradition to belong to the Ratcliffes, and most probably intended to represent Sir Richard Radcliffe, who died 19 Hen. VI., and Katharine his wife, daughter of Booth of Barton. There was a Sir Richard Radcliffe near a century before (and these were the only persons of the family who attained to knightly rank), but the armour on this statue was entirely of plate, whereas a figure of the earlier part of the fourteenth century would have been clad in linked mail. A certain insigne of knighthood on the statue was a large hood upon the shoulders, which belonged to that rank as well as the Doctorate, a literary knighthood.³ The reader of Chaucer will recollect,

And, for he was a knight auntrous [*i. e.* adventurous],
He nonulde sleepen in none house,
But liggen in his hode.—*Rhyme of Sir Thopas.*

But the ground which this monument covered being wanted for a modern pew, the two statues were barbarously interred, with their faces downward, beneath the floor, and are now inaccessible to the draughtsman.

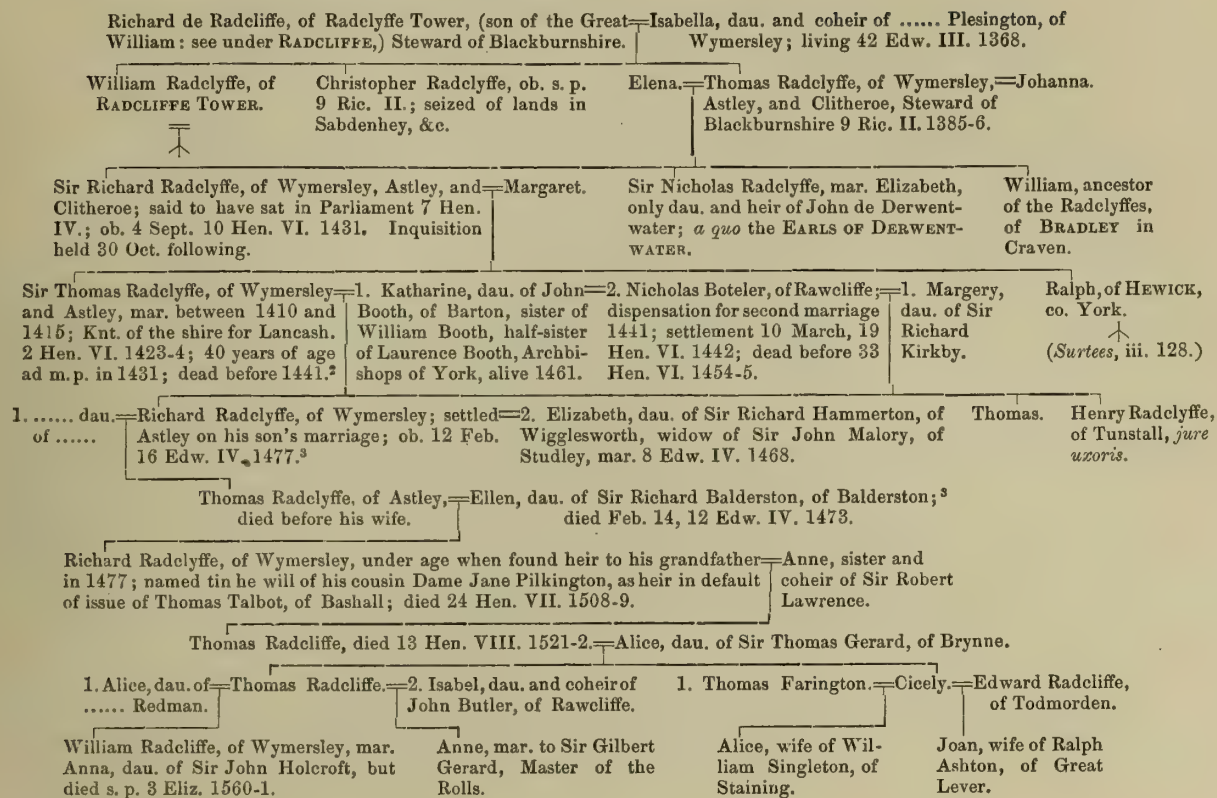
¹ [When Henry Earl of Lincoln, in 1307, granted to his burgesses of Clitheroe "all the soil and woods of Salthill, Parisounge and Balloclawe," by the charter already printed in p. 75, he reserved (as we have seen) reasonable estovers to William Heryce for his manor of Salthill. There was therefore then evidently a manor-house at Salthill, the property of William Heriz. One of the same name was a juror at Clitheroe in 12 Edw. II. (Coucher Book, Chetham Soc. p. 937,) and others of the family occur in various records.

Salthill, which in a deed t. Geo. II. was still called Salthill Wood, is at the present time fast disappearing; for many thousand of tons are every year blasted away for lime-burning, building, and road-mending. Coplow, also, which a quarter of a century ago was a charming hill half covered with hazels, is scarcely more than a fourth its original size. G. R. B.]

² "Raudeclif of Wimmerlaw, a mile from Garston, hath his place at Wimmerlaw." Leland, vol. iv. p. 92.

³ [I have the best authority for remarking that this *dictum* of our author is unfounded. In sepulchral effigies the hood is confined entirely to civil costume. And in the present case the effigy (as will appear in p. 85) has no hood: his head, in an ordinary basinet, rests, as in many other examples, on a helm, with lambrequin or mantling. Nor does the effigy necessarily represent a Knight, as Whitaker appears to have imagined. J. G. N.]

The following is a descent of this family:¹



In the 3rd Eliz. William Radclyffe, of Astley, Esq.⁴ settled his manors of Astley, Wymersley, and Clitheroe upon the issue of Anne his [half-sister], wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard, whose son, Sir Thomas Gerard, first Baron of Gerard's Bromley, sold the manor-house called Alleys, 44 Eliz. [1601-2,] to [Robert] Hesketh, of Martholme, Gent. [son of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford], since which time it has frequently changed masters.

Of the ancient family DE CLIDERHOU, who, as principal burgesses, resided here from the earliest times, and seem to have fled for independence to the opposite extremity of the borough from the castle, after the use which the compilers of the Lancashire pedigrees

¹ [In his last edition, p. 283, Dr. Whitaker retained in this place (from his first edition) his very inaccurate pedigree of Radclyffe of Clitheroe, contenting himself with this remark: "The elaborate pedigree drawn by my friend William Radclyffe, esq. Rouge Croix, and annexed to this account, will almost supersede all remarks on the subject." This reference is to the large folding pedigree inserted under RADCLIFFE hereafter. But that table does not contain the whole line of Radclyffe of Wymersley and Clitheroe: I have therefore compiled in part from that pedigree, and in part from the pedigree of Radclyffe of Tunstall and Newton Hansard, printed in Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 128, (also by Radclyffe Rougecroix,) from inquisitions, and visitations, so much as is necessary to show the descent of Radclyffe of Wymersley and Clitheroe. W. LANGTON.]

² [In the Visitation of 1613 the death of Sir Thomas is erroneously dated 18 Edw. IV. W. L.]

³ [In the will of Dame Jane Pilkington (*born* Balderston), widow of Sir John Pilkington, the late husband of her aunt Ellen is named Richard Radcliffe, but two Inquisitions and the Visitations of 1567 and 1613 agree in naming him Thomas. The pedigree in Surtees, iii. 128, confounds Thomas Radclyffe with his father, to whom Ellen Balderston is erroneously assigned as a second wife. W. L.]

⁴ Assheton MSS.

have made of their evidences, it were in vain without access to these archives even to attempt an account. Their representation of the Radcliffes in their different branches is sufficiently perplexed; but that of the Clitheroes is "confusion worse confounded." To crowd eight generations into the space of ninety years, and, after much investigation, to leave it uncertain whether a man were younger than his great-grandfather, was reserved for the acumen of these compilers, whose anachronisms have been transcribed again and again in all that unsuspecting repose of mind which belongs to laborious dulness. Thus much however is certain, that a Radcliffe, of Wimmersley, became possessed of this estate by marriage with an heiress of the Clitheroes. A Thomas de Radcliffe, of Clitheroe, appears in the Assheton MSS. A.D. 1332, and our compilers have given to Richard Radcliffe, of Ordsall, in the time of Edward III. a second wife, Sibyl, daughter of Robert de Clitheroe: if we transfer this lady to Richard de Radcliffe, of Wimmersley, who appears to have been father of the above Thomas, chronology will be somewhat violated, but his residence at Clitheroe will be accounted for; if we assign her to Sir Richard, the grandson, the times accord; but no reason appears for the latter circumstance. There can, however, be little doubt that the marriage of this Sibyl was the connecting link between the two families; and for the earlier part of the genealogy, I abandon it in despair.¹

¹ On reviewing this strange compilation, with some mirth and more spleen, I am convinced that here are eight buckram men grown out of three! for my unerring guide, the Coucher Book, furnishes only three names, and in the following order:

Hugh de Cliderhow.
|
Sir Adam.
|
Robert.

The intermarriages of these are known, and the wives of the two last were named Cicely and Sibil; but in this descent another Sir Adam and another Sir Robert occur, who married respectively a Cicely and Sibil also; and of four intermediate generations there is only one whose wife's name is even guessed at, and she was Cicely too; again, of these insititious generations, three are Hughs. Lastly, from this account, Sir Adam Clitheroe the first lived in the time of Edward I.; and Hugh, who is placed fifth in descent from him, had a widow married to Sir Adam de Blackburn, who lived in the reign of Edward I. also. For these reasons, I conclude the first and second Adam and Robert to have been the same; and the three intermediate Hughs to have grown out of one, by finding the same name in different charters, and perhaps at intervals which one long life will allow.

[Researches into the evidences of the descent of the manor of Salebury, which are to be found in the Towneley collections, disprove Dr. Whitaker's speculation as to the marriage of Sibilla, daughter of Sir Robert de Cliderhou, with a Radcliffe of Wimmersley. His difficulty as to the connection of that family with property in Clitheroe is solved by the record of their descent from an heiress of Plesington; and the confusion of which he complains in the history of the family of Cliderow will be elucidated by the pedigree of the line of Salesbury, predecessors of the Talbots.

Indubitable evidence has been found that Richard de Radcliffe, the first husband of Sibilla de Cliderou, was of the branch of Ordsall. His daughter Johanna, who was very young at the time of his death, and of her mother's second marriage with Sir Richard Mauleverer, is named in the treaty of marriage with Sir Roger de Fulthorpe, her third husband, as the daughter of Dame Sibilla Mauleverer, and it is not improbable that this circumstance may have led Dr. Whitaker to conjecture that it was Sir Richard Mauleverer's daughter who carried the Cliderou estates by marriage to John Talbot. The marriages of Johanna daughter of Sir Richard de Radcliffe to Henry de Houghton and of Sibilla heiress of Sir Robert de Cliderou to Radcliffe, are well attested, as is also the fact of the inheritance of the principal estates by Isabella daughter of Richard de Cliderou, the wife of John son of William Talbot, a cadet of the house of Bashall. This, however, was not without contention; for, after the death of Sibilla, Johanna and her

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN,

in the town, as contradistinguished from that of St. Michael in the Castle,¹ is a foundation of very high antiquity, and expressly mentioned in Delaval's charter.² It is parochial; and, as the Castle Chapel never had a cæmety, was the place of interment for all the ancient inhabitants of the forests, some of whom were compelled to bring their dead almost twenty miles, a very serious inconvenience in such a climate, and with roads almost impassable.³ The building has nothing remarkable, excepting the fine [Norman] arch⁴ betwixt the nave and choir, one of the oldest remains of architecture in the parish,

husband, by a new settlement, sought to divert the line of succession in favour of Sir Henry's natural son, Richard de Houghton. His claim was submitted to arbitration, which appears to have resulted in a compromise, as he retained possession of the estate of Pendleton (Little Penhulton), where his descendants were seated for several generations (see before, p. 28).

The name of Cliderow or Cliderhow was borne by a numerous clan. Beside the line which gained considerable importance by the inheritance of Salebury, Clayton le Dale, Little Penhulton, &c. we find mention of the following:—

In deeds without date, probably before the time of Edward I.

Peter; Alan fitz Hugh; Adam fitz Roger.

Temp. Edw. I. A°. 1. Richard fitz John fitz Henry.

6. Annabilla, widow of Adam fitz Gilbert.

20. William fitz Robert fitz Alan.

24. Robert "positus in loco suo" by Hugh.

Temp. Edw. II. A°. 4. Robert de Cliderhou, Rector of Wigan, (son of Jordan and Cecilia,) who died 8 Edw. III.

6 and 9. Richard and William fitz Henry; also Robert, a clerk.

10. John fitz Richard fitz Robert.

13. Roger fitz Alan fitz Hugh.

Temp. Edw. III. A°. 4. John fitz William.

5 and 11. John fitz Alexander.

5 and 12. John fitz Richard.

6. Edmund.

8 and 13. Robert, a clerk.

8. Isabella filia Hugonis fitz Jordan fitz Peter.

12 and 13. Henry, probably a brother of the Rector of Wigan.

17. Eva de Cliderou.

20. Hugh fitz Adam.

24. Richard fitz John. Edmund and Alice. Edmund married to Alianora, daughter of Sir Richard le Botiler; settlement, with remainder to Hugh fitz Adam.

37. John fitz Robert.

Temp. Ric. II. A°. 3. Edmund fitz Richard. John fitz Richard.

11. Nicholas.

15. John.

The Pedigree of CLIDERHOU of SALEBURY will be found under that place hereafter.

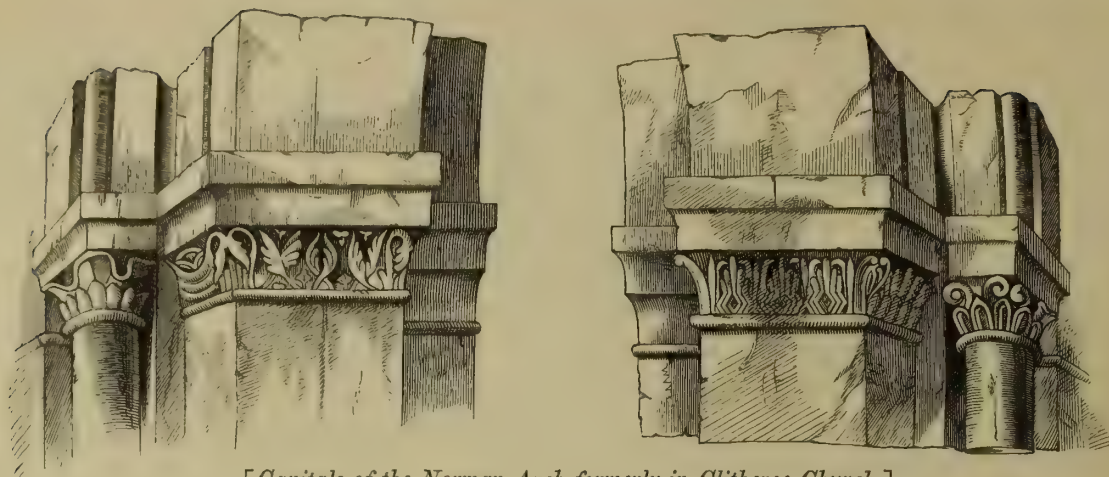
W. LANGTON.]

¹ [Already described in Vol. I. pp. 256 *et seq.*]

² [See Vol. I. p. 238.]

³ See the petition for the foundation of Newchurch in Rossendale, in Vol. I. p. 318.

⁴ [This Norman arch (which Dr. Whitaker termed Saxon, according to the nomenclature of his day,) having been removed when the church was rebuilt in 1828, (not 1820, as in the new edition of Baines's Lancashire, ii. 18,) was preserved by the Rev. J. T. Allen, for reconstruction as an entrance into the churchyard, an intention not fulfilled. A representation of it has been perpetuated by the title-page of "An Address delivered at the ceremony of laying the First Stone of the Parochial Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Clitheroe, May 1st, MDCCCXXVIII. by the Rev. J. T. ALLEN,



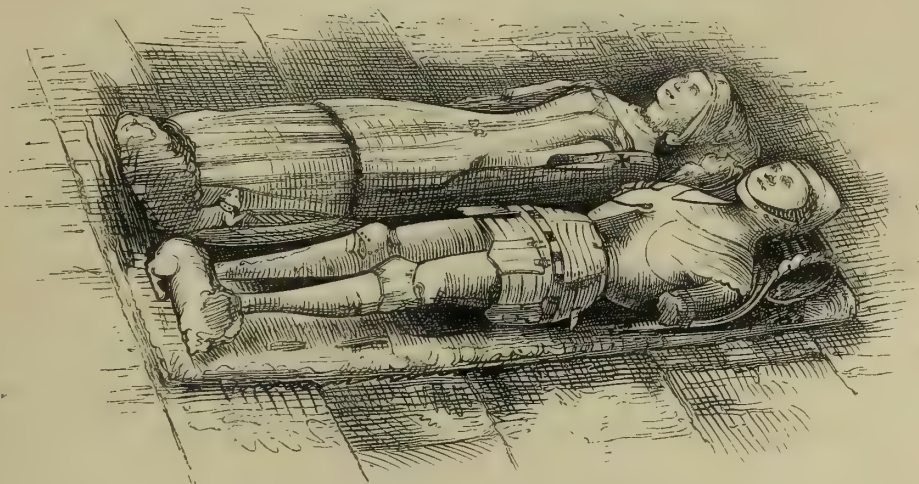
[Capitals of the Norman Arch formerly in Clitheroe Church.]

and a complete specimen of the style which prevailed till the time of Henry I. The North Chapel was appropriated to Great Mearley; but has no memorials of the Radcliffes, many

M.A., Incumbent." 8vo. pp. 22, with two lithographic views of the old and new churches. On the foundation of the new church the following inscription was engraven on a brass plate deposited beneath the first stone:—

IN · NOMINE ·
 PATRIS · FILII · ET · SPIRITVS · SANCTI ·
 ECCLESIAE · HAEC · PAROCHIALIS ·
 STAE · MARIAE · MAGDALENES · IN · CLITHERO
 MVLTI · ABHINC · SAECVLIS ·
 AD · D · O · M · CVLTVM · DICATAE · SITV · TAMEN · ANGVSTIORI ·
 QVAM · PRO · CRESCENTE · IAM · INDIES · HOMINVM · FREQUENTIA ·
 TANDEM · ALIQVANDO ·
 CONSPIRANTIBVS · OMNIVM · ORDINVM · VOTIS · AC · PRECIBVS ·
 CONLATISQVE · EORVNDEM · MUNIFICE · IN · SVMPTVM · PECVNII ·
 AMPLIORIBVS · STATIM · INSTAVRANDAE · SPATII ·
 IACTA · SUNT · FVNDAMENTA ·
 KALENDIS · MAII · ANNO · SALVTIS · M · DCCCXXVIII ·
 REGNI · GEORGII · IV · BRITANNIARVM · REGIS · NONO ·
 REV · ADMODVM · IN · XTO · P · CAROLO · IACOBO · EPISCOPO · CESTRIENSI ·
 I · T · ALLEN · A · M · HVIVS · ECCLESIAE · MINISTRO ·
 IOSVA · LINGARD · A · B · IN · SACRIS · IBIDEM · SVBMINISTRANTE ·
 AEDITVIS ·
 IER · GARNETT · }
 IAC · THOMSON · } PRO · CLITHERO · IAC · BADGER · PRO · WORSTON ·
 ROB · HAUGHTON · }
 IAC · WILSON · } PRO · CHATVRN · IO · MIDGELEY · PRO · MEARLEY ·
 IOANNE · ADDISON · ARM · PROPRAET · IVRID · BVIRGI · DE · CLITHERO ·
 DIXON · ROBINSON · ARM · SCRIBA · MVNICIPII ·
 RIC · NOBLE · CLER · VIC · DE · WHALLEY · PRAET · EXTRA · BVIRGVM ·
 IO · BATESON · GEN · PRAET · INTRA · BVIRGVM ·
 RICKMAN · ET · HVTCHINSON · ARCHITECTIS ·
 THO · ARMSTRONG · CVRATORE · OPERVM ·
 DEO · GLORIA · INTER · HOMINES · CARITAS ·

of whom were interred there. [Two mutilated but once beautiful effigies were discovered at the time of the alterations.¹



The husband is in a full suit of armour, his head covered with a close basinet, and resting on a helmet, from which a chain extended, on the right side, to his breastplate. His feet rest on a boldly carved lion, once richly gilt. His arms are gone, as are those of the

The engravings of the Norman capitals of the old chancel arch (now given) are taken from drawings kindly lent by Dixon Robinson, Esq., and exhibit the enrichment of the earliest period of the style.

With the exception of the tower and the east end of the chancel, the church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1828, and "805 additional sittings were obtained." The architects were Rickman and Hutchinson, of Birmingham.

Its plan consists of a nave, north and south aisles, a short chancel, with staircases to the north and south to galleries. The nave and aisles are covered with a flat ceiling, slightly relieved with intersecting ribs. There is no clearstory. The style of the modern work, externally, is Early-English; the windows have lancet heads; the buttresses have the gabled terminations peculiar to that period, and the conventional forms of the early carvings have been correctly reproduced; but here all adherence to mediæval types is at an end. The style has not been continued internally.

The tower of fifteenth-century erection is almost complete. The battlement has been removed, and the low tower continued several feet in an octagonal form, the sides being prepared for the dials of a clock, and the angles occupied by battlemented pinnacles, from which spring flying buttresses, as partial supports to a graceful spire, enriched with traceried louvres (completed in June, 1846). The lower portion of the tower is used as a vestry, a traceried light for the same filling the space of the original arched doorway. The angle buttresses and beautiful five-light window of the Perpendicular period still remain at the east end. The latter contains shields in painted glass of arms of—The Abbot of Whalley, Archbishop of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Chester, Earl of Lincoln, Duke of Lancaster, Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Albemarle, Duke of Montague, Lord Ribblesdale, Earl Brownlow, Earl Howe, Viscount Curzon, Assheton of Whalley, and the Borough of Clitheroe. The piscina, with trefoil arch, remains in the south wall. The font is octagonal, resting on a square base, and devoid of heraldic or emblematic carvings.—W. A. W.]

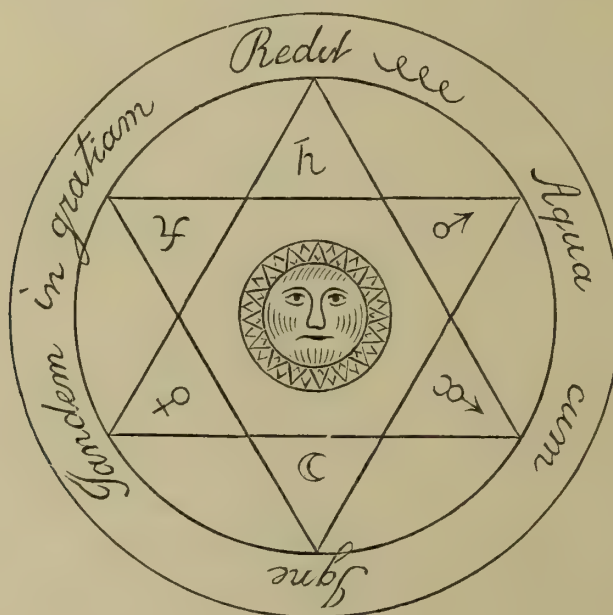
¹ [Their scandalous burial was known to Dr. Whitaker, and has been noticed by him in p. 80. Even until recently these interesting effigies remained in a position which rendered it inevitable for the person attending the gas-meter to walk over them: but they are now, by the care of the Vicar, moved to safer positions,—the male figure to the chest-tomb described in p. 91, and the lady to the adjoining floor. Hereafter, it may be hoped, they may be more completely reinstated on a monument of their own.]

lady. She is attired in a kirtle flowing to her feet, with a *cote hardi* or sleeveless tunic, and over all a long mantle (which was coloured with a deep rich blue) fastened over the breast by cords passing through jewelled clasps. Her feet are broken away, but at the skirts of her dress is a little dog with a collar of bells. Her head rests on two cushions supported by angels, her hair nearly concealed by a kerchief of the mitre or sugar-loaf fashion. Around her neck is a jewelled necklet, formed of alternate roses and crosses, with a cross pendant. Her general costume, and the armour of the male figure, accord with the fashion of Henry the Sixth's time, to which these effigies were assigned by Dr. Whitaker; they probably represent Sir Thomas Radclyffe,¹ Knight in parliament for the county, and his wife Katharine Booth, sister to the two archbishops of that name, described in the pedigree at p. 81.]

The following inscription, upon a brass plate against the south wall of the nave, commemorates the learned and judicious Webster, who, though he had sagacity to detect the absurdities of witchcraft, was yet a dupe to the follies of judicial astrology:²

“ Qui hanc figuram intelligunt
Me etiam intellexisse intelligent.”

(I am not one of the intelligent, and must therefore be content to give this mysterious diagram as I received it, for the edification of true adepts.)



¹ [Not Sir Richard, as Whitaker misnames him, *antea*, p. 80].

² Webster, though a practitioner in physic, was in holy orders. He published, first, “The History of Metallurgy, *i. e.* of the Signs of Minerals, of their Vegetability, of the Philosopher's Gold, Mercury, Alcahest, &c., 4to, London, 1671.” Second, “The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft: 1677.” In the register of this place is the following entry: “Dr. John Webster, of Clitherow, buried June 21st, 1682.” [Dr. Whitaker notices him further, among his biographies, hereafter, Book VI. Chap. I.]

Hic jacet ignotus mundo, mersusque tumultu
 Invidiæ, semper mens tamen æqua fuit,
 Multa tulit veterum ut sciret secreta sophorum,
 Ac tandem vires noverit ignis aquæ.

JOHANNES HYPHANTES sive WEBSTER,
 In villa Spinosa supermontana, in
 Parochia silvæ cuculata¹, in agro
 Eboracensi, natus 1610 Feb. 3,
 Ergastulum animæ deposuit 1682, Junii 18,
 Annoq. ætatis suæ 72 currente.
 Sicq. peroravit moriens mundo huic valedicens,
 Aurea pax vivis, requies æterna sepultis.

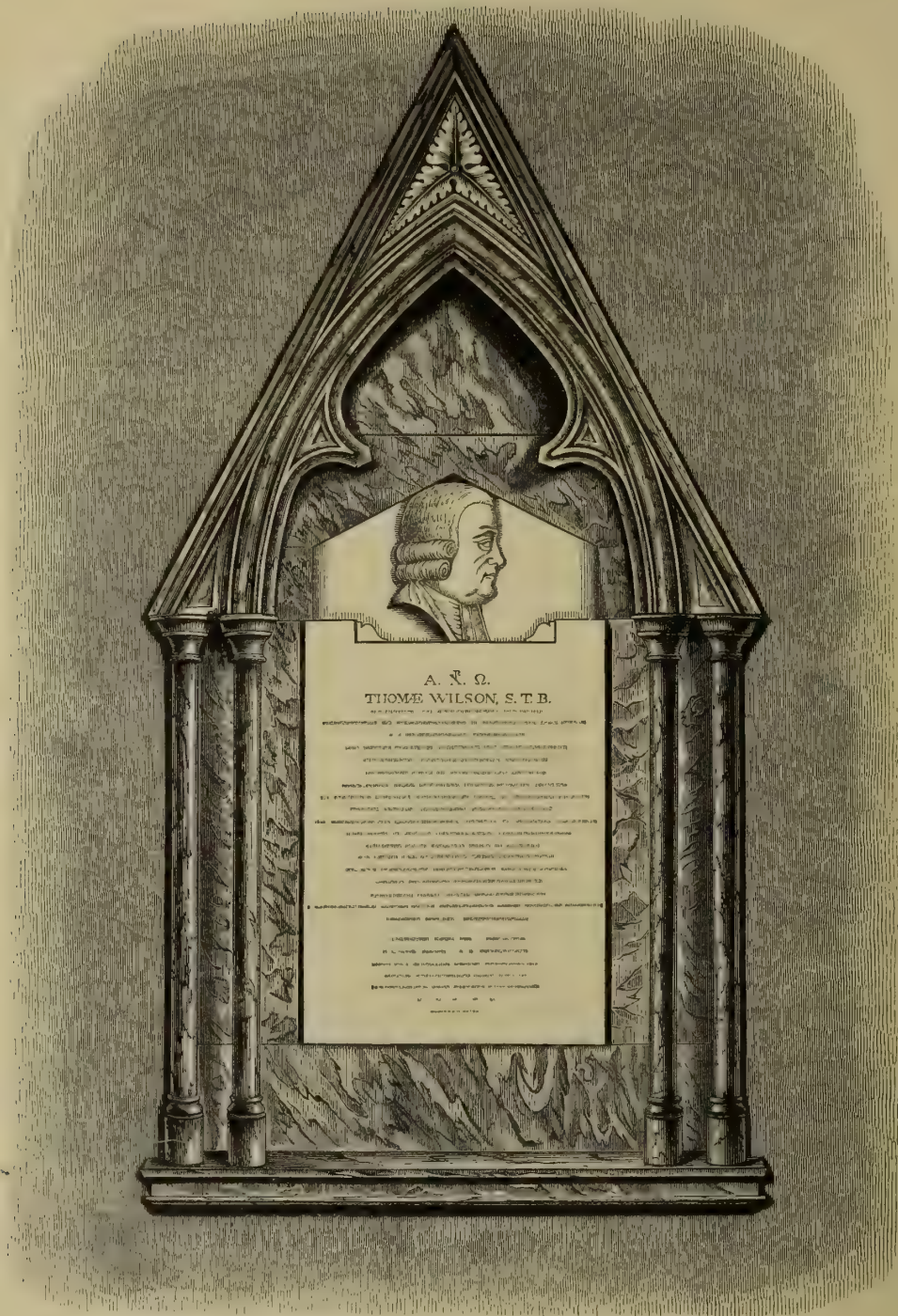
A mural monument, near the altar, records that upright lawyer and amiable man, Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, in the following lines [written by the Rev. Thomas Wilson] :

Near this place are deposited the remains of JOHN ASPINALL, Esq. of Standen, Serjeant at Law, and in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of York and Lancaster. He married Maria, daughter of Maghull Yates, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Trafford, Esq. of Trafford, and died March 1, 1784, aged 68 :

Mildness and candour dwelt within his mind,
 He lov'd the good, and felt for all mankind;
 Tho' Vice still found him a determin'd foe,
 Yet Pity wept, 'ere Justice gave the blow;
 When Poverty complain'd, by Pride oppress'd,
 Her cries he heard, her injuries redress'd;
 'Mongst other cares, Religion found a part,
 And claimed a secret interest in his heart;
 He own'd its solemn truths, and, fill'd with awe,
 Let Christian meekness smooth the front of law,
 And, 'midst the clamours of forensic war,
 His mind would muse on heaven's impartial bar.
 At heaven's last judgment may his actions plead,
 And meet that mercy which the best will need;
 Nor wealth, nor art, can there evade the laws,
 Where God is judge, and Truth shall plead the cause.
 Mortal! attend, and let this friendly stone,
 Record his death, and warn thee of thy own;
 Let not his virtues with his ashes rest,
 Transplant them hence, and wear them in thy breast.

His Widow, out of regard to his memory, erected this Monument.

¹ That is, I suppose, at Thornton on the Hill, in the parish of Cuxwold.



MONUMENT OF THE REV. THOMAS WILSON, B.D.

BY RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.

(Engraved for Wilson's Miscellanies, at the expense of Dixon Robinson, Esq.)

Opposite to this is a mural monument (by Westmacott) to the late Mr. Wilson, the expense of which the affection of his pupils contributed to defray. At their request, his talents and virtues are recorded in the following inscription, by the Author of this Work.¹

A . ✠ . Ω.

THOMÆ WILSON, S. T. B.
 ECCLESIAE DE CLAUGHTON RECTORI,
 SACELLORUM DE CLITHEROE ET DOWNHAM MINISTRO,
 ET IN VICINO GYMNASIO
 PER ANNOS FERME DUO DE QUADRAGINTA
 LITERARUM HUMANIARUM MAGISTRO,
 ABSQUE FUCO AUT FASTU ERUDITO,
 JUVENTUTI SINE PLAGIS REGENDE NATO,
 ET INTER DOCENDUM MALE DICERE, AUT SÆVIRE NESCIIO,
 (VOCE, VULTU, INDOLE PLACIDISSIMIS)
 QUI, PLURIMIS IN ECCLESIAM INQUE R. P. DISCIPULIS EMISSIS,
 NEMINEM NON SIBI SODALEM ALLEXERAT,
 NEMINE NON USUS EST AMICO,
 AB IISDEM UNDEQUAQUE CONGREGATIS
 GRATO QUOTANNIS EXCEPTUS CONVIVIO
 (HEU ! NUNQUAM REDITURO)
 CONVICTOR IPSE JUCUNDISSIMUS,
 SERMONE COMPTO, FACETO, VERBORUM LUSIBUS CEU SCINTILLULIS NITENTI,
 INNOCUO TAMEN, COMI, PIO.
 ANNOS NATO LXV. DENATO
 V NON. MART. A. D. MDCCCXIII.
 SEPULTO BOLTONÆ JUXTA BOWLAND
 PROPE CONJUGEM PRÆREPTAM,
 CÆNOTAPHIUM, UBI VIVUS FLORUERAT,
 LL. M. PP.
 DISCIPULI.

¹ [Dr. Whitaker, writing from the Holme 21 Nov. 1814, to William Carr of Blackburn, esq. (the Treasurer of the subscription fund) observes: "I am sorry that it will not be in my power to attend the erection of Mr. Wilson's monument to-morrow; perhaps it may not be inconvenient to Mr. Barton, who was with me when the site was agreed upon. The situation was on the south side of the communion-table, directly opposite to the monument of Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, and, as far as I recollect, the bottom of the marble was intended to be about six feet from the ground. I have no fear of inaccuracies, as I very lately corrected a *fac-simile* of the inscription." It is somewhat remarkable, notwithstanding these precise statements, that Dr. Whitaker in 1818 (*History of Whalley*, p. 285,) refers to the monument as "about to be erected." A marble monument bearing the same inscription, with only a few necessary verbal alterations, was erected to Mr. Wilson's memory in the chancel of Bolton church in 1831. His age is incorrectly given in both these sepulchral memorials. He was in his 67th year. Raines, *Wilson's Misc.* p. lxxvi.]

Near the north-west corner of the nave is a mural monument, with this inscription:—

D. O. M.

Hic situs est

THOMAS ARTHUR SOUTHWELL, VICECOMES SOUTHWELL, &c.

de Regno Hiberniæ.

Nobilis natu, et virtutibus clarus,
fervidam fidem ornavit eximiâ morum suavitate,
et effusâ liberalitate in pauperes :

Desiderium prægressæ ad Christum conjugis
non ferens, paucis post diebus extinctus est
Idibus Feb. An. Dom. MDCCXCVI : ætatis LIV.

Hoc in tumulto pariter conditur
tam digni viri optima conjux

SOPHIA MARIA JOSEPHA WALSH,
filia FRANCISCI JAC. WALSH, Comitissæ de Serrant
in regno Franciæ.

Obiit prid. id. Januarii, cum vixisset annos XXXIX.

*Decorî et amabilis in vitâ suâ,
In morte quoque non sunt divisi.*

RR. I. P.¹

On a brass plate : ²

D. O. M.

Near this place are deposited the Remains of MARTIN RICHARDSON, Esq. of Clitheroe Castle, who departed this life Oct. 3, 1806, in the 65th year of his age. For 24 years and upwards, as Steward of the Honor of Clitheroe, he discharged the duties of his office with fidelity and integrity. He was a dutiful Son, a kind Brother, a good Neighbour, and a sincere Friend; and was most esteemed by those who had the best opportunity of appreciating his Character.

R. I. P.

A gravestone, which has now disappeared, once bore this inscription :

To the memory of JAMES KING,³ Captain in the Royal Navy, LL.D. and F.R.S. the friend and colleague of Captain Cook in his last Voyage round the World, the History of which, from the time of the death of that celebrated Navigator, he wrote at Woodstock, during the intervals of his retirement from the public service of his Country, in which his laborious and almost uninterrupted exertions brought on a premature and deeply-lamented death. He died in the month of October 1784, in the thirty-second year of his age, at Nice, and was there interred.

¹ These amiable persons lived for some time, and died, at Standen. They were interred opposite to the monument in the south-west corner of the church. [This epitaph is said to have been written by the Rev. Thomas Wilson; *Wilson Miscellanies*, p. 154, where are two letters of Lord Southwell to that gentleman written from Standen in 1795.]

² [Also written by the Rev. Thomas Wilson : see *Wilson's Miscellanies*, (Chetham Soc.) p. 191.]

³ [Captain King was a native of Clitheroe, one of the distinguished family described in the note at p. 92. There is an ample memoir of him in the first edition of Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 222.]

There is also a bust, sculptured in Rome, of James Thomson,¹ Esq. F.R.S. of Primrose, near Clitheroe, who died 17th Sept. 1850, aged 72 years.

Under the north staircase is a chest-tomb, decorated with rude carvings, which formerly occupied a railed space in the chancel, and contains on a brass the following inscription :

Sepulchrali hoc Dormitorio reconduntur Reliquiæ egregii maximæq. spei juvenis JOHANNIS HARRISON, Filii natu secundi Johannis Harrison de Mearley Ar: Qui postquam valetudinis adversæ summâ patientiâ diu laborasset ærumnis vitâ demum Fide vere Christianâ excessit decimo sexto ætatis anno, Annoq. Domini M DCCXVIII.

Omnes eodem cogimur.

Chaplains of Saint Mary Magdalen's in Clitheroe.²

Hugo capellanus de Clyderhow,	} by deeds without date, but con- temporary with Geoffry dean of Whalley, or Henry II.	William Slater ³ capellanus de Cliderhow .	1551
Petrus caps. de Clyderhow,		Sir William Caton, ⁴ of Clitheroe, priest, ob. circ.	1558
Henricus clericus de Clyderhow.		Edward Lawson (also Master of the Grammar School)	1569
Dns. Johannes fil. Hen. cap. de Clyderhow, capellanus 13 Edw. III.		[Thomas Haworth, licensed by the Bp. July 1	1576]
Henry de Mitton capel. Paroch. de Clyderhow 1397		Martyn Dyckson	1588
[Sir Thomas Sylcock was minister, and the two chantry priests were John Dukedale and William Burd, in 1535]		[Edward Lawson, licensed Sep. 2	1592]
		William Richardson	uncertain ⁵

¹ [Mr. Thomson was born at Blackburn, Feb. 6, 1779. At the early age of fifteen he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he was the confidential friend of Gregory Watt, son of the inventor of the steam-engine, and with Thomas Campbell, the poet of the Pleasures of Hope. He was for six years in London, in the service of Messrs. Joseph Peel and Co., and there became the associate of Davy, Wollaston, and Porson; when his acquirements in chemistry suggested to his employers to send him to their establishment at Church Kirk, near Accrington, where he remained nine years. In 1811 he established himself at Primrose, near Clitheroe, where he pursued the business of a calico-printer for nearly forty years. He was a liberal contributor to all public institutions, a generous patron of the arts, and distinguished by his literary as well as scientific talents, being the author of some masterly pamphlets. Altogether, he ranked among the most philosophical and distinguished manufacturers of his time. He married Cecilia Starkie, sister to Mr. Starkie of Twiston (Dr. Whitaker's brother-in-law); died Sept. 17, 1850; and was buried at the parochial chapel, Clitheroe.]

² [The additions are communicated by Mr. Canon Raines.]

³ ["William Sklater preiste, incumbent there of the foundation of the antecessors of Thomas Ratclyff to celebrate there for their sowles." (Chantry Return, 1545.) In 1548 the Chantry Commissioners returned that he was "of the age of lxxvi. yeres, a lame man, and was hurt at Floden Felde." He would then (in 1514) have been aged forty-three, and Mr. Canon Raines suggests that he attended the English army on that occasion as a chaplain. *Lancashire Chantries*, pp. 140, 141. In 5 Edw. VI. the ornaments belonging to the chapel of Clitheroe were valued at iij s. vj d. Ibid. p. 277. The sum of 8l. 5s. was received from Edward Parker for two bells weighing 11 cwt. at 15s. per cwt. Ibid. p. 275.]

⁴ I am not quite certain whether Caton was chaplain of St. Michael in the Castle, or St. Magdalen in the town. His will, in which he bequeaths his effects to a natural child, by name, without a symptom either of shame or sorrow, though he declares himself to be then sick and weak in body, bears date 1558. The consciences of priests appear to have been at rest in concubinage.

⁵ [In the Bishop's Roll-Call at Blackburn—1608 John Towne, Curate of Clitheroe, sus. (suspended?) William Walbancke Scolemaster there, ægrot(at).]

[Edward Rosthorne, ¹ licensed Feb. 1611-12]	Matthew Sedgwick 1750
[Thomas Warriner, Curate of Clitheroe 1626-1629]	Thomas Wilson, B.D. (Master of the Grammar School) 1775
Robert Marsden (also Master of the Grammar School) 1657	Henry Johnson (Master of the Grammar School) 1813
William Banckes 1672	Robert Heath, A.M. (Master of the Grammar School) 1814
Stephen More 1696	John Taylor Allen, ³ A.M. (Master of the Grammar School) 1826
Thomas Taylor occurs 1701, buried 1737	Joseph Heywood Anderton, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. 1835
James Cowgill, jun. Fell. Eman. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1735, M.A. 1739, B.D. 1746 1743	
James King, ² D.D. afterwards Dean of Raphoe, entered 1743	

Sir Nathanael Curzon, Bart., about the year 1720, augmented this parochial chapel, as well as Downham, Newchurch in Pendle, Altham, and Church, with benefactions of £200 each, in consequence of which the advowson and right of presentation to all those churches or chapels is vested in the guardian of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon.⁴

¹ [Edw. Rawsthorne, Curate of Clitheroe, of the age of 40 years, occurs in a deposition Sept. 1614. Lanc. MSS. fol. xxii. p. 76.]

² [The Rev. James King, M.A. minister of Clitheroe and Downham, afterwards Vicar of Guildford 1772, and in 1774 Canon of Windsor. He exchanged his canonry in 1776 for the deanery of Raphoe, and died at Woodstock in 1795. His wife was Anne daughter and coheir of John Walker of Hungerhill, in the west riding of York, esq. Their sons were all distinguished men. The eldest, Thomas King, D.D. was Prebendary of Canterbury and Chancellor of Lincoln; the second, James King, Captain R.N. LL.D. and F.R.S. the companion of Captain Cook and the historian of his voyage round the world; the third, Dr. Walker King, was Bishop of Rochester: Edward, the fourth was Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and John, the youngest, was Under-Secretary of State under Lord Grenville, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Pelham. Dr. Whitaker remarks in the former edition that the Bishop of Rochester was born at Clitheroe in the house now the Brownlow Arms. He died in 1827, aged 72: see a memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine, xcvi. i. 269. The pedigree of King will be found in Whitaker's History of Craven, and the Dean of Raphoe's epitaph in Kirkby Malhamdale church is there printed.]

³ [The Rev. John Taylor Allen was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1807, and in the latter year obtained the Chancellor's prize in English prose for an essay on Duelling. To the IVth number of the Quarterly Review, Nov. 1809, he contributed the article on Oxford Editions of Herodotus, two rival editions having then been lately printed at Oxford, but both founded on the edition by Reizius. In 1820, when he was Keeper of the Chetham Library at Manchester, he published a sermon on Education, at the request of the Governors of the Chetham Hospital. In 1823, when he was incumbent of High Leigh in Cheshire, and chaplain to the High Sheriff, John White, esq. of Sale, he published two Assize Sermons. After becoming incumbent of Clitheroe he also published (by request) two other Sermons, one preached at Whalley, at the annual meeting of the District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Dec. 14, 1826, and the other preached at Clitheroe, Jan. 20, 1827, on the Death of the Duke of York. He became Rector of Alresford in Essex in 1834, and Vicar of Stradbroke in Suffolk in 1841. He died August 12, 1861, aged 77.]

⁴ [The advowson of Clitheroe is now vested in the Rev. J. H. Anderton, whose father purchased it. A new church at Clitheroe, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated Oct. 1st, 1839.]

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Adjoining to the church-yard is the Grammar School, endowed by King Philip and Queen Mary, and of which the statutes were given by Bishop Bridgeman. This is one of the few foundations which, in the present rage of commercial innovation, has been able in any degree to preserve its original character as a classical seminary, [and it now flourishes under the care of the learned and ingenious Thomas Wilson, B.D.¹ *First Edition*, 1800.]

The following is an Abstract of the Foundation Charter of this School, which contains some curious particulars :



Philip and Mary, &c. To all to whom these our present Letters Patent shall come, health.

Know ye that we, at the humble petition, as well of the inhabitants of the towne of Clitheroe and parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, as others very many more of our subjects of the whole countrey neighbouring there, for a Grammar School in Clitheroe, within the parish of Whalley, to be erected and

¹[Elsewhere, in his notices of Sedbergh school (*Richmondshire*, ii. 359,) Whitaker designates him as "the witty and elegant Thomas Wilson, B.D." Memoirs of the life of this remarkable man have been written by Mr. Canon Raines, prefixed to the volume of *Miscellanies*, being a selection from his Poems and Correspondence, printed for the Chetham Society in 1857. Various notices of his intercourse with Dr. Whitaker, and extracts from his letters, are interwoven with the life of our Author prefixed to the present edition of this History. He was the son of William and Isabella Wilson, born 3 Dec. 1747, at Priest Hutton, near Lancaster. His father was a respectable yeoman living on his own estate at Hutton. He was educated at Sedbergh school by the Rev. Wynne Bateman, D.D. and remained there as assistant from 1768 to 1771. In 1771 he was ordained deacon and licensed to the curacy of Cockerham near Garstang, in 1772 priest at Chester, and in 1773 was licensed as Head Master of the Grammar School of Slaidburn. On the 13 June, 1775, he was licensed to Clitheroe School and also to the church of the parochial chapelry of Clitheroe, having been elected master after a stringent and protracted examination in which he had sixteen formidable competitors. On the 29 April, 1775, he married Susannah daughter of Mr. Tetlow of Skirden, and relict of the Rev. Henry Nowell, Rector of Bolton by Bowland. She had been educated as a Quaker; and had three children by her first husband, who died in 1773; she died suddenly 30 Sept. 1804. In 1794 Mr. Wilson took the degree of B.D. at Cambridge. In 1802 he became Incumbent of Downham. On 30 May, 1807, he was inducted to the rectory of Claughton, value less than 100*l.* a year, and had a licence of non-residence. He died 3 March, 1813, in his 67th year. He published "An Archæological Dictionary; or, Classical Antiquities of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, alphabetically arranged: containing an Account of their Manners, Customs, Diversions, Religious Rites, Festivals, Oracles, Laws, Arts, Engines of War, Weights, Measures, Money, Medals, Computation and Division of Time, etc. 1783. 8vo." 2d edition 1793. The dedication to Samuel Johnson, LL.D. is dated Clitheroe, Sept. 30, 1782; and the author received the praise of the learned lexicographer, although he does not appear to have known him personally. 2. "A Sermon preached at the Assizes at Lancaster, August 19, 1787, before Lord Loughborough and Mr. Justice Willes." 8vo. 3. "Religion the Nurse of Loyalty; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Lancaster, on Sunday, 12th August, 1804, before Mr. Justice Chambre and Baron Graham." 4to. An Assize Sermon which he preached in 1783 at Lancaster, as chaplain to James Whalley, Esq., was not published. Vol. xlv. of the works of the Chetham Society consists of *Miscellanies* selected from the Poems and Correspondence of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., with Memoirs of his Life by the Rev.

established, for teaching, bringing up, and instructing of boys and young men, of our special grace, &c. grant and ordain, that from henceforth there shall be one grammar-school of Mary Queene of England; and that school we erect, create, ordain, and by these presents found, of one Teacher or Master, and one Under Master or substitute, for ever. And that our intention aforesaid may take effect, we will and ordain that lands, tenements, rents, and reversions, to the upholding and sustaining of the said school, shall be granted, assigned, and appointed: and for the better continuing and governing of the same school, that there be, and shall be, six of the most discrete and approved inhabitants of the towne of Clitherow and parish of Whalley aforesaid, from time to time, who shall be, and shall be called, Governors of the Possessions and Revenues of the said School.

Know ye, therefore, that we have assigned, elected, named, and constituted our well-beloved Richard Greenacres, Alexander Houghton, Gyles Parker, Edward Radcliffe, Thomas Greenacres, and James Aspinall, inhabitants within the town of Clitherow and parish of Whalley, to be the first rulers and governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school. And we will and ordain, that whenever it shall happen any governors of the said free-school to die, or elsewhere out of the said towne of Clitherow and parish of Whalley to departe, it shall be lawful for the rest, or the greater part of them, another fit person, or other fit persons, successively to elect and name, from among the inhabitants of the said town and parish.

And we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the governors aforesaid, all our whole Rectory of Almonbury, in the county of Yorke, lately belonging and appropriated to Jesus College in Rotherham, with the advowson of the Vicarage [at Almondbury], and all and singular messuages, burgages, lands, &c. situate, lying, and being, in Adingham, Thornton, Braghton, Eastby, Skipton, and Hellyfield, in the county of Yorke, late belonging to the late dissolved chantry of St. Nicholas in Skipton, in the county of Yorke. Excepting, however, out of the present grant, all tenths, parcel of the rectory aforesaid, issuing and to issue within the townes of Woodsome and Ferneley, in the said parish, now or late in the occupation of Arthur Kaye, in as ample manner and forme as any warden, governor, or master of the said College, or incumbent of the said late Chantry, or any of them, had held or enjoyed the same. Which said rents, messuages, lands, &c. are now extended to the clear yearly value of *xxl.* and *xxd.* The governors have also the right of acquiring lands, &c. not above the value of *xl.* the statute of mortmain notwithstanding.

Witness ourselves, at Hampton Courte, the *xxix* day of August, in the 1st and 2nd yeare of our reign. [1554.]

[The old School-house was in the churchyard;¹ but in 1834 the building was removed to York Street. The Head Master has a handsome residence, the Well Hall, and receives from twenty to thirty boarders. His salary is 200*l.* a-year, and that of the Under Master is 100*l.* There are two exhibitions to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, one of 40*l.* and the other of 30*l.* tenable for four years.]

F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester and Incumbent of Milnrow. A portrait of Mr. Wilson was painted for Samuel Staniforth, esq. by J. Allen, R.A.; it is lithographed in 4to. by H. Roberts, and engraved by W. Hall, as a frontispiece to the "Miscellanies." Another painting by Allen was engraved by W. Ward. A painting by Monsell was also lithographed.]

¹ [There is a long account of the various Chancery suits between the governors of this school in the time of James I. in Bishop Bridgeman's MS. Leiger in the Registry at Chester, p. 341, *et seq.* These suits appear to have originated in some of the old governors having been irregularly superseded by the appointment of younger men, of whom Sir Raphe Assheton, Richard Shuttleworth, and John Greenacres, esqrs. were specially obnoxious to Christopher Nowell and Thomas and Christopher Kendall. These trifling disputes, which had been carried on for years, were at length settled in the year 1622, by Bishop Bridgeman, as visitor, making a body of statutes for the government of the school. In the year 1825 the income of the school amounted to £452 8*s.* 8*d.*—From Canon Raines' notes to Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, ii. 320, 321.]

Head Masters.

Edward Lawson, clerk, licensed 8 June, 1594.
 William Walbacke, 1608.
 Bernard Emott, appointed August 1611, died 1 Nov. 1617.
 William Lickbarrow, master in 1636.
 John Webster, master in 1643.
 Robert Clapham, master in 1650.
 Ralph Paitfield, master in 1661.
 Thomas Marsden, clerk, master in 1662.
 Thomas Cockroft, master in July, 1665, died 28 Sept. 1684.
 Henry Motley, appointed 29 Dec. 1684, resigned 24 Feb. 1685.
 Major Moore, appointed 14 April, 1685, died 8 March, 1693.
 George Escolme, B.A. of Hart Hall, Oxon. 1692, appointed 1 May, 1693.
 John Glazebrook, B.A. Trinity Coll. Cambridge, master in 1714, resigned 25 June, 1723.

John Parker, B.A. Sidney Suss. Coll. Cambr. appointed 23 August, 1723.
 Lawrence Bleasdale, B.A. St. John's Coll. Camb. 1747, clerk, master in 1748, resigned in Dec. 1750.
 Matthew Sedgwick, clerk, appointed in Jan. 1751, resigned 1775.
 Thomas Wilson, B.D. clerk, appointed in May, 1775, died 3 March, 1813.
 Henry Johnson, M.A. clerk, appointed 4 May, 1813,¹ died 14 Feb. 1814, *propria manu*.
 Robert Heath, clerk, M.A. Bras. Coll. Oxon. appointed 29 March. 1814, died 17 Dec. 1825.
 John Taylor Allen,² clerk, M.A. Bras. Coll. Oxon. appointed 2 Feb. 1826, resigned 6 Dec. 1834.
 Walter Posthumus Powell,³ clerk, M.A. appointed 23 Dec. 1834, resigned Sept. 1841.
 Philip Abbott,⁴ clerk, appointed 6 Oct. 1841, died 4 Sept. 1852.
 Edward Boden,⁵ clerk, B.A. appointed 3 Nov. 1852.

Under Masters or Ushers.

Anthony Walmsley, appointed about Feb. 1679, died about Whitsuntide, 1707.
 James Cowgill, B.A. Trin. Hall, Camb. B.A. 1703, appointed 27 Sept. 1707, resigned on being appointed curate of Downham in 1723.
 Richard Bateson, appointed 23 Aug. 1723.
 Ephraim Garthwaite, appointed 26 Sept. 1728.
 Thomas Heaton, clerk, app. in Dec. 1775, died in 1807.

Isaac Clarke, appointed in 1807, died 7 Nov. 1812.
 Philip Abbott, clerk, appointed 29 Dec. 1812, elected head master 6 Oct. 1841.
 Thomas Howard, appointed 24 April, 1848, resigned in Oct. 1850.
 George Richardson Beaumont, clerk, appointed in Oct. 1850.

Within this borough, though beyond the Ribble, and of the foundation of its earliest burgesses, was an Hospital of Lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and unnoticed by any writer on monastic antiquities: this was the

DOMUS LEPROSORUM DE EDISFORTH.

Whatever may have been the origin of that loathsome disease, the Elephantiasis, in England, whether it were contracted by some of the earlier crusaders, or, which is more

¹ Dr. Whitaker examined the various candidates on this occasion, and received 10*l.* 10*s.* for his trouble.

² See note in page 92.

³ Of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831, B. and D.C.L. 1836; founder and first incumbent of St. James's, Clitheroe; appointed Chaplain at Madras 1841.

⁴ Appointed Under Master 1812; Perpetual Curate of Downham 1818. He was also incumbent of Colne for a time, and of Newchurch in Rossendale. Dr. Whitaker was his patron and friend. He was a magistrate for the county. His elder daughter was married in 1840 to William Lister Oddie, esq. solicitor, of Clitheroe.

⁵ Of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1853; Vice-Principal of Huddersfield Collegiate School from 1850 to 1852.

probable, arose from want of cleanliness, and the exclusive use of salted animal food during great part of the year, it seems to have been confounded by our ancestors with the unclean leprosy of the Mosaic law, and to have condemned the unhappy subjects of it to all the inconveniences of a legal separation. In this view retreats were charitably provided for lepers in various parts of the kingdom. And as the hospital of Edisforth was founded exclusively for the use of the borough of Clitheroe, and the state of population in those early times can never have been very considerable, it seems to prove the complaint to have been extremely common.

The first memorial of this foundation is a charter without date,¹ which implies the prior existence of the hospital, and in which John, son of Ralph de Cliderhow, grants three acres of land in Sidhill "*leprosis de Edisforth.*"

Perhaps, however, the next charter, equally without date, may contest the claim of antiquity with the former, and will ascertain a very early warden nowhere mentioned besides: Orme de Hammerton grants "*Deo, S. Nich. Domui de Edisforth et fratribus leprosis ibm conversantibus cum Reginaldo, duas acras super Schetill*" (now Cheetle).

In the next place Roger de Lacy, const. Cest. who died in 1211,¹ for the health of his soul and those of his ancestors, gives to the same four acres of land in Baldwinhill (now Bawdlands, an outskirt of the town).

¹ All these charters are in the Coucher Book at Whalley, and have been transcribed into the Townley MSS. [The Coucher Book, which our Author here quotes, is not the same as that which has been printed for the Chetham Society; but in the latter (pp. 1109—1134) are many charters which relate to the property of the abbey at this place: preceded (p. 1108) by letters patent of 24 June, 17 Edw. III. by which licence was granted to John de Toppeclif, vicar of Whalley, and John de Gristwayth, vicar of Blackburn (as feoffees), and to other parties, to facilitate the transfer of various acquisitions to the monastery.

The first series of these charters relates to an estate called Wolvetscoles at Edisford, in one place described as sixteen acres, and in another as fourteen. In the earliest of them all, Adam son of Richard of Cliderhou gives to Hugh son of Adam the Smith of Cliderhow half the culture called Wolvetscoles in Cliderhou, with half that culture called Roufflat (supposed to be the modern Roefield), half the meadow lying nearest the latter culture up to the place called Fisher buttes (there are still two closes known as Great Fisher and Little Fisher), with half of the toft and croft lying under the castle of Cliderhow towards the north: all these moieties being the same which his father Richard had given the said Hugh in free marriage with Christian his sister. Rent 6*d.* at the feast of St. Martin. It appears that this Hugh became bailiff of Cliderhow, and in the next charter John de Blakeburn, who was lord of the manor of Wiswall, confirms to him the same land at a fixed rent of 5*s.* Witnesses, Sir Geoffrey de Dutton the steward of Blackburnshire, Sir Adam de Blakeburn, and many others. Subsequent charters conduct this property through the family of Grymeschagh; and shew that it was relieved of the chief rent to the manor of Wiswall by Alice wife of Robert de Schireburn, who was the heiress of the family of Blackburn.

Another small property, the gift of John de Clayton of Cliderhou, also in 17 Edw. III., is described as "one selion of land at Edesford, lying between the land of John del Clough on the west and the land of Adam son of Thomas the Taillour on the east, and extending in length from the river Ribble to a meadow called Raufenge." (Coucher Book, pp. 1124-5).

Thirteen other charters relate to a benefaction made by John del Wro of Cliderhou. In the first of these William son of William of Edesford grants to Robert son of Robert of Edesford a bovate of land in Edesford and a toft in Cliderhou, in consideration of two marks which Robert had given him to make his pilgrimage towards Jerusalem. This was in the time of Sir John de Lasey (probably between 1211 and 1232). The next charter shows that Robert was an uncle of the pilgrim, for the three sisters of the latter—Eda, Amabella, and Godita—daughters

Walter de Grimshaw, warden, appears to have died about 10 Edw. II. [1316-7] when Richard de Edisforth was presented by the Earl of Lancaster. In his time there were no lepers, a proof that the complaint was on the decline, and he was sued for dilapidation and waste. Whether any other warden was presented after him I know not; but in 24th Edw. III. [1350] the house having now neither warden nor brethren, Hugh de Clitheroe, bailiff, entreated the abbot and convent of Whalley to take possession of the lands thereunto belonging, subject only to the condition of finding a chantry priest to celebrate in the chapel;¹ this proposal was accepted, and the last memorial which I find of the place is that in 1508 John Paslew, abbot of Whalley, and the burgesses of Clitheroe, present Sir William Heerd² to the Chapel of St. Nicholas of Edisforth, vacant by the death of Sir John Dineley, “*secundum mortificationem*”³ ejusdem.”

The site of this ancient hospital was on the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, near the road to Mitton, and on the spot where now stands a farm-house. Some remains of strong and ancient masonry are remembered there.⁴

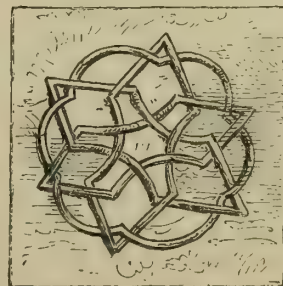
of William Selicnot of Edesford, confirm to their uncle Robert, on the payment of half a mark of silver, the purchase he had previously made of their brother William. Two other charters were made by Hugh the miller, son of Stephen of Edesford, in the time of Sir Henry de Kyrkeby steward of Blackburnshire, and Robert de Swyllington constable of Clitheroe castle. The parcels of land they describe are, in the first, one acre of land in the field of Cliderhou, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the field of Edesford, and half-an-acre in the field called Sydales (now known as Syddles); in the second, one selion upon Aldefold, two on Milnefurlong, one on Mukedlonds, and one at Belgreve. These were conveyed by Hugh the miller to Richard son of Adam of Edesford, “*domino meo*,” and to the same Richard was conveyed, by John de Croynton, all his oxegandale in Sydelith, all his land *ad sepem piscium* (the Fisher butts?), and all his oxegandale in the Westwong. These lands were eventually included in the benefaction of John del Wro to the abbey, to which they were confirmed by John del Wro’s son, a chaplain.]

¹ [The return to the royal commissioners on chantries in 37 Hen. VIII. (1546) describe that in “the chapell of Edesforth” as having been “founded by the antecessors of Sir William Laylonde, knight, and nominated by the same founder and burgesses of Cliderowe, albeit there is no composition in writing shewed or apparent. The same chapell is in the parochie of Whalley and distant from the parochie churche iiij. myles, and at this present tyme there is none incumbent therof, forsomoche as the same chapell is decayed, and the lands belonging to the same demysed by the said Sir William Lalonde and the sayde burgesses.” The tenants are named, and the total rental was iiij *l.* viij *s.* viij *d.* In 1548 the same statements are repeated. The burgesses had probably made this arrangement with Sir William Leyland, who was of Morley, co. Derby, an active agent in the suppression of the monasteries, and one of the commissioners for the sale of Whalley abbey. See more fully in *Lancashire Chantries*, (Chetham Soc.) p. 237.]

² I suspect this person to be the same who inscribed the singular verses on the wall of the church at Colne. See under that place.

³ The only instance I have met with of this use of the word on the south side of the Tweed. In Scotland it is universal.

⁴ [There are also some rude armorial sculptures. One is of a griffin segreant, facing to the sinister. Another, on a shield, perhaps the rod with hyssop and the spear, in saltire. The former was mis-described by Dr. Whitaker in the last edition, p. 533, as the lion rampant of Lacy. By far the most curious however of these carvings is the Lacy fret, as here represented, corresponding it will be seen with that on the ancient seals of that family, (see Vol. I. p. 242,) from one of which it was probably copied.]



[The Bridge at Edisford is represented in Turner's distant view of Clitheroe, placed at page 255 of the First Volume. It was rebuilt in the last century.

There was an ancient bridge here before the year 1339, at which date, it having been dangerously broken by various floods, royal letters patent¹ were procured in order to legalise the taking of various tolls in aid of its repair, during the two years then next ensuing. This document, in which it is designated as "the Bridge of Ribble," presents a curious list of the various articles of merchandise which it was expected would be carried over it.² It is now published for the first time :—

¹ Other documents of this kind have been occasionally, but not very frequently, published. The pontage of Lechlade bridge, co. Glouc. in 11 Rich. II. is printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. i. p. 320.

² The reader may be glad to have these set out in English and in a tabular list :—

	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Corn, barley, beans, and peas (if for sale), for every		Alum, the cwt.	2
quarter	1	Salt, the quarter	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oats, the quarter	$\frac{1}{4}$	Linen web of canvas, the cwt.	1
Herrings, the 1000 or last	$\frac{1}{2}$	Each whole cloth	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sea fish, the cart-load	4	Fleeces of sheep, the cwt.	2
„ the horse-load	1	Skins of lambs, rabbits, and hares, the cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wool, the sack	2	Steel, the sheaf	$\frac{1}{4}$
„ the poise	$\frac{1}{2}$	Grindstones, each	$\frac{1}{2}$
Horse, mare, ox, or cow, each	$\frac{1}{2}$	Honey, the horse load	1
Hide of horse, mare, ox, or cow, fresh and salted or		„ the cask	3
tanned	$\frac{1}{4}$	For every fardle of merchandise of any kind, exceed-	
Ox-hides, the last	1	ing the value of two shillings	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sheep or swine, for ten	1	Goats, for ten	1
Grease, tallow, butter, and cheese, by the poise	$\frac{1}{4}$	For every fresh salmon	$\frac{1}{4}$
Pepper, the hundred-weight	2	For every lamprey before Easter	$\frac{1}{4}$
Almonds, the hundred-weight	1	For ten fleeces	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cumin, the hundred-weight	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cloths of Galway, Man, Ireland, and Worsted, the	
Figs, the frail	$\frac{1}{4}$	100, of	1
Raisins, the frail	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tan, the horseload	$\frac{1}{2}$
Garlick, the bunch	$\frac{1}{4}$	Avoir du poise, the cwt.	1
Onions, the bunch	$\frac{1}{4}$	Copper, the cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wine, the cask	2	Flour, the quarter	1
Wood, the quarter	1	Cordewayn (Cordova shoe-leather) the bale	3
Wax, the hundred-weight	2	Roof nails, the 1000	$\frac{1}{4}$
Teasels, the thousand	$\frac{1}{4}$	Iron nails, for horseshoes and carts, the cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ironware, the cwt.	2	Nails of all sorts, except for carts and roofing, 2000	$\frac{1}{4}$
Cloths, bound up, the fardle, of the value of 24s.		Every caldron and lead for brewing	$\frac{1}{4}$
or more	1	Every horseload, for sale	$\frac{1}{4}$
Lead, the carrat	2	Hemp, the horseload	$\frac{1}{4}$
Every fardle not bound	$\frac{1}{4}$	Every carcase of bull and cow	$\frac{1}{4}$
Oil and ale, the cask	1	Anything for sale, not yet specified, exceeding the	
Flich of bacon	$\frac{1}{4}$	value of five shillings	$\frac{1}{4}$

A carrat of lead is shown to have been 150 stone by the following passage of the *Compotus* of Simon Noel, Receiver of Clitheroe, 1306. Et xij li. xij s. iij d. in ix. carratis et dimidio, septem pedibus, et j petra plumbo emptis prece de eisdem (*i.e.* operantibus), unde vj. petre faciunt pedem, et xxv. pedes faciunt carratam.

De Pontagio hominibus de Blakeburneshire concessio.

Rex dilectis sibi Roberto de Radeclift et Roberto de Cliderhowe et aliis probis hominibus communitatis de Blakeburneshire salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus vobis in auxilium reparacionis Pontis de Ribble, qui per varias inundaciones aque ibidem dirutus est et confractus in periculum hominum ultra dictam aquam transeuncium manifestum, ut accepimus, quod a die confeccionis presencium usque ad finem duorum annorum proxime sequencium plenarie completorum capiat per manus illorum quos ad hoc deputare et pro quibus respondere volueritis de rebus venalibus ultra dictam aquam transeuntibus consuetudines subscriptas, videlicet de quolibet quarterio frumenti, ordeï, fabarum, et pisarum venali unum denarium; de quolibet quarterio avenarum venali unum quadrantem; de quolibet milliari allecis venali unum obolum; de qualibet carecta piscis marini venali quatuor denarios; de quolibet summagio piscis marini venali unum denarium; de quolibet sacco lane venali duos denarios; de qualibet peisa lane venali unum obolum; de quolibet equo, equa, bove et vacca venali unum obolum; de quolibet corio equi et eque, bovis et vacce frisco et salito aut taniato venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet lasta coriorum boum venali duodecim denarios; de decem ovibus vel porcis venalibus unum denarium; de qualibet peisa uncti, sepi, butiri et casei venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet centena piperis venali duos denarios; de qualibet centena amigdalarum venali unum denarium; de qualibet centena cumini venali unum obolum; de quolibet fraiello ficuum venali unum quadrantem; de quolibet fraiello de reisins venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet summa allei venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet summa ceparum venali unum quadrantem; de quolibet dolio veni venali duos denarios; de quolibet quarterio waide venali unum obolum; de qualibet centena cere venali duos denarios; de quolibet miliari cardonum venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet centena de bateriavenali duos denarios; de quolibet trussello pannorum ligatorum valoris viginti et quatuor solidorum vel amplius venali unum denarium; de qualibet carrata plumbi venali duos denarios; de quolibet trussello non ligato venali unum quadrantem; de quolibet dolio olei et cervisie venali unum denarium; de quolibet bacone venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet centena de alluma venali duos denarios; de quolibet quarterio salis venali unum obolum; de qualibet centena linee tele de canevas venali unum denarium; de quolibet panno integro venali unum obolum; de qualibet centena pellium ovium lanutarum venali duos denarios; de qualibet centena pellium agnorum, cuniculorum et leporum venali unum obolum; de qualibet garba aceri venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet mola venali unum obolum; de quolibet summagio mellis venali unum denarium; de quolibet dolio mellis venali tres denarios; de quolibet trussello cujuscunque mercimonij venali veniente ultra dictam aquam et excedente valorem duorum solidorum unum quadrantem; de decem capris venalibus unum denarium; de quolibet salmone frisco venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet lampreda venali ante Pascha unum quadrantem; de decem velleribus venalibus unum obolum; de qualibet centena pannorum Galeweth, Mannii, Hibernie, et Worstede venali unum denarium; de quolibet summagio tanni venali unum obolum, de averio de pondere scilicet centena unum denarium; de qualibet centena de copre venali unum obolum; de quolibet quarterio farine venali unum denarium; de qualibet bala de cordewayn venali tres denarios; de quolibet miliari clavorum ad cumulum domus venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet centena ferri ad equos et clavis ad carectas venali unum obolum; de duobus miliaribus omnimodorum clavorum exceptis clavis ad carectas et ad cumulum domus venali unum quadrantem; de quolibet calderio et plumbo venali ad braciandum unum obolum; de quolibet summagio venali unum quadrantem; de quolibet summagio canabi unum quadrantem; de quolibet carcasio bovis et vacce venali unum quadrantem; de qualibet re venali valorem quinque solidorum excedente hic non specificata unum quadrantem. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod predictas consuetudines usque ad finem termini predicti; capiat sicut predictum est, completo autem termino dictorum duorum annorum dicte consuetudines penitus cassentur et deleantur. Teste predicto Custode apud Berkhamstede, viii die Julii. (8 July, 1339.) Pro consideratione. (Rot. Pat. 13 Edw. III. p. 2, n. 30.)

STANDEN AND STANDEN HEY.¹

Standen and Standen Hey are extra-parochial, having been part of the demesne of Clitheroe Castle, and, according to the Ordnance Survey, contain 668 acres 1 rood 7 perches.

Roger de Lacy, who died in 1211, granted to William son of Fulk, his Marshal, all the land of his demesne between Bredestrete (the Roman road from Ribchester into Yorkshire) and Munkegate,² and as Standen water³ divides, namely, Bernelecroft, Ameretebuttes, and Crosfurlange, now part of Upper Standen.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Lacy constabularius Cestrie dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Will'o filio Fulconis Marescallo meo et heredibus suis, pro homagio suo et servicio, totam terram de dominico meo de Clederhowe que jacet inter bretstrete et Mungkegate, et sicut aqua de Standene dividit usque ad rivulum ad caput de Crosfurlunge versus austrum, scilicet unam culturam que vocatur Bernelecroft, et aliam culturam que vocatur Ameretebuttes, et terciam culturam que vocatur Crosfurlange, in bosco in plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamendis et pertinenciis predicto tenementò pertinentibus, in villa et extra villam, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, cum omnibus pertinenciis, reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ii solidos pro omnibus serviciis, scilicet medietatem ad festum Sancti Egidii, et medietatem ad Natalem, et ego Rogerus de Lacy et heredes mei warantizabimus hoc predictum tenementum cum omnibus pertinenciis predicto Will'o filio Fulconis et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Domino Comite Cestrie, Roberto filio Rogeri, Roberto Walense, Ada de Dutton, Hugone de Dutton, Thome dispensatore, Galfrido de Cestria, Will'o de Bellomonte, Hugone de Mitton, G[alfrido] Decano de Whalleya, Henrico de Blakeburne, Gefra Butell, Will'o de Baville et multis aliis. (Add. MSS. 10374, f. 155 b.)

The following note is appended to the copy of this charter in Harl. 2074, p. 354, "This deed hath a faire seale, and remaineth in the custody of John Aspinall of Standen, who is now owner of the land within mentioned." There is a similar note to the copy in Harl. 2077, f. 133 b. These MSS. call the three *culturas* Bernescroft, Ametebutts, and Crosserland.

The family which took the local name was probably descended from this William Fitzfulk. In the Inquisition at the death of Edmund de Lacy,⁴ taken 3 Aug. 1258, it was found "quod ibidem sunt duo orrea, unum stabulum et unum boverium apud Standen, et boscum, et valent per annum septem solidos." This is the first notice of the grange in Lower Standen belonging to the Lords of Clitheroe, and which had perhaps been long in existence at the death of Edmund de Lacy. His son Henry de Lacy continued to farm it himself; and, although he had several granges in Yorkshire and other counties, he had no other in Blackburnshire, in 1295, devoted solely to agriculture and cattle, for at Ightenhill there was a deer park, a stud of 52 brood mares and 71 young horses, and a manor house which was a frequent residence of the Lords of Blackburnshire. Two annual

¹ The particulars under this head are given for the first time in the present Edition.

² Perhaps the road through Chatburn, Mearley, Pendleton, and Wiswall, by which the monks of Sadley would go to Whalley and Preston, and southwards.

³ Now Pendleton Brook. It is marked as Aspinall Brooke in the map of 1612. (Duc. Lanc. Cl.xxxi. No. 101.)

⁴ Harl. MS. 2074, f. 60 b.

accounts of Henry de Lacy's land which have fortunately escaped the fate of most of the Duchy accounts prior to 1 Hen. VI. enable us to present some curious particulars of the management, profits, and expenses of a Lancashire farm at the end of the thirteenth century.

In the year ending on the morrow of Michaelmas, 30 Sept. 1295, the receipts of Standen Grange amounted to 31*l.* 7*s.*; 2*l.* were received for meadow sold, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the agistment of 66 head of cattle, 1*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* for foldage, 5*s.* 5*d.* for 5 bushels of wheat, 10*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* for 70 qr. 6½ bushels of oats. Two carters were employed throughout the year, a harrower in seed time, a cow-herd and his assistant in summer and autumn, all of whom were allowed board wages. Reapers (109) were paid 1½*d.* a day, and mowing cost not quite 5½*d.* an acre for 35½ acres of meadow. 18 oxen were kept on the farm. The whole cost of labour was 5*l.* 0*s.* 4¾*d.* besides the wages of Thomas the *serviens* 2*l.* 5*s.* at 1½*d.* a day, and 6*s.* 8*d.* allowed him for his gown. The Earl's clear profit was 7*l.* 12*s.* 0¾*d.* The arrears of the last compotus were no less than 14*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* of which 3*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.* were left by Ralph filz Lucke and 1*l.* 17*s.* 1¾*d.* by Jordan, former *servientes*, probably the two immediate predecessors. This large accumulation of arrears is remarkable when compared with the very much increased value and more active farming operations shown ten years later by the next remaining compotus.

In the year ending 30 Sept. 1305, the receipts,¹ were 29*l.* 5*s.* 0¾*d.* Meadows brought in 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, 48 acres of hay cost 14*s.* for mowing and 8*s.* 3*d.* for making, 188qr. 4b. of oats were grown, of which 83qr. 7b. were sold for 8*l.* 10*s.* 4¼*d.*; 11qr. 7b. were given to the horses and oxen, and the rest was used for seed. 8qr. 5b. of wheat were grown and 4 bushels bought, of which 2 qr. were used for seed and 1qr. 7b. sold. Two bushels of beans were grown and sold. The wheat, barley, and beans sold for 2*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* 2 horses and 27 oxen remained from the previous year. Two horses and two oxen were bought for 40*s.*; 1 horse and 3 oxen died, the hides and beef sold for 13*s.* 8*d.* One horse and 5 oxen were sold for 3*l.* 2*s.* 5½qr. of oats were given to the oxen and 6qr. 3b. to the horses. Three carters were employed throughout the year, who cost 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for food and 17*s.* 8*d.* for wages. A harrower and hedger received 5*s.* 4*d.* for food and wages, no doubt only for the spring sowing. Two keepers of agistments and one of foldage cattle received 1*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* Altogether 8*l.* 5*s.* 4¾*d.* were paid this year for labour, besides the wages of William de Brunley the *serviens* 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* for his stipend. The total agistment and foldage was 9*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* The monks of Stanlaw were now settled at Whalley, and the abbot paid 2*l.* for foldage. The total receipts this year were 29*l.* 5*s.* 0¾*d.* and the clear profit 12*l.* 13*s.* 9¾*d.*

In the great Inquisition taken Feb. 1311, after the death of Henry de Lacy, the annual value of Standen was returned as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
A capital messuage	0	1	0
80 acres of land in demesne	1	6	8
36 acres of meadow	1	4	0
Several pasture	0	5	0

A comparison with the preceding accounts will show at what a low rate Henry de

¹ Select items or entries from the Compotus of William de Brunley *serviens* de Standen from the year ending 30 Sept. 1305: *Receipts*.—De xx s. de prato de Grenlacke vendito hoc anno. De xxj s. viij d. de xxvj acris in Halcroftes hoc anno. De xvij s. de herbagio vendito hoc anno. De xxj s. vij d. de averiis agistatis in estate et yeme. De lxxvij s. de proficuo xxj animalium. De xxvijs. ij d. ob. de faldagio hoc anno. De xls. de faldagio animalium Abbatis de Whalleye. De xls. de faldagio animalium Hugonis de Cliderhou. De iij s. de 1 pullo de vago vendito. De viij s. vij d. de subbosco vendito.

Payments.—Et xij s. vij d. In bobus et vaccis Hugonis de Cliderhou custodientis captis per diversis districtibus.

Lacy's estates were valued under this Inquisition, and what a very inadequate idea of his real income is given by it.

While forfeited to the Crown after the attainder of Thomas of Lancaster, the value of Standen diminished very much, and the farming was less actively carried on. In 1323 William de Tatham, parson of the church of Halton (near Lancaster), receiver of the forfeited lands of Thomas of Lancaster, in Blackburnshire, accounts for 51*s.* 4*d.* received from John de Reved *serviens* de Standen. (Contrariant Roll, No. 1. m. 60.) John de Reved's *compotus* for this year is not extant, but that for the following year¹ remains among the *Miscellanea* of the Queen's Remembrancer.

The rent of meadows was 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* 36 acres of hay cost for making 7*s.* 6*d.*, 12 acres were mown by the farm servants and 24 acr. cost for mowing 10*s.* at 5*d.* an acre. 120qr. 3b. of oats were grown, of which 39qr. 4b. were consumed on the farm, 45qr. were used for seed, and 35qr. 5b. were sold for 5*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, 2qr. 6b. of wheat were grown, 1qr. 5b. bought for seed, and 2qr. 6b. sold for 1*l.* 2*s.*, 2qr. 4b. of bariey were grown, of which 2qr. were sold for 12*s.*, 17 oxen were kept which received 4qr. by estimation of oats in sheaves, and two horses got 3qr. The agistments and foldage were only 18*s.* 9*d.* There was also a small dairy, 1 bull, 5 cows, one of which was just three years old, 4 yearlings and 4 calves. John de Reved paid 10*s.* for the milk of 3 cows, but nothing this year for the fourth *quia debile et tarde vitulavit*. 2 carmen employed *termino Martini* and 4 *termino Pentecostes* received 13*s.* and were allowed a quarter of oats each every six weeks. A cowherd who kept the barren cattle in summer and the oxen in autumn was paid 18*d.* at Martinmas, and had the same allowance of oats as the carters. A harrower was employed during both sowings and a helper at various times to cut down and carry wood and to carry manure. A boy who kept the barren cattle in winter from Epiphany to St. Helen's day (6 Jan. to 21 May), 17 weeks, was paid 3*d.* a week for food and wages. The cost of labour amounted to 4*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* and 32½qr. of oats worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* were given to the farm servants instead of board wages. John de Reved received only his wages 2*l.* 5*s.* The total receipts this year were 10*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* and the clear profit 2*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, that is, only one-fifth of the profit in 1305 and a third of that in 1295.

In the *compotus* of Queen Isabella's lands for 1342, made by John de Radcliffe, it appears that Standen had been let, and that the rent was 106*s.* 8*d.*

On 16 Dec. 1360, Henry Duke of Lancaster granted to the Abbey of Whalley, as part of the endowment of the Hermitage there, two messuages, 126 acres of land, 26 acres of meadow, and 180 acres of pasture called Standen, Hulcroft, and Grenelache, with the fold and foldage of Standen, all of which William de Ynes held for life by the Duke's lease.²

On 3 Feb. 1376, the Abbot and Convent gave Fr. John de Bollyng, their fellow monk, and William his brother, a lease for ten years from the previous Martinmas, with all the animals, tillage, oxen, cows, and horses existing thereon, at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a-year rent.

¹ The following are selected items :—STANDENE. Johannes de Reved *serviens* Manerii respondet de xxj*s.* viij*d.* de xxvj acris terre in Hulcroft *termino Egidii*. Et de xvij*d.* de herbagio de Hawegraves hoc anno. Et de xij*d.* de quadam placea vocata Pyndersikes hoc anno. Et de vj*d.* de herbagio de Thonrildseke hoc anno. De herbagio ejusdam placee prati juxta Thomascroft nihil hoc anno. De iij acris terre de Thomascroft et ix acris in le Whiteflatte, herbagio de Barowclough, iij acris terre in Hawegraves et j placee juxta le Whiteflatte nihil hoc anno. Et de xvij*d.* de herbagio de Barowcloghsikes hoc anno. Et de xij*s.* iij*d.* de vestura v acrarum et dimidii prati in Grenelache hoc anno. Et de vj*s.* de vestura vj acrarum prati de dominicis in Standene vendita hoc anno.

Expenses.—Et ij*s.* x*d.* In custu plautorum [*l.* plaustrorum] ibidem per annum cum ij paribus rotarum et corpore plaustri de novo facto cum clutis emptis ad eadem.

² Coucher Book, (Chetham Soc. p. 1155.)

They were to have all the tithes except the tithe of Hulcroft, which belonged to the chapel of Clitheroë Castle, and the tithe of hay of Greenlache, which was reserved for the use of Edisforth, together with pasture for the cattle of Edisforth, as long as it remained unlet in the hands of the Abbot and Convent. Also the Abbot and Convent were at their own expense to send carpenters to build a barn, which the tenants were bound to keep in repair, and at the end of their term the tenants were to give up the stock and crops they had received, viz.: 20 oxen worth 13s. 4d. each, 10 cows, and a horse worth 9s., and if any animal died of pestilence or any other disease not caused by their want of care they were not to be charged with it; also 14 acres of land well tilled and sown with wheat, or else 9½ quarters of wheat. And besides they were to receive in the first year 40 quarters of seed oats, which they were to give back at the end of their term or pay 4s. a quarter for them.¹ They were not to let the manor or any part of it without the license of the Abbot and Convent, and if Fr. John died William was to have the lease.²

In 1478 and 1521 the rent of Standen was 4l. 13s. 4d.³ In 36 Hen. VIII. 1544-5, its annual value was returned at 9s. 4d.⁴

After the dissolution the pasture called Standeng Hey was let to Anthony Watson for the term of 21 years, rent 12l. 13s. 4d. by letters patent dated 7 (May ?) 30 Hen. VIII. 1538.⁵ The pasture called Standing foulds was let to Giles Coulthurst for 22 years by indenture dated 14 May, 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, for the rent of 6l. 6s. 8d.⁶

Standenfoldes and Standenhey were among the Abbey estates sold to Richard Asheton and John Braddyll 16 June, 7 Edw. VI. 1553.

¹ The average price of oats in 1376 was 2s. 3¾d. a quarter, and the average of the ten years ending in 1376 was 2s. 11¾d. In 1385, when the lease expired, the actual average was 2s. 5½d. (Rogers, *Hist. of Prices*, I. p. 232), and the usual price 2s. (*Ib.* II. p. 158), so that the monks made a very safe bargain.

² Coucher, pp. 1158-61.

³ Vol. I. pp. 117, 118.

⁴ Vol. I. p. 191.

⁵ Coucher, p. 1212.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 1212. This was the Giles Coltehurst of Lower Standen gentleman, who died 20 May 1553, as appears by an Inquisition post mortem taken at Whalley 2 April 1 Mariæ, returning that he died possessed of two messuages, 40 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 50 of pasture. By his charter dated 13 Jan. 36 Hen. VIII. 1545, he had given to Alice Ingham, widow of John Ingham, for her life, a messuage, house, barn, garden, and orchard, a close called Hoppermedes, one acre in Baroclaughe field, and the Croftes, part of Lower Standen. By a deed dated 10 Dec. 6 Edw. VI. 1552 he made John Coltehurst his brother, his brother Christopher Parker of Radom, James Aspinhalgh of Over Standen, and Robert Parker of Broxeholme his feoffees. His son and heir Henry Coltehurst was aged 26 and more. Margaret, Anne, and Ellen his daughters were living at Standen.

In 1546 Henry Coltehurst held 20 acres near Edesforthe and 4 acres near Mitton belonging to Edisford chantry. (*Lanc. Chantries*, p. 238-9.)

Another inquisition on Giles Colthurst of Lower Standen, gent., a grandson of the former, was taken at Whalley 28 Dec. 1592. By indenture dated 3 Aug. 25 Eliz. 1583 he had let a house, &c. in Lower Standen to W. Ferrand of Standen, for 50 years, rent 21s. 8d.

The Pedigree of Coulthurst of Gargrave is given in the *History of Craven* (1st edit. p. 179, 2d edit. p. 184), where Dr. Whitaker states that "This family was seated in Bolland for nearly two centuries prior to the commencement of this pedigree (1602)."

The pedigree of Colthurst of Upleatham in Cleveland, a branch of the Lancashire family, is given in Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire* 1665 (*Surtees Soc.* p. 370); also in Graves's *History of Cleveland*, p. 379, and in Ord's *History of Cleveland*, p. 350.

Various persons bearing the local name of Standen occur in the records of Clitheroe, and of other places in the vicinity; ¹ and there was evidently at least one family of Standen which acquired considerable property and importance.

¹ Walter de Standen witnessed a charter between 1283 and 1287. See p. 116 under Worston.

Thomas de Standen sealed for the burgesses of Clitheroe 8th June, 1307. (Harland's Clitheroe Charters, p. 15.)
Witnessed 10 Ap. and 20 Oct. 1316. (Coucher Book, pp. 1100, 1117.)

John son of John de Standen held 60 acres in Snellshou in Feb. 1311. (Inq. p.m. Hen. de Lacy, p. 18.) He witnessed 20 Oct. 1316. (Coucher, p. 1100.)

John de Standen held land which, with Great Pendleton and Standen, paid 41s. 4d. per annum. (Nonarum Inquis. p. 38.)

John son of William de Standen witnessed a charter 20 Oct. 1316. (Coucher, p. 1100.)

Adam son of William de Standen gave all his land in Billington to John de Gristhwait, Vicar of Blackburn, 25 April, 1337. (Coucher, pp. 1046-7.)

Agnes de Standen, que fuit uxor Will'mi de Kellesay (quondam maritus meus), quit-claimed her right of dower from tenements in Billington 14 Dec. 1337. (Coucher, pp. 1048-9.)

Agnes de Standen, que fuit uxor Thome de Standen, quit-claimed her right of dower from a toft in Clitheroe to Richard de Standen 19 May, 1342. (Coucher, p. 1096.)

Henry, filius Thome de Standen de Cliderhou, quit-claimed a toft in Cliderhou to Richard de Standen 19 May, 1342. (Coucher, p. 1095.)

Henry de Standen held six messuages in Clitheroe, viz, three in Malveysgate, one in le Wellegate, one in le Kyркеgate, and one in le Markett-strete. (Coucher, p. 1107.)

Richard de Standen occurs 19 May, 1342. He held two messuages in Malveysgate in Clitheroe. (Coucher, p. 1107.) He granted a toft in le Wellegate to Adam de Melure, Chaplain, 31 May, 1342. (Coucher, p. 1097.)

Adam de Standen held a messuage in le Marketh-strete, and three acres in campo de Sydales. (Coucher, p. 1107.) He occurs as a witness 19 May, 1342. (Coucher, p. 1096.)

Richard de Standen occurs 1425.

Henry and Robert Standen appeared at the Heralds' Visitation for Clitheroe and Standen, 21 April, 1525.

Hugh Standing the elder held a house and land, part of Cliderhouse-place, paying 2l. 4s. a year, 22 June, 1537. (Coucher, p. 1215; see also p. 1236.)

Edmund Standen held part of the plot of John Cliderow, in Clitheroe, 22 June, 1537. (Coucher, p. 1236.)

Ellen Standing, late wife of Robert Standing, held a hous, garth, 3 a. of land, 3 a. meadow, 3 a. pasture, in Wiswall, 29 June, 1537, paying yearly 11s. 8d. (Coucher, p. 1204.)

Hugh Standen of Clitheroe occurs 8 Dec 1541. (Harland's Clitheroe Charters, p. 50.)

James Nowell and Hew Standen, late bailiefes of the towne of Clitheroe, filed a bill in the Court of Duchy Chamber between June and October 1542, complaining that wheras yt pleased Henry de Lasy duke of Lancaster, of his bountiful goodness, to incorporate the towne aforesaid by the name of bailifes, burgises, and comunialte, which auneynt charter the Kinges Maiesty confirmed in Trinity term 34 Hen. VIII., one Richard Shereburne, Richard Grenacres, with other ryotus estrangers, after Trinity term, which ended 28 June, with fors and armes entred the towne, kept a court, and ordered that none should obbey the said charter, and sent for the said oratours being then bailifes to bring the charters. And James Nowell being a pleyne man and myneding no deceyte showed them the evidences, which they deteyned, and dyvers of them violently held him till other of them had procured a warrant of peace against him, and being a poor and aged person he ceased to demand the charters; which they yet deteyned, though the Chancellor had issued letters of comandment to them to redeliver the same. In consequence letters were issued under the duchy seal 20 Oct. 1542 charging the sheriff to arrest John Houghton and John Dugdale, but the latter appearing in the Duchy Chamber the Sheriff was directed on the 15th Nov. to stay and surcesse in the proceeding. (Duc. Lanc. Pleadings Hen. VIII. vol. xii. N. 1.)

At a later period STANDEN has been the seat of the family of Aspinall, a distinguished member of which has been noticed by Dr. Whitaker in his account of Clitheroe

A bill was filed against Hugh Standen and others by Henry Colthurst, in Hillary term 1557.

Robert Standen, a tenant and inhabitore of the towne of Newton, and a freeholder and copyholder in the said village, joined in answering a bill of complaint of Leonard Rowlinson for seizing pastures called Barcroft, Broynghill, and Baillecross, in the parish of Slattbourne. The answer was sworn 23 Oct. 1568. (Duc. Lanc. Pleadings, Eliz. vol. 33, R. 6.)

Edmund Standen and others had a bill of complaint filed against them about eight years before 10 Oct. 1591. (Duc. Lanc. Pleadings, Eliz. vol. cxix. S. 5.)

Henry Standen occurs 12 Feb. and 12 Sep. 1606. (Harland, Clitheroe Charters, p. 40.)

ASPINALL OF STANDEN.

James Aspenhalgh of Standen was a juryman at the court of the Commissary of Whalley Abbey, holden in the consistory of the parish church, 13 Ap. 1519.

James Aspinall received a grant of lands in Great Mearley from Thomas Morley of Wemyngton. 10 Ap. 1536. (Duc. Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxii. 97: taken 1616.)

James Aspinhaugh held a house and land in Clitheroe in 1537, rent 12s. (Coucher of Whalley, p. 1216.)

James Aspenall (written also Haspinalle) of Overstanden, who had land in Great Myrley, filed a bill of complaint in Hillary term 1542 against Thomas Morley for taking forcible possession of a barne and casting out and breaking to peases one great harke or chest standinge, worth 20s. and above, and also in the most spitefull maner that could be thei caried the said harke into the heywey three hundreth rodde from the said barne, and cast here a pece and there a pece that all the parisshe did wounder at it. (Duc. Lanc. Pleading, Hen. VIII. vol. ix. A. 5.)

James Aspinall granted lands in Great Mearley to Miles Aspinall (his son?) 9 Nov. 1562, for a certain consideration. (Duc. Lanc. Inq. p.m. vol. xxii. No. 97.)

Miles Aspinall de Magna Mearley occurs 1552; died 1 Oct. 1606. Inq. p.m. taken at Blackburne 4 Oct. 14 Jac. I. 1616. 10 Nov. 1573 he demised his land in Great Mearley to Thomas Holden, son and heir of Evan Holden of Wilton for 41 years. His son and heir was James Aspenall, æt. 50 et amplius 4 Oct. 1616.

Thomas Morley of Wemyngton granted to James Aspinall lands in Great Mearley for 51 years 10 April, 1536, 26 Hen. VIII. who granted them to Miles for a certain consideration 9 Nov. 6 Edw. VI. 1552; and Thomas Morley of Wemyngton, son of Thomas aforesaid, granted them for 41 years after the 51 to Miles Aspinall 19 March, 4 Eliz. 1562. (Lanc. Inq. xxii. 97.)

James Aspinall of Over Standen was a trustee of Gyles Colthurst 10 Dec. 1552, and probably married his third daughter, Elen. (Duc. Lanc. Inq. x. 53.)

Edward Aspyall, a tenant of Clitheroe. A bill was filed against him and others, in Hillary term 1557, for refusing to do his sute and grind his corne at the Mille of Clederowe to the dysherison of our sovereigne Lord and Lady. (Duc. Lanc. Pleadings Ph. and M. vol. iii. C. 2.)

4 July, 1565, a bill was filed in the Duchy Chamber by William Starkie of Twiston against Miles Aspinall for disturbing him in his right of turbary. (Duc. Lanc. Pleadings, Eliz. xxi. S. 6.)

John Aspinall of Blackburnshire occurs in the muster of 1574. He was to furnishe j longe bowe, j shefe arrowes, j scull, and j bill. (Harl. MS. 1926, f. 12.)

Maud, dau. of James Aspinwall, married Alexander Hoghton of Pendleton, whose brother occurs 11 Eliz. 1568-9. (Baines, Hist. of Lanc. iii. 230.)

Alice Aspyall of Overstanden, widow, filed a bill of complaint which was sworn in the Duchy Chamber 16 Apr. 1583, stating that wheras John Aspyall her late husband was seised at the time of their marriage of certain lands in the townshippe of Clitheroe, late in the tenure of one Edward Aspyall, viz. Gylsecroft, containing about 9 acres, Darwen Crofte or the Acree in the side of Darwen Hey, 4½ acres, Newhey 3½ acres, Siddall hey 3½ acres, the Oulde

church. Their house, a stately stone mansion, rebuilt in the last century, is pleasantly situate a mile to the north-east of the town. It was occupied for some time by the

feilde of Shottlands a meadow and pasture called the Holme, a parcell of arable land and pasture called the parocke 4½ acres, a close called the Holmes 3 acres, and certain messuages, meeses, lands, etc. scituate within Great Penhulton and Blackburne: and wheras the said oratrix was entitled after hir decease to be indowed of the thirde of the saide premisses, and one James Aspynall, sonne and heire of the said John, did aboute Auguste laste paste assigne the said closes, etc. before particulerlie mencioned emongeste other thinges to the said oratrix for her natural lyffe. But so it is that the said dede and diverse others belongynge to the said oratrix are nowe of late by casuall meanes commen into the handes of the said Edwarde, who by colour therof haythe nowe aboute Mychaelmas laste paste wrongfullie of his owne myghte entred the said closes, etc. and expelled the said oratrix, who therefore prays a proces of privie seele. (Pleadings Eliz. vol. 87, A. 7.)

Elizabeth, dau. of Aspenhall of Standen, married William Dewhurst of Dewhurst. Her grandson William Dewhurst was æt. 26 in 1616. (Visitation of Lancashire by St. George, in 1683.)

John Aspinall, yeoman, of Netherdarwin, died 31 March, 1610. (Inq. p. m. taken 14 Sept. 1610.) Thomas, his son and heir, aged 40 et amplius 14 Sept. 1610. (Lanc. Inq. xxii. 52.)

Laurence Aspinall, of Netherdarwin; Inq. p. m. taken at Preston 14 Sept. 16 Jac. I. 1619. His son Miles died before him, leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged 40 et amplius 14 Jan. 1619. His son Robert was in plena vita apud Netherdarwin 14 Jan. 1619, and took the profits of the land from 2 Feb. 20 Jac. I, probably 15 Jac. I., *i. e.* 2 Feb. 1618—*i. e.* xx written for xv. (Duc. Lanc. Inq. xxii. 94.)

Thomas Aspinall of Netherdarwyne, ob. 8 May, 8 Car. I. 1632. (Inq. p. m. taken 8 Nov. 1636.) John Aspinall filius et heres æt. 30 tempore mortis predicti Thome. (Lanc. Inq. xxii. 52.)

Thomas Aspinall was a juror at Blackburne 20 Oct. 5 Car. I. 1629, at the Inq. p. m. of Ric. Sherburne, ar. (Lanc. Inq. xxvii. 24.)

Miles Aspinall, gent., was a juror at Blackburne 8 Sept. 1635, at the Inq. p. m. of Jac. Aspinall de Magna Mearley. (Lanc. Inq. xxvii. 24.)

(The above five were probably all of Darwin.)

Nicholas Aspinall, yeoman (of Clitheroe?), occurs 12 Sept. 1606. (Harland, Clitheroe Charters, p. 39.)

James Aspinall was juror on the Inq. p. m. of Gyles Colthurst 28 Dec. 1592. His signature and seal remain on the Inq. (Lanc. Inq. xvi. 4.)

James Aspinall, de Magna Mearley, made his will 18 Aug. 1621. He died at Great Mearley 30 April, 1635. His Inq. p. m. was taken at Blackburne 8 Sept. 8 Car. I. 1635. Anne his wife was adhuc in plena vita 8 Sept. 1635. Maria his daughter died before 30 April, 1635; she married Thomas Rigby, who died at Hapton before 8 Sept. 1635. Their son Thomas Rigby was æt. 20 et amplius 8 Sept. 1635. Margaret his daughter died before 8 Sept. 1635. She married Ryley; her son John Ryley was born 29 March, 1625. Agnes his daughter, æt. 40 et amplius 8 Sept. 1635; she married John Halstead, who died at Mearley 1 April, 1632. Catherine his daughter, æt. 30 et amplius 8 Sept. 1635; she married, after 18 Aug. 1621, Francis Webster; his tenements were held for the twentieth part of a knight's fee. (Duc. Lanc. Inq. xxvii. 24.) His daughter Maud was the wife of Alexander Houghton, esq., second son of John grandson of Sir Henry Houghton.

John Aspinall of Standen made his will 19 May, 1640; died 19 Jan. 1641. (Inq. p. m. taken 31 Aug. 1641, 17 Car. I.) Ellen his wife, living 31 Aug. 1641. He left in his will his Messuage or Manc'on house called Upper Standen, [12] closes called Overfieldes, [2] Lower heyas, [2] Mille huttes, the Marles, limes, fielde, Jacke heyas, [4] Calfe croft, and other waste lyeing to the water of Standen on the west side therof, and six meadows called Robin Jugge, the Lymes Fielde meadow, with the little Jugge, unto Ellen his loveing wyfefe for her natural lyefe for Joynture. Alexander his brother was 40 et amplius 31 Aug. 1641. John left him for life 13*l.* a year from the rent of two closes in Cliderowe called Gillecrofte and Gillecrofte meadow, also 4*l.* from a close in Cliderow called Seedall of the Newhey, and 40*s.* from a close called Darwin hey. William his brother died before the Inq. leaving two sons: 1. James Aspinall, who was

Viscount and Viscountess de Serrant, who both died here in 1796; see p. 90, where the inscription on their monument in Clitheroe church is given.

ASPINALL OF STANDEN HALL.



Arms: Or, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased.

Crest: A demi-griffin erased sable, collared, winged, and beaked or.

Motto: ÆGIS FORTISSIMA VIRTUS.

Alexander Aspinall of Clitheroe. = Jane Hathornthwaite.

James Aspinall, = Ann, widow
of Burnley, after- of Henry
wards of Standen, Lonsdale.
a solicitor.

John Aspinall, esq. of Stan- = Maria, dau. of Maghull
den, serjeant at law; died s.p. Yates, esq. by Elizabeth,
March 1, 1784, aged 68; mo- dau. of Humphrey Traf-
nument in Clitheroe church. ford, esq. of Trafford.
A governor of Clitheroe school.

John Aspinall, esq. = Hannah Cooper.

Jane Robinson, = John Aspinall, esq. of Standen Hall; = 2 w. Harriet, widow
of Sabden, mar. born 7 Aug. 1779, D.L. and J.P. for of Ralph Blegbo-
23 April, 1804. co. Lanc.; died Feb. 7, 1851, æt. 72. rough, M.D.
A governor of Clitheroe school 1807.

Nicholas, of Liverpool, mar.
Elizabeth Sowden, and had
issue, Edward, Margaret,
Alice, and Elinor.

John Thomas Walshman Aspinall, = Elinor, daughter of
esq. of Standen Hall, D.L. and J.P. Nicholas Aspinall,
for co. Lanc. M.P. for Clitheroe 1852; esq. of Liverpool
died Nov. 12, 1865. Elected a go- (his cousin); mar.
vernour of the school in 1851. May 20.

Mary, mar. J. L. Hammond, esq.
Helen, mar. John Lomax, esq. of Clayton Hall.
Elizabeth-Walshman, mar. Rev. Samuel Arnott,
M.A. Rector of Hollington, Sussex.
Jane, mar. Ralph Blegborough, esq.

1. John-Nicholas,
died Oct. 27, 1847,
ætat. 5.

2. Henry-Walsh-
man, died Jan. 29,
1855, æt. 10.

Ralph John Aspinall,
esq. of Standen Hall,
born Sept. 1848.

Kate.
Jane-Robinson, mar. 1870, Walter
Overbeck Wade, esq.
Elinor-Maud.

MERLAY MAGNA,

Now Mearley, on the northern skirts of Pendle, so called probably from the lands be-
longing to it having extended to the meres or boundaries of the forest upon the summit of
the hill. The manor, however obscure in itself, is memorable for the clear and connected
chain of evidence which exists of its several passages and descents from the earliest times,
an advantage of which the compilers of the Lancashire pedigrees have so little availed
themselves, that, as the following account will differ very widely from anything which has

to have 6*l.* for lyefe from Gilscofte and Gilscofte meadow after the death of his uncle. 2. John Aspinall, who was to
have the reversion after the death of his aunt (he having then accomplished the full age of one and twenty). (Duc.
Lanc. Inq. xxx. 98.)

John Aspinall of Standen was owner of Standen in 1655. (Harl. 2077, f. 133 b.)

hitherto appeared on the subject, I shall think it incumbent upon me to cite my authorities, and to assign the grounds of my conclusions with the greater care.

1st. then, appear the following charters¹—

Sciانت, &c. quod ego Robertus de Lacy, dedi, &c. Radulpho le Rus, Magnam Merlay cum pert. et Tuisleton cum pert. et 2 bov. in Cliderhow cum pert. et nominatim mess^s. illas quæ fuerunt Orme le Engleis infra le Baillie et deorsum, et Magnam Mittun cum pert. et Aiton cum pert. libere, &c. pro dim. feodo unius militis, et bailliam et custodiam terre mee de Watersdeles usque ad Routhesit ultra Graget, et de Rumedene usque Temepull: et hæc carta facta fuit 3^{tio} anno post coronamentum Henrici Regis in cur. de Pontefr. ad fest. S. Clem.

Sciانت, &c. quod ego Ilbertus de Lacy dedi concessi et incartavi Radulpho le Rouse et heredibus suis in perpetuum Magn. Merlay, Mitton, Halghton, Twisleton, &c. per serv. dim. feud. mil. una concessi quod Aufray ei dedit in Dounom, scil. vi. partem unius feudi mil. et dedi eidem Radulpho fratri meo totum boscum et siccum capiendum in Bowland, Sapeden, et Peneltonwode, sine deliberatione forestariorum, ad comburendum et edificandum; cum communi chacea omnium animalium selvagiorum inter le Grane Gate et le Richihilles, et le Witterichedeles (qu. Watershields, so Watershields Cross), et le Imyngpell² (qu. Imings in Pendle?), prædicto Radulpho fratri meo. Teste Lamberto Med. de Cliderhow.

Next follows a confirmation of this charter, purporting to be of Robert, brother of Ilbert. And here a difficulty occurs, as neither of the Ilberts, for there were two, grandfather and grandson, are known to have had a brother of the name of Robert, the only Robert de Lacy of that period having been son of the former and father of the latter Ilbert. The probability therefore is, that the transcriber of these charters (for the originals are no longer extant) mistook the word “patris” for “fratris;” and that, Ilbert the younger holding the lordship of Blackburnshire, a confirmation of his grants was necessary from the father, as superior lord. Even upon this hypothesis, which will take away perhaps forty years from the antiquity of these evidences, they will still maintain a priority of more than half a century above all our ancient records: for Robert de Lacy and Ilbert his son were driven from their estates in the year 1102, by the vengeance of Henry I. The charters before us, therefore, cannot be ascribed to a later period than the 3rd of Henry I. [1102-3] and as Ilbert, the grandfather and first grantee of the fee of Pontefract, has already been proved to have had no concern in that of Clitheroe, they cannot be carried up higher than his death, which was in the beginning of the reign of Rufus.

Again, Ralph le Rous, the grantee under these charters, had Jordan, who granted the manor of Merlay to one Stephen, afterwards called de Merlay, and he had a daughter who

¹ [In the *History of Craven*, under Mitton, our author again prints the first of these charters, remarking that “In this charter, which in that century has the singular advantage of a date, 3 of Henry I. or 1103, are conveyed certain messuages in Clitheroe formerly the property of Orme le Engleis, within the Baillie and below. If there was a Baillie, there was a castle, which will carry up the erection of that fortress to Roger of Poitou at least. Again, Orme le Engleis is Orme the Saxon, *i. e.* the antient proprietor before the Conquest, whose homely edifices on the summit and slope of the rock had been partly inclosed by his Norman disturber within the baillie of his castle.” It is much to be regretted that other copies of these charters cannot be found: for there are many points about them it would be desirable to verify.]

Perhaps Wyning Houses in Pendleton.

married Adam de Nowell. The facts are proved by the Inquisition mentioned in the following warrant.¹

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie senescalco sive custodi terrarum et tenementorum Isabelle Regine Anglie matris nostre carissime in Blakburnschire in com. Lancastrie salutem; et cum dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie pater noster, comperto per inquisitionem per Johannem de Lancastria, Gilbertum de Sutheworthe et Johannem de Horneby de mandato ipsius patris nostri in presencia Willielmi de Tatham tunc Custodis terrarum et tenementorum predictorum necnon Roberti de Dalton tunc custodis boscorum et chacearum ibidem factam et in Cancellaria dicti Patris nostri retornatam quod Stephanus de Merlay proavus Ade Nowell cujus heres ipse est seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo ex dono et feoffamento Jordani filii Radulphi le Rous quondam domini terrarum et chacearum predictarum de Manerio de Magna Merlay cum pertinentiis et de veteri bosco et sicco capiendo in Sapeden et Penhiltonewode ad comburendum et edificandum in manerio predicto quociens necesse foret, cum communi chacea ad omnimodas feras bestias infra communia et divisas dicti Manerii, videlicet infra Sapedenbroke et Rynydebroke, exceptis dominicis haiis, et ad feras in dicta chacea sequendas sine arcu et sagittis infra dominicas haias predictas longitudinis jactacionis unius cornu et ad easdem feras infra dictas dominicas haias capiendi retrahendi sive asportandi infra divisas et communias de Magna Merlay; quodque Adam Nowell ut filius et heres ipsius Stephani intravit in predictis Manerio proficuis et chacea et illa toto suo tempore tenuit et percepit et de eisdem obiit seisitus, et quod Rogerus Nowell post mortem ipsius Ade ut filius et heres suus intravit in predictis Manerio proficuis et chacea et illa toto tempore suo tenuit et percepit et de eisdem obiit seisitus, post cujus mortem predictus Adam Nowell qui nunc est ut filius et heres predicti Rogeri intravit in predictis Manerio proficuis et chacea et illa toto tempore Thome quondam Comititis Lancastrie tenuit et percepit, et quod postquam terre et tenementa in Blakburnshire per forisfacturam ipsius Comititis ad manus ipsius patris nostri devenerunt predictus Adam Nowell per Will'm de Swynytwat nuper custodem boscorum et chacee predictorum prefatum Robertum inpeditus fuit de proficuis supradictis et mandasset prefato Will'o de Tatham quod ipsum Adam omnia proficua predicta absque impedimento percipere et habere permetteret prout ipse et antecessores sui predicti ea tempore ejusdem Comititis ac aliorum dominorum terrarum et chacee predictarum percipere et habere consueverunt, sicut constat nobis per inspectionem rotulorum Cancellarie ipsius patris nostri; ac jam ex parte ipsius Ade nobis est graviter conquerendo monstratum quod licet ipse virtute mandati ipsius patris nostri predicti de proficuis predictis seisitus fuit et ea semper actenus percepit et habuerit pacifice et quiete vos nichilominus ipsum Adam quominus hujusmodi proficua ipsum percipere et habere possit in predictis jam de novo in ipsius Ade dampnum non modicum et exheredacionis sue periculum manifestum super quo nobis supplicavit sibi remedium adhaberi. Nos nolentes prefate Ade injuriam fieri in hac parte vobis mandamus quod ipsum Adam omnia proficua predicta absque impedimento percipere et habere permittatis juxta tenorem mandati ipsius patris nostri supradicti et prout idem Adam ea habere debet ipseque et antecessores sui predicti ex tempore prefati Comititis ac aliorum dominorum terrarum et chacee predictarum percipere et habere consueverunt. Teste Edwardo Duce Cornubie et Comite Cestrie filio nostro carissimo, Custode Anglie, apud Berkhamstede xxvi die Junii Anno regni nostri terciodecimo (26 June, 1339).

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie carissimo consanguineo et fideli nostro Henrico Duci Lancastrie vel ejus locum tenenti in eodem Ducatu salutem. Tenorem irrotulamenti cujusdam brevis nostri in rotulis Cancellarie nostre Anno regni nostri Anglie terciodecimo irrotulati vobis mittimus sub pede sigilli nostri, ut inspecto tenore predicto ulterius ad prosecucionem Ricardo filio et heredis Ade Nowell fieri facias quod de jure fuerit faciendum. Teste me ipso apud Westm. xv^o die Julii Anno regni nostri Anglie tricesimo tercio regni vero nostri Francie vicesimo, etc. (15 July 1359). Lansdowne MS. 559, f. 50 b.

¹ [This document is now substituted for the very brief abstract of the Inquisition printed by Dr. Whitaker from the Townley MSS.]

This was the origin of the Nowells in the parish of Whalley, of whom there is no evidence to prove where they were settled before this alliance. Their descent will be more fully traced under Read, and it will suffice for the present to exhibit the following genealogy, which relates to the time of their residence at Mearlay :

```

      Stephen de Merlay— . . . .
      |
      |— A daughter— Adam de Nowell.
      |
      |— Roger de Nowell.
      |
      |— Adam de Nowell [1339].
      |
      |— Richard Nowell.
      |
      |— Laurence Nowell, who,
  
```

about 38th Edw. III. [1364] exchanged the chace and manor of Mearlay for a moiety of the manor of Read, with Sir Richard de Greenacres (*vide* READ), whose younger daughter and coheir Agnes, marrying William de Radcliffe of Todmorden, brought the estate into that family, in which it continued, by uninterrupted descent, till the death of Joshua Radcliffe, esq. in 1676.¹

The ancient family of Radcliffe, which spread from the parent stock of Radcliffe Tower, in this county, into the branches of Ordsall, Smethells with Edgeworth, Wimmersley, and Todmorden with Mearley, after having risen nearly to the summit of English nobility in the Earls of Sussex of that name, is now almost extinct in Lancashire.

Of the branch now before us I am able to speak with more precision, as the original evidences of the family, from the æra of deeds without date, to the last of Elizabeth, have fallen into my hands. That the Radcliffes of Todmorden were a branch immediately from Radcliffe, is proved by a dispensation² from Cardinal de Santa Susanna, ann. Pont. Bonif. VIII. 8^{vo} or 1302, to Robert de Radcliffe, of Todmorden, to marry Johanna, daughter of John de Radcliffe.

¹ The classical reader will not be displeased with the insertion of the following epitaph of Jonas Radcliffe (whose place will be found in the Pedigree), in the chapel of University College, Oxford. It is, however, probably, not true, that he was born at Todmorden, as his baptism is recorded at Clitheroe. His fortune was an annuity of 5*l.*, and his mother's jointure 20 marks.—Townl. MSS.

“M.S. Depositum Jonæ Radcliffe Lancastriensis, qui agro Todmordeno natales suos, studia Oxonio imputat. Gentilitium decus literariis laudibus cumulavit, haud inanibus literarum titulis decorus, quorum citra supremum quanquam meritis suis debitum substitit modestia viri singularis. Spatium famæ haud satis amplum concessit pedum infirmitas, quæ illum ab scena et actu rerum summotum intra unius collegii clathros, velut zoophytum hominis, literarie glebæ alligavit; at fructum et usum eruditionis ne sic quidem invidit, quem ille nobilium juvenum animis moribusque informandis sedulo impendit, solertissimus morum architectus et bonæ mentis faber. Fuit ipse suavissimo morum temperamento, quorum illicio frequentes sibi amicos conciliaverat, opportunum utique præsidium adversus tædium solitudinis, cujus eum damnaverit eadem quæ domi perpetuo adfixit pedum imbecillitas. Religionem et pietatem sincere coluit, prudens theologiæ mysta, quam non tam scholæ quam vitæ didicerat, cujus fructum in extremo vitæ exodio tulit, cum post biennem languorem innocentem animam reddidit cælo. Obiit A. D. M.D.CXXVI. Aug. XXVII. ætatis suæ LVI. B. M. P. Consobrinus charissimus et mœrens Nepos.”

[This epitaph was “composed by Mr. Peter Turner,” a Fellow of Merton, and Saxilian Professor of Geometry. Wood, *Colleges and Halls of Oxford.*]

² Townley MSS.

Roger Mainwaring, who married Elizabeth, sole issue and heir of Joshua Radcliffe of Todmorden, esq., wasted all the estates of the family; and, in 1700, sold the manor of Mearley to John Harrison, esq.; after the death of whose son, Allan Harrison, it was once more sold in Chancery, A.D. 1757, to Piers Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq., in whose representative it still remains.¹

Of this ancient family [of Radcliffe], several are interred in their own choir at Clitheroe, but the greater part have tombs in the churchyard of Todmorden, now abandoned to dilapidation and decay. I have² a very magnificent old bed of massy oak, purchased from Todmorden Hall, and dated 1615, with a profusion of rude carving and armorial bearings; 1st. upon the head the royal arms, with the cypher I. R. 1615; 2nd. Radcliffe, of Todmorden, Argent, a bend dexter engrailed sable, a mullet for difference; 3rd. Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex; 4th. Stanley, Earl of Derby, both within the garter; on each side a rude statue, one bearing on a shield Radcliffe of Todmorden, the other Gules, a chevron between three garbs or, Greenacres; under the tester, Radcliffe of Todmorden quartering Greenacres. Crest, a bull's head erased sable, ducally collared or.

By inquisition after the death of Henry de Lacy the last, it was found that Roger Nowell held two carucates of land in Great Mearlay.

MEARLEY PARVA,

An hamlet and manor contiguous to the former, on the north-east, which still remains in the descendants of William Nowell, the first grantee under John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died A.D. 1240, 24th Henry III. For by the following deed,³ *sans* date, that Earl grants to the said William Nowell and his heirs all Little Mearley, for the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee, saving his forest and his hunting.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Lacy, Comes Lincolnensis, Constabularius Cestrie, dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo Nowell et heredibus suis totam Parvam Mearley cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus plenariis et certis divisus suis, Tenendum et habendum predicto Will'o et heredibus suis de me et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate libere quiete honorifice secure integre, faciendo inde servicium duodecime partis feodi unius militis mihi et heredibus meis, salva mihi et heredibus foresta mea et venacione mea et salvo forinseco servicio Domini Regis. Et Ego predictus Johannes et heredes mei hanc predictam Mearley cum pertinenciis suis et libertatibus predicto Will'o et heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne Quatermar', domino Blandino le Tees, domino Hugone de Dutton, domino Galfrido de Dutton, domino Will'o de Longocampo, Alano clerico tunc senescallo, Simone de Herice, Gregorio de Coll', Hellese de fratre ejus, Ada de Billington, Huctredo de Whalley et multis aliis. (This Deed remayneth in the custody of John Nowell of Little Mearley, Esquire, anno 1652.) Harl. MS. 2074, f. 56 b, and Harl. MS. 2077, f. 135 b.

After the first possessor, of whom it is not known how he was related to the family of Great Mearley, or whether at all, is a long chasm in the descent, till the time of Henry

¹ [The hall of Great Mearlay is a large house well sheltered by fine timber. It has a central portion with wings. The architectural features are of a simple character; but its mullioned windows and gables, its water-conductors (on the gargoyle principle), and its tall Elizabethan gate-posts, form a very pleasing picture. W. A. W.]

² It is now at Towneley.

³ Townley MSS. G. 13.

Nowell, who, with Johanna his wife, in the year 1472, were enrolled, according to the superstition of the times, in the college or hospital of the poor brethren of Walsoken, near Wisbeach, by an instrument, of which the following is an abridgement. After reciting the indulgences of divers popes, &c., Thomas Jackson, chaplain and warden of the college or hospital of the Holy Trinity of Walsoken, in the diocese of Norwich, grants as follows¹ :—

Dilectis nobis in Christo Henrico Nowell et Johannæ uxori ejus. Cum pietatis suæ caritativa subsidia nobis donaverint, in dictam nostram fraternitatem eos assumimus et inter nostros confratres et pauperes² annumeramus, eosque quantum in Deo possumus omnium bonorum spiritualium inter confratres et pauperes² nostros participes esse volumus. Dat. Ap. 20, 1472.

This man, however, was not one of those, “who, to be sure of paradise, dying put on the weeds of Dominic,”³ for he enjoyed his spiritual privileges no less than forty-five years; as I find by the inquisition after his death, that he died 8th Henry VIII. [1516-17]. What I have been able to collect of him and his descendants, from inquisitions and other evidences, is as shown on the opposite page.⁴

The old manor-house of Little Mearley stands in a very singular situation, on a *lingula* of land, formed by the rocky channels of two torrents, rapidly descending from Pendle; the great bulk of which, to the south, it directly fronts. To the north and west is a widely extended view of Ribblesdale, from Waddington Fell nearly to Preston. Over the front door of the hall are the arms of Nowell, with a crescent for difference, quartering a pelican vulning itself,⁵ with the cyphers C. N. (Christopher Nowell), the rebuilder of this part, and E. N. (Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Walmsley.) (Engraved in p. 114.)

¹ [Other deeds of confraternity of Walsoken were brought before the attention of the Society of Antiquaries by me in the present Session of 1873. J. G. N.]

² [consorores?]

³ Paradise Lost, b. iii. 479.

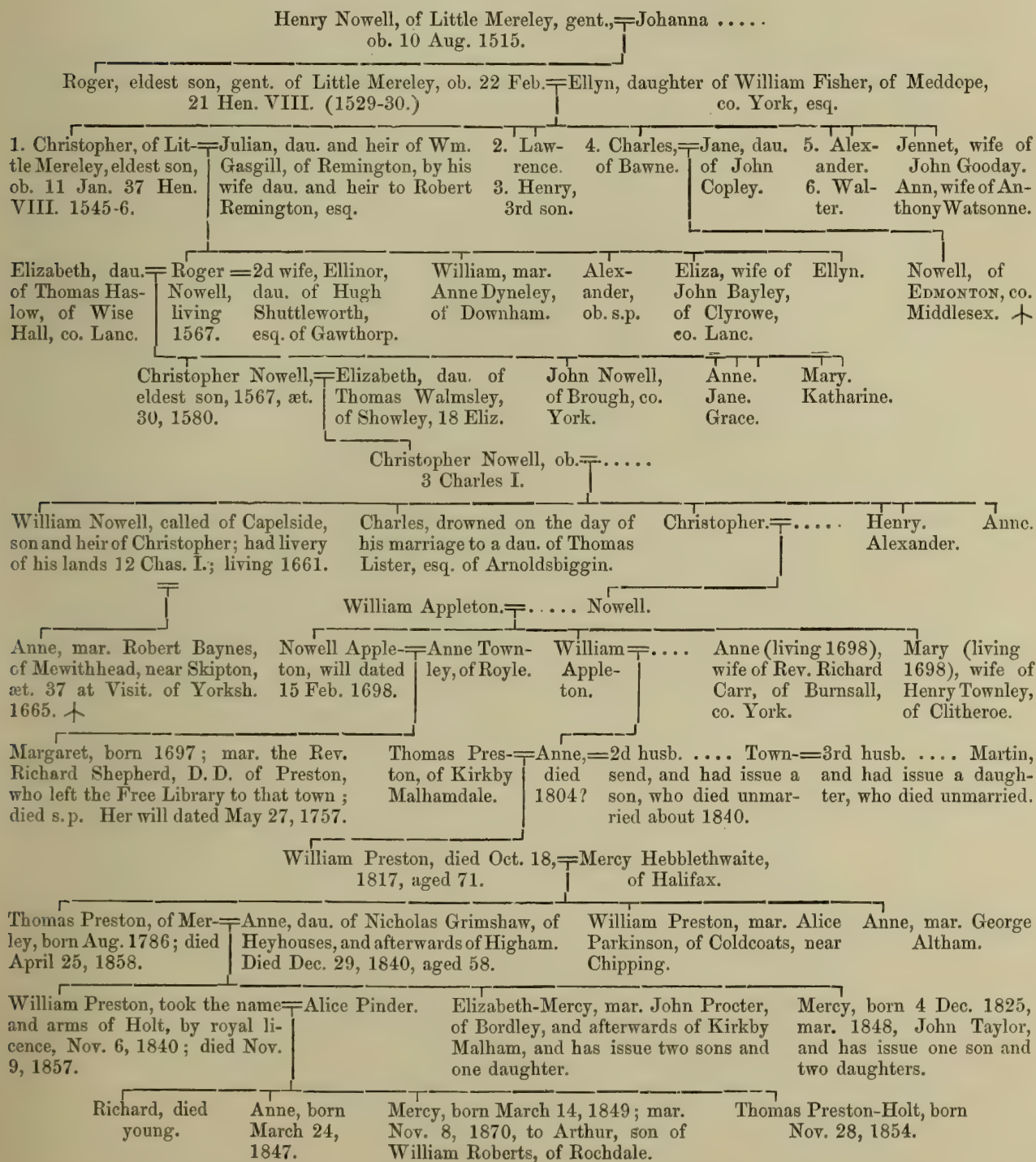
⁴ [This pedigree is considerably enlarged from the Visitations of 1567 and 1580, and in the latter descents of the Preston family from communications made by Capt. James Grimshaw. Nowell Appleton, by his will dated 15th Feb. 1698, left as his feoffees in trust Thomas Townley of Royle, gent. and Thomas Sudell of Gawthorp, gent. He bequeathed to his wife Ann, for her life, one moiety of his capital messuage called Little Mearley, with remainder to his daughter Margaret; and the other moiety to his said daughter, remainder to his wife, should his daughter die without issue. Afterwards to William Appleton, his brother, and his issue; failing which, to Leonard Nowell, son of Leonard Nowell late of Clitheroe deceased, his heirs and assigns for ever, the said Leonard paying to each of the testator's sisters Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Townley 150*l*.]

Mrs. Shepherd, by will dated 27th May, 1757, left as trustees Alexander Nowell and Edmund Townley. She left her husband, Richard Shepherd, a life estate in all her property; and, after his decease, 1. to Alexander Nowell, eldest son of said Alexander Nowell; 2. to Thomas Nowell, his second son; 3. to Roger, his youngest son; and, 4. to his own right heirs. The last remainder took effect in the person of her cousin Mrs. Townsend, to whom she had previously bequeathed an annuity in the same will by the name of Anne Preston; and that lady's descendant, Mr. Thomas Preston-Holt, is the present owner of this property.]

By inquisition, 12 Charles I. the manor of Merley Parva was found to consist of 60 acres terræ, 30 prati, 80 pasturæ, 5 bosci, 100 jampnorum et brueræ, 150 moræ, et 20 moss.; that it was held by the twelfth part of a knight's fee, and was worth 40*s*. per annum.

⁵ [—“which (adds Dr. Whitaker) I suppose to have been the bearing of Merlay.”—A pelican in her nest, vulning herself proper, is really the bearing of Walmsley, the wife of the builder; and this is an example of the manner in which Quartering was sometimes practised, quite inconsistently with modern rules. J. G. N.]

PEDIGREE OF NOWELL AND PRESTON, OF LITTLE MEARLEY.





ARMS OF NOWELL QUARTERING WALMSLEY.

(Described in p. 112.)

The west wing is built with strong grout-work, and of much higher antiquity. To the north of the hall is a very curious bay-window, which was probably brought by Christopher Nowell, when he rebuilt the hall, from Salley Abbey;¹ for beneath the lights are three shields of arms: 1st. five fusils in fess; 2nd. a lion rampant; 3rd. a crescent. In all probability this had been the embayed window of the refectory.²

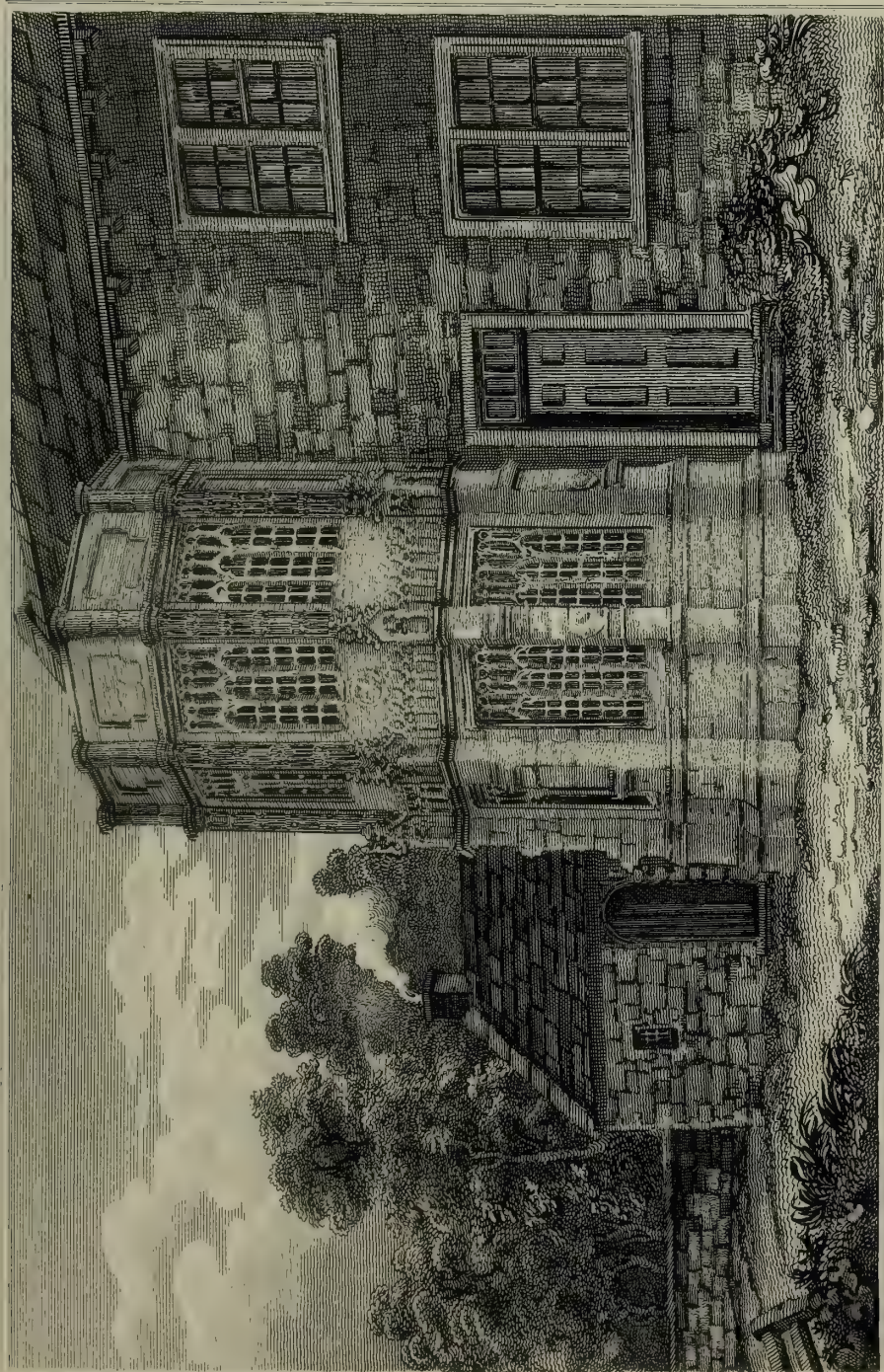
By inquisition *post mortem* Henry de Lacy, it was found that William de Heriz held one carucate in Little Merley, by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee.

WORSTON AND CHATBURN.

Though these are now two distinct townships, yet as the latter is absorbed in the former in the inquisition so often referred to, and to which we are indebted beyond every

¹ [This bay window, which is a strange composition of fragments of ornamental masonry, has been shorn of one of its most beautiful and effective features, namely, the mullions and tracery seen in the engraving; but how Dr. Whitaker arrived at the conclusion that this window "had been the embayed window of the refectory" at Salley is unaccountable. The refectory at Salley was built at the latter half of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. The style of the window at Little Mearlay is very late Perpendicular, circ. A.D. 1500, of a Domestic character: portions of its ornaments are of a very debased style, especially the higher portion. The refectory would have demanded a lofty lower story, if it had any second story at all; while in this window two low stories are fitted to the height of an ordinary dwelling house. W. A. W.]

² [More accurately described the shields are: 1. at the termination to a window label, held by a mutilated angel or other half-figure, On a chief five fusils; 2. on the third buttress, a lion rampant; 3. on the fourth buttress, a crescent, and within its horns two small crescents addorsed.]



Topham St.

BAY WINDOW AT LITTLE MEARLEY.

J. P. B. 1840.

other record for an accurate representation of the ancient state of property, I have judged it expedient to consider them together, especially as the manors have never been alienated from the Honor of Clitheroe, as their halmote-courts are the same,¹ and as they partake of the same natural characters, great fertility of soil, and considerable beauty of situation.

By inquisition post mort. Henry de Lacy, it was found, that in Worston (including Chatburn) were:—

	£	s.	d.
30 acres in demesne, demised to divers tenants at will .	0	15	0
5 acres of meadow	0	5	0
13 oxgangs in bondage	1	6	0
6 cottages	0	3	0
48 acres of arable land, demised to tenants at will .	0	16	0
1 water-mill	0	13	4
Free tenants . { William de Heriz, for 18 acres ²	0	2	0
Thomas del Clogh, 1 oxgang	0	2	0
Adam son of Wyot, for 1 oxgang, 2 harriers' collars .	0	0	1
William son of Thomas, for 1 oxgang	0	2	0
Hugh son of Ralph, for 2 oxgangs	0	2	0
Hugyn for ditto	0	3	6
Hugh son of Thomas, 1 oxgang	0	1	6
Adam de Craven, 1 oxgang, <i>per servitium</i> ³	0	0	1
	£4	11	6

I have now before me an original charter, which has been erroneously ascribed to John de Lacy the first, whereas it evidently belongs to John the second, having been granted before his second marriage, which entitled him to the style of Earl of Lincoln. The date may most probably be fixed about the year 1220. The seal, with an equestrian figure, is partly remaining, but the inscription has been frittered away.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Johannes de Lasey, Constabular. Cestr. &c. Gwidoni filio Thome de Cherlton . . . unam bovatom terre in villa de W'rtheston, quam Will's præpositus de eadem villa de me tenere consuevit reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hæredibus meis pro omni servicio et exactione duo collaria ad leporarios ad festum Sçi Oswaldi. Hiis testibus, D^{no} Hug. Pincerna et Alano Clerico tunc Senescallis, Henr. de Notingham, Colin de Quartermar', Ebrardo Teutonico (a Tyas whom I never met with before),⁴ Baldwino Theuton, Walfo de Ludham, &c.

Next follows another grant by the same Gwido, as appears, who had then assumed the local name of Worston, to Adam his son :

¹ The halmote-courts for the manors of Pendleton, Worston, and Chatburn have been, for time immemorial, held together, and the claim of the Hoghtons upon the first, in the fifteenth century, was a mere usurpation.

² The freehold was evidently a carucate.

³ Qu. Whether military service. [Pro servicio 1 d. per annum ad eundem terminum, *i. e.* for the yearly rent of 1d.]

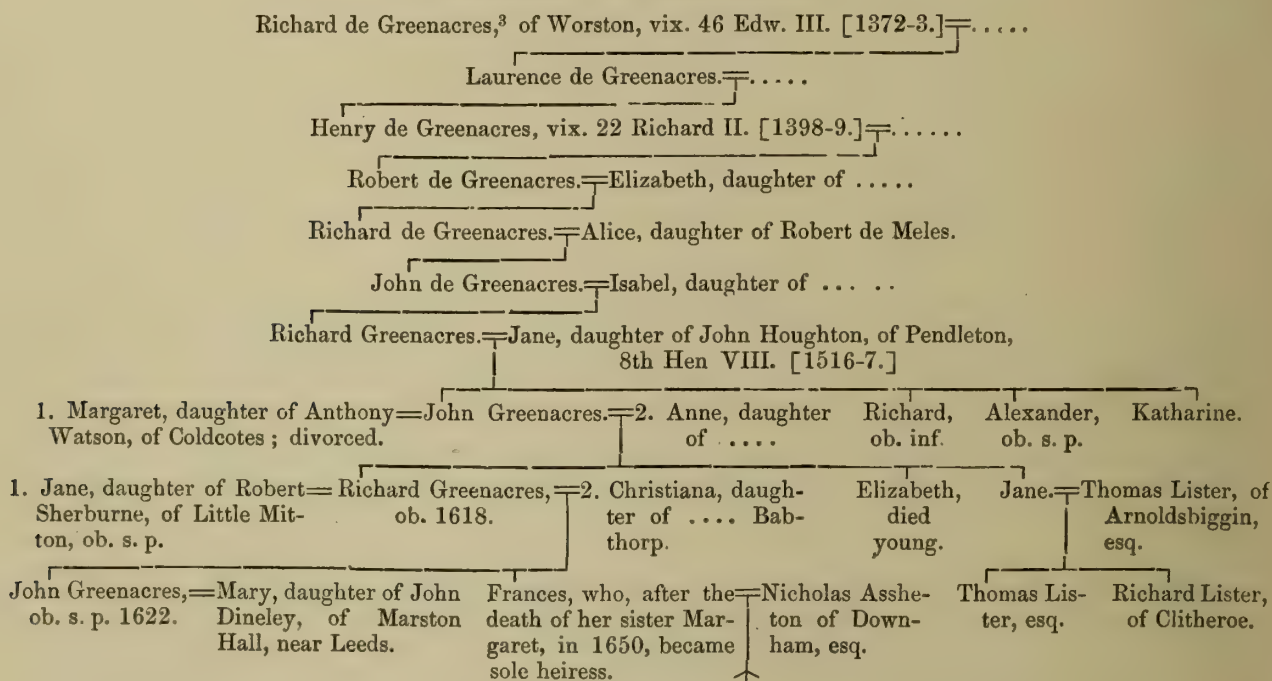
⁴ [Very probably this name is misread for "Guerardo." Among the witnesses to the charter of John Earl of Lincoln, granting the church of Eccles circ. 1235 (Coucher Book, p. 36) occur,—“Colino de Quatuor maris, Henr. Wallense tunc Senescallo, Guerardo et Baldewyno Theutonicis, Waltero de Ludeham, &c., and all the same names are among the witnesses to another charter (p. 64) as they are to the charter in the text.]

Sciant, &c. quod ego Ydo de W'rston, dedi, &c. Ade filio meo totam terram meam cum prato in territorio de W'rston; tenend. sicut ego tenui de Joh. de Lasey, reddendo inde annuatim duo collaria leporar. de fest. S̄ci Egidii (the first grant has St. Oswald). Pro hac autem donatione dedit mihi dictus Adam centum solidos argenti¹ in necessitate mea. Hiis testibus, Ad. de Blakeburn tunc Senescallo de Blakeburnshire, Hug. f. Hug. Constab. Castr. de Clyd., Ad. Noel, Joh. le Heriz, Walt. de Wadinton, Walter de Standen, Hug. Querderay, &c.

These charters, which are contained in a small box apparently coeval with the older, are accompanied by two dog-collars, which have evidently not been used. It seems probable, therefore, that they were constantly kept by the owners of the estate, in order to make the payment if demanded, and to save a forfeiture. They are studded with brass nails, and fringed with green silk.

Worston was long the residence of a branch of the ancient family de Greenacres, of whom the first upon record was Richard de Greenacres, carefully to be distinguished from the knight of that name, his contemporary and neighbour.

PEDIGREE OF GREENACRES.²



¹ [Not "dentem solidi argenti," the very singular reading adopted by Whitaker in the last edition, p. 534. Adam de Blakeburne was steward of Blackburnshire in 12 Edw. I. 1283-4 (see Vol. I. p. 268), which supplies the proximate date of this charter.]

² [In the last generation of this pedigree some names are omitted which appeared in the last edition. Margaret wife of Mr. Richard Johnson, her brother Ralph, and sister Christiana, were really members of the family of Assheton, and children of Nicholas Assheton and Frances Greenacres: as shown in the Assheton pedigree, p. 119.]

³ [Richard de Greenacres witnessed a charter dated "apud Whalleye die Martis prox. post festum exaltationis sancte crucis anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum octavo" (i.e. 15 Sept. 1334). Coucher, p. 233.]

[Thomas Greenacres was one of the first two burgesses sent to parliament for Clitheroe in 1558-9, and again 1563. Richard Greenacres in 1571.]

Next is CHATBURN, so called from its shady stream,¹ once probably dedicated to St. Ceadda, the patron saint of the diocese, commanding, on the north side, a beautiful view of one of the most fertile tracts of Ribblesdale, from Salley to Bolton.

This manor, in the reign of Elizabeth, consisted of 365 acres of copyhold land, divided into oxgang land, which paid an ancient rent of 4*d.* per acre; of rood or essart land, at 5*d.*, and of hall demesne at 1*s.* In the same survey, these are asserted to have been ancient prescriptive payments from the time of Edward I. which the foregoing inquisition, so far as it relates to Chatburn, will prove to be untrue; for the hall demesne was then demised to tenants at will, at a rent of 6*d.* per acre, which may therefore be considered as the rack-rent of the time. The ancient oxgang land, held in bondage, which is the old copyhold tenure, did indeed pay 4*d.*; but the essart lands did not then exist:—a circumstance which can alone account for their being burdened with a heavier rent than the oxgang land, as their quality was generally inferior to that of the other, the first planters and improvers of the country having usually, in the Saxon times, skill to choose the lowest and most fertile tracts of ground for the site of their villages, and for the first efforts of cultivation. The trifling consideration paid by the freeholders for their lands, scarcely 1*d. ob.* per acre, demonstrates the superior antiquity of the tenure. From a comparison of the lands held by Thomas del Clough and William le Heriz, in those two villages, the oxgang here will appear to have amounted to 18 acres; and the whole of the freehold lands within the manor will fall rather short of eight oxgangs, or one carucate, which was beneath the average rate of the manors at the Domesday Survey, when 40 carucates of land, in the hundred of Blackburn, were held for 28 manors.

Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. Martin,² which survived the dissolution of chantries, though the site is only now remembered by the name of the Chapel croft; for, in the Assheton MSS. at Whalley, is a petition of the inhabitants of Chatburn to the House of Commons, while Lenthall was Speaker, shewing that one Mr. Greenacres, steward of the manor, had sold the lands and defaced the chapel of St. Martin, and praying a venue for inquiry and restitution of the same. This, however, appears to have had no effect.³

These townships, together with Heyhouses, which last properly belongs to the chapel of St. Michael in the Castle, form the parochial chapelry of Clitheroe; and, in the Inquisition of 1650, in Lambeth MSS. it was found that the chapelry of Clitheroe, consisting of the foregoing townships, contained above 400 families; that their minister was

¹ [Regarding the corn-mill on this stream, see before in p. 78. "Item, dicunt quod molendinum de Grilington (*i. e.* Grindleton) cum secta molendini villæ de Chatburne reddit per annum sex libras." Extenta post mortem Edm. de Lacy, 1311. Harl. MS. 2074, f. 60.]

² "Pro stipite sc. Martini de Chatburn" occurs in all the later Computuses of Whalley Abbey.

³ [On a site of greater elevation than that of the original Chapel of St. Martin, there has been erected at Chatburn (1838) a small church in the Romanesque style. It has a tower and spire. The nave terminates in an apsidal chancel of semi-circular form. The architect was Edmund Sharpe, Esq. M.A. of Lancaster. It was consecrated Sept. 18, 1838, by the Bishop of Chester, who appointed the Rev. Robert Ingram, M.A. the first incumbent, as he continues (1873). It is a Blandford parish and vicarage, and in the patronage of Hulme's Trustees.]

Mr. Robert Marsden, an able divine, who received a salary of £11 10s. out of the duchy rents, together with £25 from the commissioners of the county, and that the inhabitants of the aforesaid townships desire to be erected into a parish.

About twenty-five years ago, [*i. e. circ.* 1785,] a noble discovery of Roman medals was made in this village. They were all denarii, in the finest preservation, of the Upper Empire, and with a very great variety of reverses. The whole number must, according to all accounts, have been at least 1000; about forty of them are in my possession. Among them was a small lamp of bronze.¹

DOWNHAM.

At the northern extremity of this favoured tract is the beautiful village of Downham, with its dependent hamlet and mesne manor of Twiston. The various manners in which this word has been anciently written, exceed the ordinary laxity of old English orthography; *Donnom*, *Donnum*, *Dounom*, *Dounum*, *Downom*, and, lastly, *Downham*. Of the etymology of the word there can be little doubt: *sun*, a *hill*, and *ham*, a *habitation*, exactly according either with the elevation on which the village stands, or with the green and swelling hill which rises in front of the manor-house. This is the only instance in which I have been able to trace the history of property to a period anterior to the Conquest; for, by the inestimable charter of Ilbert de Lacy,² the said Ilbert confirms to Ralph le Rous, his brother, the sixth part of a knight's fee, which Aufray had granted to him in Downom. It has been observed before, upon the authority of Domesday Book, and of the Status de Blackburnshire, that, previous to the Norman Conquest, every village had its lord, holding only of the crown *in capite*; and, it may be inferred from this conveyance, that, after the kingdom was cantoned out by the Conqueror among his principal followers, the independent Saxon lords were not totally displaced from their possessions; but, though reduced to the condition of mesne lords, and subjected to the rigours of feudal law, yet they were permitted to hold, or by licence to alienate, their manors at pleasure. Aufray (like Olfrey in the old song, see Dr. Percy's Collection, vol. ii. p. 308) is nothing more than a corruption of the venerable name of Alfred; and the discovery is so far of importance, as it stands single in the civil history of the parish, and affords to the curious mind a glimpse into the era of Saxon independence and simplicity.

The manor-house, the centre and one wing of which were rebuilt in the earlier years of the present possessor,³ and the second very lately, merits all the attention which his taste has bestowed upon it. In point of situation it has certainly no equal in the parish of Whalley. On a lime-stone soil, and with a fore-ground diversified by all that soft and swelling inequality of surface which distinguishes the face of Craven, it commands a long and beautiful sweep of Ribblesdale to the west; and, by a small alteration in the disposition of the apartments, might command another, perhaps more striking, northward,

¹ [This paragraph is unaltered from the first edition. No other notice of the find has been traced.]

² *Vide* Merlay Magna, p. 108, and Townley MSS. g. 14.

³ [William Assheton, esq., who died in 1858.]

almost to the source of the Ribble and to Penigent. The great mass of Pendle, to the south, is not too near to exclude any portion of light and sunshine, and yet near enough to exhibit, with distinctness, a form more majestic than it assumes from any other point.¹

The manor of Downham, by some means or other, reverted to the chief lords of the fee; and, in the 35th Hen. III. [1250-51],² Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter of free warren within his manors of Cliderho, Chatteburne, Dounum, &c. And thus it continued till the year 1353; when Henry Duke of Lancaster granted it, with its appurtenances, to John de Dyneley, of a family lately settled at Clitheroe, and who had probably recommended themselves by their services, but originally from Dyneley in Cliviger. They bore: Argent, a fess and three mullets in chief sable, the middlemost pierced of the field.³

Previously, however, to this grant, and at the time of the general Inquisition *post mort.* Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1311, the state of landed property here was:—

		£	s.	d.
	Dounom, Cvii acres of arable land, demised to tenants at will	2	19	0
	Ten acres of meadow	1	0	0
	Certain <i>nativi</i> , holding 10 oxgangs in bondage	1	10	0
	The same for a certain customary rent	0	3	0
	Certain <i>cotarii</i> , for 9 tofts	0	4	6
	A water mill	1	6	8
Free tenants.	Walter de Wadyngton, for 4 oxgangs, and 20 acres of land	0	1	0
	Henry de Dounom, clerk, for 2 oxgangs and 3 tofts	0	2	9
	Henry, son of Henry, 3 oxgangs	0	6	8
	Alan, son of Robert, for an essart	0	2	6
	Thomas de Chatteburne, for a toft ⁴	0	1	6
	Hugh de Dounom, for 1½ oxgang	0	2	0
	The heirs of Richard the clerk, for one oxgang and an essart	0	5	3½
	Henry de Downom for a toft, 1 acre of land, 1 of meadow	0	0	1
	Halmotes of Penhulton, Worston, and Downom	1	0	0
		<hr/> £9 0 11½ <hr/>		

The ancient freehold land was here about 1 carucate and 1-4th, which is very near the average.—
Vide WORSTON.

¹ [The external features of Downham Hall have been almost entirely remodelled, and at present but little of the original house is to be seen. All the mullioned windows have been removed, but portions of door arches and window jambs are to be traced to the south, which was originally the front of the structure. In the garden are two fluted pillars and bases—portions of the Elizabethan doorcase. The present front has a northern aspect, and consists of a central portion of solid masonry (crowned with a pediment) flanked by projecting wings to east and west. From the central doorway there stands out a bold portico of four Doric columns, with plain entablature. Over this portico, and on either side of the window, are inserted ancient sculptured shields of Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, and John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (as engraved with the Plan of Whalley Abbey, in the previous edition of this History). This portion was erected in the time of William Assheton in 1835. Other alterations have been made at different times, but they are of little importance. The building as a whole is of a plain character, but considerable effect has been obtained by means of irregular outline in the plan. In the grounds are many pieces of tracery, canopies, quatrefoils with shields, corbels, and other curious fragments of mediæval structures, probably from the Abbey of Sawley and the adjacent church of St. Leonard. On the keystone of the doorway leading to the church are the initials and date “R. A. 1589,” with a shield of arms, Quarterly, Ashton and , over all a crescent: Crest, on a wreath a boar’s head couped. W. A. W.]

² Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. i. p. 103.

³ [This distinction is fanciful, and scarcely probable. On the seal-ring described in the following page all the mullets were pierced.]

⁴ A toft was a messuage inferior to a farm-house, and superior to a mere cottage; or, in other words, a cottage with a croft or other small portion of land annexed to it.

But to return.—The Assheton MSS. at Whalley Abbey enable me to trace the several descents and passages of this manor with unusual exactness.—1st, then, John, son of Adam de Dineley, married (as per deed dated 1308) Margaret, daughter of Henry de Downham, and so probably became possessed of a considerable estate here before he obtained the manor. He had Richard, who by his first wife, Alice de Kighley, had Henry, who married Alice, daughter of John Malhom, of Craven, and died in 1384, leaving only an illegitimate daughter, married to Richard Ratcliffe, of Todmorden. By his second wife, Alice Franke, Richard Dineley had issue John, the inquisition after whose death bears date 1416, who had another John, living 27 Hen. VI. and married —, daughter of — Tempest, of Broughton, by whom he had Richard, who married a daughter of Sir Ralph Pudsey, of Bolton. The inquisition after his death is dated 3 Hen. VIII. [1511-12]. He had John, who died before his father, leaving William, the inquisition after whose death bears date 27 Hen. VIII. [1535-6], leaving Henry Dineley,¹ who, by Grace, daughter of Nicholas Tempest, of Bracewell, had William, who lived in the end of Elizabeth's reign, at Leake, near Boston, his father having sold the manor of Downham, Aug. 13, 1545, to Richard Greenacres and Nicholas Hancock; which three parties afterwards sold it again to Ralph Greenacres; who by deed, dated Aug. 2, 1558, sold it to Richard Assheton, the purchaser of Whalley Abbey. Again, in 1566, Richard Assheton granted the manor of Downham, as a consideration for the assignment of a lease of the rectory of Whalley, to Edward Dantzey, Esq. Dantzey, however, reconveyed, but for what consideration does not appear. Shortly after, Richard Assheton the elder appears to have devised it to Richard Assheton, brother of Ralph the younger; whose grandson, another Richard, dying unmarried, left it once more to Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, Bart., and thus terminated the first line of the Asshetons of Downham. But Sir Ralph Assheton, jun. Bart., having no issue, by deed dated 1678 settled the manor of Downham upon his cousin Richard Assheton, of Cuerdale, Esq., grandson of Radcliffe Assheton, Esq. second son of Ralph Assheton of Lever; a settlement which Sir Edmund Assheton, his brother, attempted in vain to shake. Thus it became separated once more from the elder branch of Whalley; and, from this Richard, lineally descended to William Assheton, Esq. his great-great-grandson, and present lord of the manor of Downham.¹

The descents of the two branches which have successively held this manor, as distinct from the older branch, are as follows²:

¹ A ring was lately found, behind the manor-house at Downham, bearing the arms of Dineley, together with an additional charge in base, resembling a grasshopper; but too indistinct to be made out. It was of silver, but thickly plated with gold; an instance of economy, in the fabrication of rings, which I never observed before. [Mr. Assheton has also a very small gold ring found at Downham, bearing on the inside "My desier is to deserue." (MS. note by Rev. S. J. Allen). This was no doubt made for a betrothal ring.]

² For the descent of this ancient and respectable family from Orme de Assheton, through the line of Middleton, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*; and, for the branch of Great Lever and Whalley, see this History, under that title.

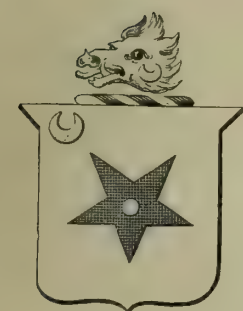
PEDIGREE OF ASSHETON, OF DOWNHAM.

FIRST DESCENT.

Richard Assheton, 2nd son of Ralph Assheton, of Lever, esq. by Alice Hulton, held Downham by gift of his great-uncle, Richard Assheton.			Margaret, dau. of Adam Hulton, of the Park, esq.		
Richard Assheton, ob. vivo patre, said to be bewitched to death about 1597, s. p.	Isabel, dau. and heir of William Hancock, of Pendleton Hall; rem. about 1598 Ralph Anderton.	Nicholas Assheton, author of the Journal; born 1590; d. April 16, 1625.	Frances, dau. of Richard Greenacres, of Worston, esq. where she died 1659.	Alexander, linendraper in London 1618. George, of London, 1618. (See the Diary, p. 140.)	Dorothy, mar. Richard Sherburne, of Dunnow, younger son of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.
Richard, ob. s. p.	Richard Assheton, died unmar. Oct. 8, 1657, having devised his estates in Downham and Worston to Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, Bart. his 2nd cousin.		Ralph, Dep.-Lieut. of co. Lanc. 1641; died unmar. 1643.	Margaret, mar. Richard Johnson, of Worston. She died 1650.	Christiana.

ASSHETON, OF DOWNHAM AND CUERDALE.

PRESENT DESCENT.



Radcliffe Assheton, esq.¹ 2nd son of Ralph Assheton, of Great Lever, esq. born 1582. His will dated Cuerdale, June 1, 1646, was proved at Chester.

Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John Hyde, of London.

James, ob. s.p.	John Assheton, esq. Colonel in the service of Charles I.	Anne, dau. of Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, esq.	Ralph. Richard. Hellen.	Johanna. Alice. Elizabeth.	Juliana. Margaret. Dorothy.
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Richard Assheton, esq. styled "couzen" of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, Bart. 1679.

Mary, dau. of Mr. George Pigot, of Preston.

Radcliffe Assheton, esq. godson and legatee of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, Bart. 1679, ob. s.p.	Ralph Assheton, esq.	Sarah, ² dau. of Jonathan Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, co. Cestr.	John, ob. s.p. George, ob. s.p.	Richard, mar. Jane, dau. of Brooksby.	Edmund, mar. Mary, dau. of Jonas Gregson, of Preston.	John, ob. s.p.	Elizabeth, mar. Barton Shuttleworth.	Mary, born 1677, mar. Alex. son of Roger Nowell, of Read.
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Ralph Assheton, esq. ob. 1729, æt. 32.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Lister, esq. of Arnoldsbiggin, co. Ebor.

Richard, ob. s.p.

Ralph Assheton, esq. sep. Jan. 3, 1759, æt. 47.	Rebecca, dau. and coh. of William Hulls, merchant, of London.	Elizabeth, mar. Richard, brother of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Middleton, Bart.	Mary, mar. 1. Rev. John Witton; 2. Peregrine Wentworth, esq.	Richard, D.D. Warden of Manchester, and Rector of Middleton; born. Aug. 19, 1727, ob. 1800; bur. at Downham.	Mary, younger dau. of William Hulls, merchant, of London, ob. 1815.
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Ralph, died young.	Anne, mar. Dr. William Cleaver, successively Bishop of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph.	William Assheton, esq. born 1758, Sheriff of Lancashire 1792; d. at Brandon House, co. Warw. Jan. 29, 1833; bur. at Downham.	Lettice, dau. of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, co. Cest. Bart., mar. 1787.	Rebecca, mar. Francis Penyston, esq. of Cornwell, co. Oxon.	Mary-Elizabeth.	Richard, ob. s. p.	Elizabeth, ob. 1785; bur. at Whalley.	James, mar. Mary. Whalley, esq. of Clerkhill.	Caroline. Catharine.
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(See Pedigree of WHALLEY, p. 18.)

William Assheton, esq. born at York March 16, 1788; died Aug. 8, 1858.

Frances-Annabella, dau. of the Hon. Wm. Cockayne, and coh. to Borlase, 6th Viscount Cullen, died July 25, 1835.

Mary, born Sept. 25, 1790; mar. Oct. 1, 1818, John Armytage, esq. eldest son of Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, Bart. He died 31 May, 1836.

Ralph Assheton, esq. of Downham and Cuerdale, born Dec. 20, 1830; M.P. for Clitheroe.

Emily Augusta, 4th dau. of Joseph Feilden, of Witton Park, co. Lanc. esq. D.L., J.P., mar. 1854.

Richard Orme Assheton, M.A. Rector of Bilton, co. Warw.; born July 2, 1835; mar. Oct. 22, 1863, Charlotte Emma Willoughby, 6th dau. of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Witton.

Frances, died unmarried. 1841.

Ralph-Cockayne, born Sept. 13, 1860.

Richard, born Dec. 23, 1863.

William Orme, born Feb. 16, 1866.

Frances Annabella.

Dorothy.

¹ There is now at Downham a good portrait of this gentleman with the arms and quarterings of the family, and another Richard Assheton, esq. his great-grandson, both removed from Cuerdale.

² Interred at Walton with this distich on a brass plate:—

Nunc obiit, cohibe lachrymas, nec credito, lector,
Vitam, quæ fuerat non nisi sancta, brevem.

His lady's portrait is at Downham Hall. The Bruens of Stapleford were celebrated for their piety.

The JOURNAL of NICHOLAS ASSHETON, of Downham, Esq., for Part of the Year 1617 and Part of the Year following.

To enliven the dry detail of Pedigrees, which are very uninteresting, excepting to the descendants of the families so recorded, or to a few thorough-paced Antiquaries, I have added the following original narrative, which tallies most exactly with the subject of this work, and shows our ancestors of the parish of Whalley not merely in the universal circumstances of birth, marriage, and death, but acting and suffering in their individual characters; their businesses, sports, bickerings, carousings, and, such as it was, religion. The Journal is the more valuable, as it is the work of a man strongly inclined to Puritanism; because it will show how consistent a zeal for sermons, exercises, &c., was then accounted with a lax and dissipated course of life. A comparison of the manners of the parish among the higher ranks, at the distance of two centuries and at present, I am happy to say is clearly in favour of the latter.¹

1617. May 2. Hunting the otter: killed one: taken another, quick, at Salley.² Sp.³ vid.

May 12. Father Greenacres, mother, aunt Bessie, John, wyffe, self, at ale.⁴ Sp. iv d.

May 13. Went to Whytewell⁵ to Mr. Steward, keipping the swainmote; sp. vid. Then away.

¹ [This Journal was re-edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. as the xivth volume of the works of the Chetham Society 1848: with a large accession of valuable notes containing minute particulars of the persons and families mentioned, and illustrations of the manners and customs exhibited; in the course of which is interwoven the contemporary biography (written by the Rev. William Hinde) of John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford in Cheshire, a Puritan of the same age but far stricter character than Nicholas Assheton, who was decidedly no Puritan, as Dr. Whitaker supposed, (and this error is followed by Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth in his "Lancashire Witches,") but a High Churchman; so that the ordinary proceedings of two country gentlemen of two opposite schools of religious thought, of the Lancashire and Cheshire Palatinates, are graphically represented in a parallel view. The notes of Mr. Canon Raines are now in part adopted, and are marked with the letter *R*. In the text the contractions are extended, and some unquestionable misreadings corrected. The original is unfortunately destroyed, or has eluded the inquiries of the Chetham Society: (see Mr. Raines' Preface, p. xxviii.) which has prevented its collation, or the introduction of any passages that Dr. Whitaker withheld.]

² [Within the last few years the otters both in the Ribble and Hodder have much decreased in numbers; but otter-hunting is still a favourite sport in the neighbourhood, and a fine and well-known pack of otter-hounds (one of the few in England) is kept (1848) by James Lomax of Allsprings, Esq. *R*.—The following curious example of this sport has been recently published from the diary of Thomas Tyldesley of Myerscough lodge: "Aug. 28, 1713. Went an otter-hunting: killed an otter near New Mill with Cuddy Threlfall and G. Dreffel. Wee were a great many good company, Cuddy Threlfall of Barton, Tho. Barton, and all the neighbourhood. Wee eatte the whole otter. I p^d Ge^o Wilding, Cuddy Threlfall and self 3^d; soe to bedd. We dranke the house drye." Fishwick's History of Goosnargh, 1871, p. 166.]

³ i.e. spent.

⁴ *Ale*, in old English, is the ale-house; *atten-ale*, at the ale-house. The first singularity in the habits of the gentry at this period is, that males and females alike frequented the public-houses; and that, after dining at home, it was the practice to adjourn thither with their company. Father Greenacres is Richard Greenacres, Esq. of Worston, whose daughter, Dorothy, Mr. N. Assheton had married. ["Aunt Besse" was probably Elizabeth Greenacres, born 26 Eliz. and appears to have died unmarried. She was sister of Richard Greenacres, and aunt of Mrs. Assheton. "John" was the brother of Mrs. Assheton.—*R*.]

⁵ This beautiful place had long been the court-house of the forest of Bowland. In 1461, one of the inquisitions after the death of John Lord Clifford, killed at Towton, was held at Whitewell. [See Vol. I. p. 333.]

May 18 (Sunday). To church. Parson¹ preached. Text, 1st Ps. 3. Alsoe in aft. pr. 1st Ps. 5, 6. Sp. Wyne, all alone,² xijd. so home. First tyme I wore my asshe-cullore close.

May 19. Wee all to Brandlosome; Mr. Greenhalgh³ and his wyffe at Middleton. Sir Ric. Assheton had been verie dangerously sicke, but somewhat better. Some little unkyndeness twixt Mr. Watmough⁴ and Mr. Greenhalgh, cause Mr. Watmough nor his curate went meete the dead corps of Mr. Greenhalgh's child at the church steele, or some such matter.

1st June (Sunday). Mr. C. P.⁵ moved my brother Sherborne⁶ from Sir Richard Houghton,⁷ to do him such favour, countenance, grace, curtesie, as to wear his clothe, and attend him at Houghton, at the King's coming in August, as divers other gentlemen were moved and would. He likewise moved mee. I answered I would bee willing and redie to doe Sir Richard anie service.

June 2. Tryed for a fox, but found none.

June 4. This evening⁸ came Sir Thomas Medcalfe, with 40 menn or thereabouts, at sunsett or after, to Raydall House in Wensladale, with gunns, about half a score bills, picks, swords, and other warlike provision, and besett the house, where was my aunt Robinson and 3 of her little children, which went forth shutting the dore. My aunt left the children and went to Sir Thomas, desyring to know the meaning of that force—if for possession of the house and land, and by what authoritie, and, if better than her husband's, whoe was now at London, she would avoyde with all hers quietlie. Hee answered that hee would not see much satisfie her, his will was his law or authoritie for that tyme. See they would not suffer her to goe into

¹ Mr. Assheton at this time resided principally at Dunnoe near Slaidburn. [Abdias Assheton, B.D. was Rector of Slaidburn, son of John Assheton, Rector of Middleton, younger son of Sir Richard Assheton.]

² After evening-service the Journalist took his bottle alone at the inn.

³ These were the Greenhalghs of Brandlesome, near Bury. The name became extinct about 80 years ago; but the estate was sold by the present Earl of Landaff, about the year 1770, for 25,000*l*. The large old family-house is, I believe, yet remaining. [This was John Greenhalgh, Esq. who had succeeded his grandfather John in 13 Jac. His father, Thomas, died v. p. 41 Eliz. leaving this son an infant of the age of two years; and his widow, Mary, daughter of Robert Holte of Ashworth-hall, Esq. had married Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton. John Greenhalgh had three wives: the lady who accompanied him to Middleton at this time was his first wife Alice, daughter of the Rev. William Massey, Rector of Wilmslow. Capt. Greenhalgh was subsequently Governor of the Isle of Man, from 1640 to his death in 1651; and there is a lithograph portrait of him published in 1841.—*R.*]

⁴ [Hugh Watmough, B.D. Rector of Thornton in Craven 1599, and of Bury 1608: interred at Bury Aug. 21, 1623. The "little unkindness" had been of some months duration, as "Susan, daughter of John Grenhalh of Brandl," was buried January 27, 1616-17. In this violation of the rubric on the part of the rector and his curate we probably trace incipient puritanism, which was offensive to Mr. Greenhalgh and discountenanced by him. The rector's son, Robert Watmough of Winwick, gent. afterwards became a minor leader in the popular movement, and in 1646 was a Layman in one of the Presbyterian Classes, for the government of what was then called the Church.—*R.*]

⁵ [Mr. C. P. was probably Mr. Christopher Parkinson afterwards mentioned.—*R.*]

⁶ Brother Sherborne is Richard Sherborne of Dunnoe, near Slaidburn, Esq. (second son of Sir Richard Sherborne of Stonyhurst,) who married Dorothy Assheton, the writer's sister. The King was now expected at Houghton Tower; and Sir Richard Houghton was naturally desirous to make a splendid display of his friends and connexions.

⁷ [Sir Richard Houghton, sheriff of Lancashire 1598, knighted by the Earl of Essex in Ireland 1599, created a Baronet 1611. He was M.P. for Lancashire in several parliaments, and died 12th Nov. 1630, aged 60.—*R.*]

⁸ This is a most extraordinary story. The origin of this petty war is not explained. Sir Thomas Metcalfe, who seems to have been a man brutal and ferocious, was of Nappa, in Wensleydale, and might probably have some colour of right to the house and estate of Raydale, which he chose to assert by force. Raydale is an estate and manor of more than 3,000 acres, abounding with game, on the banks of the beautiful little lake of Semerwater, in a remote valley which forks off from the upper part of Wensleydale at Bainbridge. A primitive simplicity of manners still prevails

the house for her stockings and head-dressing and shoes, which shee wanted, but shee was forced to goe a long myle with her little children, to a towne called Buske, and thence a'foote to Worton, two miles thence. This nyght was the house¹ shott at manie tymes and entered, but rescued.

June 5. To Mr. Midlom's² and Sir Arthur Daykins,³ two justices, shee could get no reamedie; but went to York, duple-horsed, to the Councell. Shee left in Raydall House 3 of her sonnes. John, William, and Robert Robinson, and 7 servants and retaynors, one Thomas Yorke of Knaresbor', a boy newly come with a lettre, and 2 serving maydes. These, with great currage, maytained the possession in great danger against a lawless, rude, and unrulie companie, desperate and graceless in their actions and intents.

A messenger came to me with lettres from Worton, found me at Downham, and my aunt desired mee to come to assist her in that action, soe we resolved to goe the next Monday.

June 6. To Gisburne, Newsham, Hellifield, Swinden, Otterburne, Kirkby Malghdale, there we drunk. Kettlewell, then dyned, so to Tarbotte (Starbottom), Buckden Rake, first house in Worton, ther light and enquired, and resolved to goe to Sir Thomas to Buske, to move him forbear further violence. Soe to Buske; my ladie there, but not hee, gone to Marsett. Found him drunk, and some half a score or thereabouts of his followers likewise. There met us one George Scarr, his mann, with divers well furnished with weepons. This fellow, being in drinke, gave us manie insolent respectless speeches, such as, If hee or his companie had been sober or wee anie whit equall in numbers and provision, we had not with such patience. Neither colde we be suffered to goe to the house to spake with them, therefore we went back to Worton, reckoning to see Sir Thomas in the morning.

This evening, about sunsett or after, was shooting at the house, and one James Hodgson, one of the rash barbarians of Sir Thomas, coming upon the house, was shott and slayne.

June 7. Noe speche to be had with Sir Thomas; but my aunt came. Shee gave very few speeches to us, only that the Sergeaunt of Mace and Pursuivant were coming from Yorke, and shee went to Raydall House, but in the waye shee was stayed, and unmercifully used. Presently the Serjeaunt and Pursuivant and Mr. Midlome, the justice of peace, came to Raydall, and there those officers took Sir Thomas with some five or six of his companie (the rest dispersed, every one a sundry waye,) and went to the house and sett them at libertie.

Whitsunday, 8. We four to Kettlewell, to Kirkby Malghdale,—dyned; to Gisburne,—drunk wyne. Sp. in this journey vi s.

among the inhabitants; though changed, in some degree, within the last half century. For on the demise of the late King [George the Second, in 1760,] so little had newspapers, or other vehicles of modern information, found their way into these retirements, that the people really believed the crown of England to be elective, and that the Lord of Raydale, from his wealth and consequence, was likely to be put in nomination.

¹ [Raydale house is situated in a lonely and beautifully sequestered dale, but is now a ruin, whilst another house bearing the same name has been built a mile from the former. William Robinson of York, merchant, and twice lord mayor of that city, bought large estates in Wensleydale, and died about the year 1610, æt. 82 years. His son died "about 1618," and the affray here recorded appears to have taken place on that event. The Metcalfes had several disputes with the Crown respecting the tenure of their lands; and it is not impossible that the Robinsons, who were tenants of Raydale under lease granted by the Lord President of the North, had obtained possession of an estate to which the Metcalfes preferred a prior claim, either from the Crown, or from Jervaux Abbey. It is also probable that the right was established by Sir Thomas, as the Robinsons were obliged to quit their residence. R.—Eventually the Robinsons (now Marquess de Grey) have become lords both of Raydale and Nappa, Sir William Robinson, of Newby Park, who died in 1658, having married the heiress of Metcalfe.]

² [Adam Middlome (or Middleham), esq. of High Gill, near Aysgarth—an estate since passed to the Metcalfes and the Robinsons.]

³ [Sir Arthur Dakyns, of Cowton, knighted at Theobalds, Aug. 6, 1604. He lived at Linton, six miles below Kettlewell. See further in Mr. Raine's note.]

June 11. Tryed for a fox, found none; rayne; wet thorough. Home agayne.

June 15. Sunday Trin. Parson preached; to church. After sermon sp. vi. d. Home. To church; parson preached.

June 16. Foxhunting.

June 17. I and brother Greenacres¹ to Portfield (rayne), then to Whalley; foxhunting. To the pond: a duck and dogg. To the abbey: drunk there. Home.

June 20. At home. A. W. and young Mr. B.² shot at Bodkin,³ at Sladeborn, and, at 22 rodes, A. W. wone.

Sunday 22. Parson preached morning and afternoon. Rad. Assheton⁴ christened; young Mr. Sherborne of Stonyhurst,⁵ Mr. Talbot [of] Salesbury,⁶ godfathers; coozin Braddyll [of] Portfield godmother.⁷

June 23. Downham. There one came to us in the strete, and asked if we heare nothing of a bay gelding stolen from Mr. Holte's, Castleton,⁸ by the miller there, and one silver bowle and 18 silver spoones. I took him to th'alehouse, and spent xij d. on him. I lent him ij s. Hee was a cheate.

June 24. To Worston Woode. Tryed for the foxe; found nothing. Towler lay at a rabbit, and wee stayed and wrought and took her. Home to Downham. A foote-race.

June 25. To the foxhunting. Found in the Warren. I hounded and killed a bitch-fox. Wee to Salthill, ther wee had a bowson⁹: wee wrought him out and killed him.

June 26. Tryed for fox in Worston Wood, found none. I to Bolton, in Bowland. Ther parson,¹⁰ patron, &c. To Sladeborne. Ther we found about the parsonage coosen J. Assheton, of Middleton.¹¹

June 27. Coozen J. Assheton, self, father, brother Sherborne, fyshed with two waydes¹² up to the bridge; sent some fysh to the parsonage. Dyned at parsonage. Spent vj d.

June 28. Easinton woods, for a fox, found nothing. John Assheton and I to Brunghill, to fynde a hare. To Sladeborne; there brother Sherborne gave John wyne. Sp. xiiij d.

June 29, St. Peter. To church; parson preached. Dyned at parsonage. Afternoon, parson preached.

June 30. Self, father, parson, John Assheton, *cum aliis*, a fox-hunting to Harden, up to Scout Stones; sett the greyhounds; found fox; a fyne ; lost him in the holds.

July 1. Hunting fox to Stirrop; found none.

¹ John Greenacres, who died s.p. five years after this time. Portfield, near Whalley, was then the residence of the wealthy family of the Braddylls. [See before, p. 19.]

² ["Young Mr. B." was probably Mr. John Braddyll, then about eighteen; baptized at Whalley 19th Sept. 1599.—*R.*]

³ The same mark, I suppose, as pricks.

⁴ This was the baptism of Ralph, son of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley Abbey, Bart. and afterwards the second Baronet of that name.

⁵ [Richard, son of Richard Sherborne, esq. by his first wife Katharine, daughter of Charles Lord Stourton, and grand-daughter of Edward Earl of Derby. He was aged thirty-seven in 1628, according to a pedigree in the College of Arms.—*R.*]

⁶ [John Talbot, shortly after knighted at Lathom house, Aug. 20, 1617.—*R.*]

⁷ [Elizabeth, wife of John Braddyll the elder, esquire, daughter of Thomas Brockholes, of Claughton, esq. She was buried in Whalley church 7th May, 1639.—*R.*]

⁸ [John Holte, of Stubley and Castleton, sheriff of Lancashire in 1619.—*R.*]

⁹ A badger.

¹⁰ Parson and patron. Alexander Emmott was then rector, and [William] Pudsay, Esq. patron of Bolton.

¹¹ A younger son of Richard Assheton, of Middleton, Esq. who died s.p.

¹² [The old name in Lancashire of a sieve is wayde or waid, and the Journalist apparently used two of them in taking his salmon.—*R.*]

July 3. I and Richard Sherborne to Sladeborne. It rayned; so wee stayed and tipled most of the day, *and were too foolish.* Sp^t ii s.

July 4. Hunting fox.

July 7. Father, mother, and cozen Radcliffe's wyfe,¹ to Whalley, a presenting my cozen Assheton's wyfe, that lay in.² Coming from Sladeborne, met Mr. Talbot of Bashall.³ To Sladeborne; back again: here tipled till afternoon: left them.

July 9. To the ale all: Goffe Whitacre sent for me late to him, and presently back. When I laide me downe, I was sicke with drinke.

July 10. Home. Parson, &c. fyshed with great netts; gott some 47 fishes, and layde away.

July 11. Two little drafts, with scamel⁴ only, above Newton. Got about 65 fish, and no samon; so home.

July 12 (Sunday). To church.

July 14. I to Dunkenhalgh. To Blackburn, to meete old Sir Richard Molyneux⁵ and Mr. Bradshaw, and wyves and two sons: then we went past the Bund,⁶ and mett Sir Thomas Gerrard⁷ and his lady; Sir Richard Molyneaux, jun.; his lady and hee came presently after, with young Mr. Walmsley,⁸ whose wyfe, Sir Richard Molyneaux's daughter, was her first tyme of coming to Dunkenhalgh. Supped, and so to Richard Ryshton's to bed.⁹

July 15. To Dunkenhalgh. Dyned. Preston; musick; dancing.

July 16. Sir Richard with all the rest of the gentlemen to Whalley Abbey; ther wee had a banquet. Sir Richard Molyneaux, jun., cozen Assheton, self, *cum aliis*, to John Lawes;¹⁰ back to the abbey. All but two

¹ [Savile Radcliffe of Todmorden hall, esq. born in 1582, a barrister at law, and in the commission of the peace for Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, married at Rochdale March 3, 1599-1600, Dorothy (baptised there Aug. 6, 1587,) daughter of William Assheton, of Clegg hall, and his second wife Jane daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, esq. Mr. Radcliffe was only seventeen, and his wife thirteen, at their marriage. He was the kinsman of Nicholas Assheton through his mother Anne daughter of Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesome.—*R.*]

² The custom of making presents to women in childbed is yet called *présenting*, in Craven. [See further in Canon Raines' notes, and hereafter, p. 136.]

³ [Thomas Talbot, the last of his very ancient house in male descent. He died Feb. 25, 1618-19.—*R.*]

⁴ *Scamel*, a catch-net; from *scamble*, "catch that catch may." Cotgrave.—Salmon was then caught as high as Slaidburn.

⁵ [Old Sir Richard Molyneux, knighted by Queen Elizabeth June 24, 1586, being then 26, and created a Baronet 1611. He married Frances daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, and father of Thomas created Lord Gerard in 1603. The younger Sir Richard was his eldest son (afterwards created a Viscount of Ireland in 1628) and his first wife was Fleetwood, daughter and heir of Richard Barton of Barton near Preston. The companions of the Molyneuxes, on their first visit to Dunkenhalgh after the marriage of young Sir Richard, were John Bradshaw of Bradshaw, esq. (he died 1627) who married Isabella, daughter of James Assheton of Chedderton hall, esq. sheriff of Lancashire in 1591; and along with him his eldest son John Bradshaw, and his second wife Anne, daughter of John Tole of the county of Notts.—*R.*]

⁶ [The Bund was probably the boundary betwixt the parishes of Whalley and Blackburn.—*R.*]

⁷ [Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, Bart. married Frances daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sapleton.—*R.*]

⁸ Thomas Walmsley, afterwards knighted. [Grandson of Sir Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhalgh, Justice of the Common Pleas. His wife was Juliana, the seventh and youngest daughter of old Sir Richard Molyneux.]

⁹ [Richard Rishton was probably the son of Nicholas Rishton, esq. who sold Dunkenhalgh to Sir Thomas Walmsley. He married Anne, daughter of John Talbot of Salesbury, and had many children. He styled himself "of Dunkenhalgh" after the patrimonial estate was gone.—*R.*]

¹⁰ That is, from the abbey the company adjourned to the inn. [The entries of the name of Lawe in the register book of Whalley are numerous, and amongst others is the baptism of John Lawe, on the 11th March 1560, who was probably the Bardolph of the journal, and buried there Nov. 29, 1626.—*R.*]

ould knights to Salburie; then had one course, and missed. East Bradford. There Mr. Townley [of] Carr,¹ *cum al.* from London; made merrie.

July 18. Sir Richard and Mr. Assheton made a match, dunn gelding against a dunn nagg of Sir Richard at Lirpoole, for 20 pieces a side; Sir Richard and my Coozen to ride light as they can, so as Sir Richard be ten stone.

July 19. I heare that as wheras ther was an Exercise² granted to be at Downham, by the byshopp, it was upon contrarie lettres stayed.

July 20 (Sunday). To church: parson preached; 28 Matt. 18, to end; but handled 18 only. Afternoon to church; Mr. Leigh preached of the Creed: first time he preached.

July 22. Maudlin Day. To Broxholme³ to dinner. Father, brother, parson, to Clitheroe Fair. Cosen Assheton there; cozen Ralph Assheton, of Midleton. Sp. xvij d. To Worston to supper; so to Downham. Late to our beds.

July 23. To Harrop Fell: met Mr. Parker,⁴ *cum aliis*, a fox-hunting.

July 24. To Whalley, at former request of coozen Assheton. Bought⁵ some things for my apparel at Abbey.

July 25, St. James Day.⁶ At Whalley: there a rushbearing, but much less solemnitie than formerlie. Sp. xij d. This night was Laun. Ward somewhat pleasant. Extreame heate.

Sunday. Parson preached; after dinner, Mr. Leigh. To Worston. Spent xij d. there merrie.

Aug. 11. My brother Sherborne⁷ his taylor brought him a suit of apparell, and us two others, and a livery cloake, from Sir Richard Houghton, that we should attend him at the King's coming, rather for his grace and reputation, shoeing his neibors' love, then anie exacting of mean service.

Aug. 12. Cozen Townley⁸ came and broke his fast at Dunmoe, and went away. To Mirescough. Sir Richard gone to meet the King; we after him to There the King slipt into the forest⁹ another way, and we after and overtook him, and went past to the Yate; then Sir Richard light, and when the King came in his coach, Sir Richard stept to his side, and tould him ther his Majesties forrest began; and went some ten roodes to the left, and then to the lodge. The King hunted, and killed a buck.

Aug. 13. To Mirescough; the court. Coozen Assheton¹⁰ came with his gentlemanlie servants as anie

¹ [Mr. Townley of Carr, was Richard eldest son of Lawrence Townley of the same, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne of Stonyhurst. He died in 1630.—*R.*]

² This Journal is a strange medley. Immediately after an horse-race comes an account of the stoppage of the "Exercise," or lecture, at Downham. Yet Bishop Morton was thought to be favourable to the Puritans.

³ This appears to be the true name of Browsholme, the holme or meadow of the Brock. Dinner, at that time, inferred no stay afterwards, as it was usual to dine at one place and drink at another. And here are all the first people of the neighbourhood flocking to a common fair.

⁴ Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, esq. who appears to have been the builder of that house.

⁵ Another feature of manners very dissimilar to the present.

⁶ This was an high festival at Whalley. In the old churchwardens' accounts there are annual charges for dressing and cleaning the church, church-yard, &c. for this occasion. It is curious, however, to observe, that even in 1617 the old festivities were beginning to decline. [For further particulars of the custom of rushbearing see Mr. Raines' note.]

⁷ Such were the gradations of society then, that the gentry of England disdained not, on occasions like the present, to wear the livery of the rank immediately above them. Yet there is an evident anxiety in Mr. Assheton's mind to have it understood that his appearing in Sir Richard Houghton's livery was merely a token of good-will.

⁸ Richard Towneley, of Towneley, esq. who married Jane Assheton, of Lever. He, too, must have been on his way to wait upon the King.

⁹ Myerscough Forest, near Garstang, then and long after well stocked with deer.

¹⁰ Of Whalley Abbey. Mr. Assheton seems proud of his cousin's equipage and appearance. The spirit of clan-ship, it might have been supposed, would have led him to have made part of that "gentlemanlie train."

was there, and himself excellentlie well appointed. The King killed five bucks. The Kinges speche about libertie to pipeing and honest recreation.¹ We that were in Sir Richard's livery had nothing to do but riding upp and downe.

Aug. 14. Us three to Preston: there preparation made for Sir Gilbert Houghton² and other knights. Wee were desyred to be merrie, and at nyght were soe.³ Steeven Hamerton⁴ and wyffe, Mrs. Doll Lyster, supped with us att our lodging. All Preston full.

Aug. 15. The King came to Preston: there, at the crosse, Mr. Breares the lawyer⁵ made a speche, and the corporation presented him with a bowle; and then the King went to a banquet in the town-hall, and soe away to Houghton: there a speche made.⁶ Hunted, and killed a stagge. Wee attended⁷ on the Lord's table.

Aug. 16. Houghton. The King hunting: a great companie: killed affore dinner a brace of staggs. Verie hot: soe hee went in to dinner. We attended the Lord's table; and about 4 o'clock the King went downe to the Allome mynes,⁸ and was there an hower, and viewed them preciselie, and then went and shott at a stagge, and missed. Then my Lord Compton⁹ had lodged two brace. The King shott again, and brake the thigh-bone. A dogge long in coming, and my Lord Compton shott again and killed him. Late in to supper.

Aug. 17. Houghton. We served the Lords with biskett, wyne, and jellie. The Bushopp of Chester, Dr. Morton, preached before the King. To dinner. About 4 o'clock there was a rush-bearing and pipeing

¹ The King was little aware of the effects which this ill-judged licence was likely to produce on the common people: the relics of it are hardly worn out to this day; and there is scarcely a Sunday evening, in any village of the county of Lancaster, which does not exhibit symptoms of obedience to this injunction of "honest recreation."

[On this day a petition was presented to the King, principally signed by Lancashire peasants, tradesmen, and servants, representing that they were debarred from lawful recreation upon Sundays after evening prayer, and upon holidays, and praying that the restrictions imposed in 1579 by Henry Earl of Derby, Henry Earl of Huntingdon, William Bishop of Chester, and other high commissioners, might be withdrawn. The King listened favourably to this expression of the popular wishes, and the too celebrated *Book of Sports* was published by royal command on the following Whitsunday, May 24, 1618.—R.]

² [Sir Gilbert Houghton was the son and heir apparent of Sir Richard: born in 1591, knighted at Whitehall July 21, 1604, when only thirteen; M.P. for Lancashire in several parliaments, Sheriff in 1643; died in April, 1647.]

³ [The royal bill of fare at Houghton Tower for dinner and supper on Sunday the 18th and breakfast on the following morning was published in *The Progresses, &c.* of King James the First, and is repeated in Mr. Raines' notes to this Journal.]

⁴ Stephen Hammerton, of Hellyfield Peel, esq. and Mary Lister, of Midhope, his wife, who was probably sister of Mrs. Doll Lister. [His second wife was Mary (or Margaret) daughter of Lawrence Lister of Thornton and Midhope esq. married at Thornton in Craven Oct. 5, 1607: and sister to Sir William Lister, knt. Mrs. Doll Lister was not her sister, but was grand-daughter of Thomas Lister of Westby, esq. by Jane daughter of John Greenacres of Worston, grandfather of the Journalist's wife. See pedigree of Lister in *History of Craven*, 2nd edit. p. 38.]

⁵ [Mr. Henry Breares was the Recorder of Preston.—R.]

⁶ [The poetical "Speeche made to Kinge James at his comeinge to Houghton Tower by two conceaved to be the Household Gods," is printed in the *Progresses, &c.* of King James I. vol. iii. p. 398, and by Mr. Raines in his notes, p. 44.]

⁷ A relic of old feudal manners, under which every rank served at the tables of their immediate superiors.

⁸ The alum-mynes, at no great distance from Houghton Tower. Webster says: "Sir Richard Houghton set up a very profitable mine of allum nigh unto Houghton Tower, in the Hundred of Blackburn, within these few years (his book was published in 1672, but probably written long before), where store of very good alome was made and sold." *Hist. of Metals*, p. 24. It appears to have been held by the family under a lease from the Crown. [See further particulars in Mr. Raines' note.]

⁹ [William Lord Compton, made Lord President of Wales on the 12th Nov. in the same year, and created Earl of Northampton in the year following. He died June 24, 1630.]

afore them, affore the King¹ in the middle court; then to supper. Then, about ten or eleven o'clock, a maske of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers, afore the King, in the middle round, in the garden. Some speeches: of the rest, dancing the Huckler, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.²

Aug. 18. The King went away about 12 to Lathome. Ther was a man almost slayne with fighting.³ Wee back with Sir Richard. Hee to seller⁴ and drunk with us, and used us kindlie in all manner of friendlie speche. Preston: as merrie as Robin Hoode and all his fellowes.

Aug. 19. All this morning wee plaid the bacchanalians.

Aug. 21. I to Boulton, to parson Emmot. Would have borrowed 30l. but hee had it not, or would not have itt. Sp. iv. d. with hym.

Aug. 22. A faire day: all to hay: got all wee had in.⁵

Aug. 23. Downning. Hunting fox on Worsoe: killed one. Another to Pendle. Killed another fox, and earthed another, afterwards killed in the hole.

Aug. 24 (Sunday). Word came, as I was going to church, that coozen Thomas Starkie's wyffe was dead this morning, about two o'clock, and hee desired mee to come to him, and my father and mother, to the burial. Soe to church: ⁶ parson preached. Father, mother, self, Fogg, and Carryer,⁷ to Downham. I to Twiston: a heavie house. Back to Downham.

¹ A Lancashire specimen of "honest recreation," suited, no doubt, to the taste of James. The whole scene, to a feeling or a serious mind, is disgusting; a strange medley of dancing, drinking, piping, "rushbearing," and preaching, heightened by the unfeeling mention of the King's maiming a noble animal for his sport. I cannot conceive that Bishop Morton would find himself quite at ease in the midst of such a scene.

² These, I suppose, were ancient dances, the history of which I have little either of will or skill to investigate. [In this passage we must especially lament that the original MS. cannot be again consulted. "Dancing the Huckler" has not elsewhere occurred, but it has been suggested by J. M. in Notes and Queries, IV. viii. 356, that it might resemble the Cutty Hunker, a burlesque dance performed in Scotland by two persons in an almost sitting posture, and witnessed in Elgin fifty years ago. "Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace," should perhaps read "*Tom o' Bedlam the Couper and the Justice of Peace*," and this might be the name of a rude interlude not of a dance. (Throughout the MS. the syllable *par* or *per* was written in a contracted form, as in parson, supper, &c.) A Tom o' Bedlam was a madman or idiot released from confinement, and licensed to travel and beg, as particularly described in a curious passage of Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire; and at the Christmas following the date before us we read of a coarse play or interlude of *Tom of Bedlam the Tinker*, presented before the King at Theobalds. (Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton.) The passage in Peter Whittle's History of Preston, vol. ii. p. 358, pretending to describe more fully the revelries at Houghton Tower, which Mr. Raines has too much honoured by quoting at p. 46 of his edition of this Journal, is an impertinent and impudent fabrication concocted by that historian, by amplifying these materials with others of his own invention; and the long list of noblemen, &c. supposed to have been in the King's train at Houghton Tower is from the same hand. Regarding the knighting of the sir-loin at Houghton, and other traditional anecdotes of the King's visit to Lancashire, see Mr. T. T. Wilkinson in Notes and Queries, I. ii. 330, commenting on Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, ii. 190.]

³ "Honest Lancashire recreation" again.

We are indebted to the French (and it is no small obligation) for the temperate elegance of modern tables, and particularly for the practice of drinking wine at dinner. At that time they were almost wholly divorced. It is not above 60 years since the Lancashire gentry were in the habit of adjourning after dinner to the cellars of inns, and drinking themselves drunk with wine immediately drawn from the pipe.

⁵ Six weeks later (allowing for the Old Style) than at present. This can only be accounted for by supposing that the meadows were depastured till "Grass-day."

⁶ This is characteristic. Mr. A. would not visit a friend in distress, before he had attended church. The friend was Mr. Thomas Starkie, of Twiston, ancestor of the present possessor.

⁷ [Richard Carryer, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who married in Aug. 1612, Jenet, daughter of Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, esq. and whose grand-daughter, Jenet Carrier, married her second cousin, Sir Thomas

Aug. 25. Assize at Lancaster, Sir Edward Bromley, S^r [] the Baron Judges. To Twiston. Tom Starkie, Mills his father-in-lawe, cozen Gyles Parker,¹ and my self, carryed forth the corpps; ² soe to church. Mr. Raufhe preached: tex. Rom. viii. 12, 13. Soe shee was buried, and dinner 40 mess provided for. Dyned in the hall.³

Aug. 26. Hunting fox ⁴ to Worsoe: found nothing. The 2d tyme of the Exerceyse: Mr. Maurice should have come, but did not. My father stayed to have mett him. Mr. Peele preached in forenoon, and Mr. Brooke in the afternoon. Dyned. With my father to the warren. They stacke ther deare hay. Sent Fogg to Burnley, about borrowing of money.⁵

Aug. 27. Downham. Fogg came with answer from Mr. Thomas Whittaker and Royle Townley. Noe lending of money. Began to leade first of our corne-wheat.

Aug. 28. Fogg to R. H. to procure money: not at home. Rainie day.

Aug. 29. I. to Whalley. Had fall off my horse, in Horrobin Lane.

Aug. 30. Went forth with Gregson, but light of nothing. To the keeper's: he with us betwixt Crosdale ⁶ and topp of Burne, and into Whitendale, to have killed a stag with peece, but found none.

Aug. 38. (Sunday). To church. Parson preached. Afternoon, Mr. Leigh.

Sept. 1. To Totteridge Ralph Anderton ⁷ shott a stag, at topp of the east end of Totteridge. The keeper's two hounds cast off: brave sport: killed him in the Fence. Soe to Thomas Parker's.⁸ Broke him up: eat the chine and the liver.

Sept 4. Worston: thither came Sir John Talbot: 1st tyme I saw him after his knighthood at Lathom.⁹ Hee came to kill a buck, which was sent to Whalley to my coozen Assheton.¹⁰ To Whalley next, with my coozen Tho. Braddyll,¹¹ lately come into the countree. Mr. Chauncellor of the Dutchie, Sir John Dacomb,¹² and Sir Edward Mosley ¹³ the attorney, Mr. William Fanshaw,¹⁴ auditor, Sir Richard

Parker, Earl of Macclesfield (see the Parker pedigree). There was also at this time James Carrier, who married another daughter of Thomas Parker, of Browsholme.—*R.*]

¹ [Giles Parker married Anne, daughter of Lawrence Lister, of Midhope, esq. sister to Sir William Thornton, and to Mrs. Hammerton before noticed (p. 128). See *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. i. p. 51, for a notice of Giles Parker and his wife.—*R.*]

² An ancient usage. The nearest relations always took up the corpse at the door; and once more, if the distance was considerable, at the church-gates. By forty messes, I suppose, are to be understood so many dishes of meat.

³ At Downham.

⁴ Fox-hunting and church exercise on the same day!

⁵ Thirty pounds was the sum wanted. To procure which, the borrower and his confidential servant had to ride many miles. Royle Townley was Nicholas Townley of Royle, I suppose, who died a rich man in 1645. Mr. Thomas Whitaker was, I suppose, my ancestor, of Holme, who died in 1630. [He was buried 14 July 1631, not 1630—*R.*]

⁶ Crosdale, Whitendale, Batterise, topp of Burne, Totteridge, Fence, Staple Oak, Harden, and Brennan; all memorable names in the annals of Bowland.

⁷ [I take this to be a brother of William Anderton, of Euxton, esq. who married, about 1598, Isabel, daughter of William Hancock, of Pendle hall, and relict of Richard Assheton, of Downham, esq. elder brother of the journalist.—*R.*]

⁸ Adjourned to Browsholme: broke up the stag, and ate the chine and liver the same day on which he was killed!

⁹ [Sir John Talbot, of Salesbury, had been knighted by the King at Lathom on the 20th of the previous month. See SALESBURY, hereafter.]

¹⁰ At Worston Mr. Greenacres had a warren, or paddock, stocked with 28 deer. It still retains the name.

¹¹ [Third son of John Braddyll, esq. of Whalley: see the pedigree in p. 3 of this Volume.]

¹² [Sir John Dacomb was Chancellor of the Duchy from 1616 to 1627; and was knighted June 3, 1616. See Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. iii. 170.]

¹³ Second son of Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor of London in 1600. He became Attorney-general of the Duchy in 1614, and was knighted on the 31st Dec. that year. He died unmarried in 1638, and was succeeded in his estates at Rolleston in Staffordshire, by his nephew Sir Edward, who was created a Baronet in 1640.]

¹⁴ [William Fanshawe, of Passelows in Dagenham, Essex, M.P. for Clitheroe 1614--1625; died March 4, 1634.]

Molyneaux, with divers other countrie gentlemen, came to Whalley; light at the Abbey, and presently after went to church, wher Mr. Chancellor wished the copyholders to elect, out of every manor, two or three senceable menn, and they should to-morrow heare what manner of composition the King would accept.

Sept. 5. After supper, a motion made to hunt in Bolland next day, which the Chancellor and all the companie resolved to do.¹

Sept. 6. All but Mr. Chancellor into Bolland. At Stable Oak. A stag killed at Harden, and another a little above, which made excellent sport. I with Mr. Auditor and the rest to Broxholme, soe to Whalley, and supped; then to the Portfield, late.

Sept. 7 (Sunday). All to church: Mr. Leigh, of Standish, preached.² Afternoon, copyhold business in hand. Divers gentlemen went into the towne with Sir John Talbot. My father lay in the Abbey. I to Portfield again.

Sept. 13. All hunt in James Whitendale's office:³ a stag from above Brennan.

Sept. 14 (Sunday). Parson preached.

Sept. 15. To Batterise: ther met our old companie of hunters, overrun out of Brennan Stones again.

Sept. 17. To Batterise: to Burnside and Whitendale, overrun with good deare. A knubber⁴ was killed, and a calfe. To Broxholme, and soe to Portfield.

Sept. 18. To Whalley: a while pleasant. Home. Sp. xij d.

Sept. 22. I to Portfield: there paid up and made merrie. Mr. Alexander Nowell,⁵ jun. Tables slurring⁶ almost all night. Some conceyted unkindness between Abbey and Portfield,⁷ but Mr. Assheton the angrie man.

Sept. 28 (Sunday). Word came to me that a stag was at the spring. Walbank took his peece, and Miller his, but hee was not to bee found.⁸ Miller shot with Walbank at a mark, and won.

Sept. 30. Manchester. Coozen Assheton, of Whalley, there. Mr. Hart,⁹ my lord of Canterburies gentleman, was sicke, which hindered the commission¹⁰ for business of Canterburie, concerning parsonages of Blackburne, Whalley, and Rachdale.

¹ This was a busy year. The occasion of this great resort to Whalley was to settle with the copyholders of Blackburnshire the compositions for perfecting their titles. [See vol. I. p. 287.] Men of rank were then men of business. An agent or two would now have transacted the whole. But these great men did not forget their pleasures; for, on the second day, all but the chancellor betook themselves to hunting in Bowland. It was extremely indecorous, and uncanonical, to hold a meeting on business purely secular in the church.

² [William Leigh, B.D.] parson of Standish, a man memorable in his day. He was one of the tutors of Prince Henry; and was great-grandfather of Dr. Leigh, author of the [Natural] History of Lancashire. [See more of him in Mr. Raines' note.]

³ Office is, here, a keeper's walk. I find a vestige of this sense of the word in Du Cange, voce *Officium*.

⁴ [A knubber is a stag of the second year, whilst a calf is of the first: see *Gentleman's Recreation*.]

⁵ Younger son of Roger Nowell of Read, esq.

⁶ Shuffleboard, very fashionable now. [The word "slurring" is a provincialism, still in use, particularly for sliding on ice.—R.]

⁷ Abbey and Portfield seldom were upon cordial terms.

⁸ No objection to kill a stray stag on a Sunday.

⁹ [Mr. Hart was probably a son of Sir John Hart of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, whose wife was one of the ladies of the privy chamber to Queen Anne of Denmark, and who walked in the procession at her Majesty's funeral, May 13, 1619.—R.]

¹⁰ This was a commission issued by the Archbishop to inquire into the value of the three rectories, previous to the renewal of the lease.

Oct. 4. Brother Sherborne, with coozen Bannester,¹ to Calwedg, to Sir Richard Fleetwood,² about some money owing by Sir Richard's father to my Ladye.

Sunday, 5. Church: parson preached. Mr. Thomas Houghton, ten days since, gave up stewardship³ in Bolland. Mr. Christopher Parkinson chosen steward, and Mr. William Houghton had charge of the game as is bruted.

Oct. 6. Clitheroe. Steward Nutter⁴ kept Leet, Hallmot, and Wapontake, all of a day. Not soe kept in man's memory affore.

Oct. 10. Hunted in the Forest. Mr. William Houghton gave friendlie entertainment and contentment.

Oct. 22. My brother Anderton was at Houghton upon a commission from the Kynge to view the Allome mynes.

Oct. 27. A hunting. Found no fox: killed a hare.

Oct. 29. Riding to Worston. Brother Houghton and cozen Henry hauking; lost their hauke.

Nov. 1. Clitheroe. There Talbot [of] Bashall⁵ and Robert Radelif of Preston.⁶ Staid with them awhile. Sp. ix d.

Nov. 2 (Sunday). Parson preached. To evening Prayer. Sp. ij d.

Nov. 3. Parson cam to dynner, and Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fetherston, Parson of Bentham.⁷

Nov. 4. Downe to the water: Dick killed a mallard and a duck at one shoote; Sherborne killed a water ousle, 2 pigeons, and a thrush.

Nov. 5. Gunpowder Treason, twelve years since, should have beene; but God's mercie and goodness delivered us from the snare of divelish invention. To church; parson preached; dyned at parsonage.

Nov. 9. Sunday. To church. Parson preached excellently. Home. Afternoon, church.

Nov. 12. Martin, Ryley, and Carr came into the hall to us with ale.

¹ [Christopher Banaster, second son of William Banaster of Banke, esq. and Christian, daughter of Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, esq. and therefore cousin to the Journalist, died at Caterall, June 14, 1649, having been Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster for 27 years, Attorney-general of the same, Baron of the Exchequer at Lancaster, Steward of Preston, and Recorder of Lancaster: all offices recounted in his epitaph at Garstang.—*R.*]

² [Sir Richard Fleetwood, of Calwich abbey, was created a Baronet in 1611, and was the first of his family that migrated from Lancashire into Staffordshire. His father was Thomas Fleetwood of Penwortham, esq.—*R.*]

³ That is, the deputy stewardship. Sir Richard [Houghton] was at this time the principal [steward of Bolland (see vol. I. p. 269.) Mr. William Houghton was brother to Sir Richard Houghton of Houghton, the first Baronet, and the second son of Thomas Houghton, esq. slain at Lea 32 Eliz. He had an estate at Grimsargh, and married Grace, natural daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne by Isabel Wood. Mr. Thomas Houghton was the third son of the same unfortunate gentleman, and obtained a good estate at Pendleton in right of his wife, Katharine, daughter and co-heiress of John Houghton, esq. Christopher Parkinson, gent. was the younger son of Ralph Parkinson of Fairsnape, gent. and his wife Grace, daughter of Robert Shuttleworth of Hacking, esq. through which marriage the family became connected with the Houghtons of Pendleton. See further of the Parkinsons in Mr. Raines' note.]

⁴ [John Nutter, living in Pendle Forest 15 and 34 Eliz. had two sons, Ellis and Richard, the former of whom Mr. Raines identifies with the steward of Pendle mentioned in the text. Earlier members of the family have occurred in vol. I. p. 313, as keepers of the chace of Trawden.]

⁵ Sir Thomas Talbot.

⁶ [Robert Radcliffe was a younger son of Robert Radcliffe of Rochdale, attorney at law, and brother to Samuel Radcliffe, D.D. Principal of Brasenose college, Oxford. Robert Radcliffe junior married, and had a daughter, Anne, baptized at Rochdale, June 23, 1622; and on the 8th Oct. 1623, "Robert Radclyffe gent." was buried within the church of Rochdale.—*R.*]

⁷ [Christopher Fetherston, M.A. Rector of Bentham: see History of Richmondshire, ii. 342.]

Nov. 14. Brother Sherborne went to t'Harrope and Skelfshaw Felles with gunnes; shott at a more-cock,¹ struck feathers off, and missed.

Nov. 15. On hill above Walloper Well, shott two young hinds; presently comes the keeper and broke the other deere,² had the skin and a shoulder, and v s. and said hee would take noe notice.

Nov. 18. Downham; had a fair course with a hare.

Nov. 19. Worston. To the Warren with my father; sawe the deare, 28 in all.

Nov. 23. Sunday. To church; parson preached.

Nov. 24. To Downham, by Harropwell. Had some sport at moorgame with my piece, but killed not.

Nov. 25. St. Katharine's Day. To Downham. There an Exercise. To Worston. Tom Starkie, &c. verie merry, and well all. All at supper. Wee were all temperately pleasant, as in the nature of a festivall day.³

Nov. 29. Clitheroe. Ad. Wh. shot with W. Walbank at x score in the long bowe for xx s.; shold have shott with steele bowes, but Walbank had broke his string.

Nov. 30. St. Andrew. - Church. Parson preached.

Dec. 3. Went to the steward, Mr. Parkinson. Somewhat to busie with drink.

Dec. 7. To church. Parson preached. To Downham. Met P.; borrowed xxx l. of him, and made a bargain with him to have c l. and pay him x l. a year for x years, and if his two children die within that tyme goe away with the c l.

Dec. 23. To Rowe Moore, and killed ther 3 heath cockes.

Dec. 24. I, my wyffe, and Fogg, to Whalley, to kepe Christmas with my Coozen Assheton.

Dec. 25. Festum nativitatis Charissimi [Salvatoris] mei. At Whalley; the vicker, Mr. Ormerod, preached.⁴

St. Stephen. Word came that Sir Richard Assheton was verie dangerously sicke.

Dec. 27. St. John's Day. I with my cozen Assheton to Midleton. Sir Richard had lefte his speche, and did not knowe a man. Had not spoken since morning. His extremities began two or three days since. Hee departed verie calmly about eight at night. No extraordinary sorrow, 'cause his death was soe apparent in his sickness. Presently upon his death there was enquiring after his will, which was shewed by John Greenhalgh of Brandlesome, and Sir Richard's second son, Ralph Assheton, who with my lady were executors, and coozen Assheton of Whalley supervisor. My now coozen Assheton of Midleton, Richard, began to demand the keyes of the gates,⁵ and of the studie for the evidence, and to call for the plate, uppon cause his brother John had some part in them. There were some likeliness of present falling-out of him and the executors, which certainly had bene had not my Coozen Assheton, of Whalley, soe . . . as was litel or noe discord. The reason was former unkindness between Sir Richard and his sonne, to which Sir Richard was moved by my lady, and those that were of her faction: but now all well, prayesd be God, which I praye God to continue.

Dec. 28. Sunday. Innocents. To church. Parson of Midleton preached; text, 1 Thess. i. 9. To Chatterton⁶ to dinner with my aunt Assheton.

¹ No shooting flying till many years after.

² That is, dispersed the deer. The skin, shoulder, and five shillings were the price of the keeper's conscience.

³ It is very singular that a Puritan should sometimes refuse the title of Saint to the Apostles, and bestow it upon St. Katharine; and still more so, that he should think some degree of temperate festivity due to her day. [But, as remarked in p. 122, Dr. Whitaker was mistaken in regarding him as a Puritan. On the observation of Saints' days at this period see a note by Mr. Canon Raines, *in loco*.]

⁴ Mr. Peter Ormerod, Vicar of Whalley. (See before, p. 18.)

⁵ The old house was a quadrangle, and might be completely locked up. This is a very curious family scene.

⁶ Which then belonged to another branch of the Asshetons. [His aunt, "aunt Assheton," was Anne, daughter

Dec. 29. Executors, Heire, and my Coozen Assheton in the studie all daye, and there well all thing sett straight. Walbank and Adam shott in long bowe.

Dec. 30 To Whalley ward. Had young Mr. Holden's¹ company to Haslingden. Staid all night at Abbey: verie merrie all, with dancing.²

Dec. 31. To the shoteing.

[1617-18.] Jan. 1. At Whalley. Parson Abdy Assheton preached.

Jan. 2. A foule rainie day: noe sturring.

Jan. 3. A hunting with coozen Assheton, Richard Sherborne, &c. With coozen Braddyll to Portfield; eat, drunk wine, and was merrie, and to the field again. Walbank and Adam shot in the Florentine,³ Adam's string broke.

Jan. 5. Clitheroe. Dyned at Adam's; Mr. Michael Lister,⁴ Mr. Lambert,⁵ and divers from Waddow.⁶

Jan. 6. Twelfth-day. At night some companie from Reead came a-Mumming;⁷ was kindly taken: but they were but Mummers.

Jan. 7. Pack, rag, all away.

Jan. 9. Henry Dudley, the imbroyderer,⁸ came to work and teach.

Jan. 14. I to Whalley. The parson of Sladeborne was gone affore. I overtook him at Accrinton, and wee to Middleton with coozen Assheton came (*sic*) from Leaver. I with him to aunt Assheton to Chatterton.

Jan. 15. I had a black sent from Middleton, but because I heard my coozen Assheton had none, I sent word to Mr. Greenhalgh that they should give mine to Cousin Radcliffe.⁹ Sir Richard Assheton's funeral: a great company: I a mourner in my own old cloke. Parson of Middleton, Mr. Assheton, preached, text 90 Ps. 12. Divers knights¹⁰ and many gentlemen ther. All the gentlemen to Middleton to dinner.

of John Talbot, of Gate House, esq. son of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall; she married first James Assheton, esq. of Chadderton, and secondly Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, uncle of the Journalist. After the death of her second husband Mrs. Anne Assheton resided at Chadderton, which had been devised to her by her first husband, but she died at Stannicliffe Hall, near Middleton, an aged woman, in 1633, having had no issue by either husband.—*R.*]

¹ [Robert Holden, esq. of Holden Hall, near Haslingden. See hereafter, under that place.]

² While the corpse of their near relation, Sir Richard Assheton, lay unburied!

³ Qu. Whether the Florentine were a species of cross-bow? [This conjecture was confirmed to Mr. Raines by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, who possessed several examples of cross-bows, both Florentine and Venetian.]

⁴ [Michael Lister was the seventh son of Sir William Lister of Thornton in Craven, and younger brother to Sir Matthew Lister, M.D. physician in ordinary to Queen Anne of Denmark, and subsequently to King Charles I.—*R.*]

⁵ [Probably Josias Lambert, the father of John Lambert, of Calton, esq. who, Sept. 10, 1639, married Frances Lister, sister to the above named, and afterwards became the celebrated Parliamentary general. See History of Craven, 2d edit. p. 198.]

⁶ Then the property and occasional residence of the Tempests of Bracewell.

⁷ We hear so little of the Nowells in this Journal, that I suspect them to have been on no intimate terms with the Asshetons. These mummings were rude masquerades, in which I remember the young people of respectable families to have gone about at Christmas. They were mere pantomimes, whence the name. [Mummer signifies one disguised under a vizard, from the Danish *momme* or Dutch *mumme*.—*R.*]

⁸ [For a note on the art of embroidery, at that time much employed in the dress of both sexes, consult the Chetham edition. Henry Dudley perhaps was an artist from London.]

⁹ I suppose Radcliffe Assheton, first of Cuerdale. [Second son of Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, esq.—*R.*]

¹⁰ The order of knighthood was then very common; but the Knights Bachelors have been eaten out by the Baronets; and even of these, such is the scarcity of titles in this county, it would be impossible to assemble four in Lancashire at present. [Dr. Whitaker here alludes to the families of Houghton (now de Hoghton) and Gerard, both Baronets of the first creation in 1611, Cunliffe (1759) and Hesketh (1761). During the last half-century the Lancashire Baronets have increased nearly fourfold.]

Jan. 22. Coozen Assheton went on foot, ther being a frost, to see Sir Peter Middleton.¹

Jan. 23. Justice Houlden,² Huthersal,³ and Mr. Sudall,⁴ the physical pothecar, came with us to the Holt,⁵ ther staid and made merrie.

Jan. 25. Sunday. To Portfield. Coozen Braddyll and I to Whalley. Coozen Assheton gone before us to meet Sir John Talbot at Blakeborne, and so to Curedale, thence to Waerden.⁶ There Mr. Farrington.⁷

Jan. 26. Self, John Braddyll, Coozen Assheton, with others went to Walton to see Sir Richard's horses that stode ther. (Here follows a long account of an horse race.⁸)

Jan. 28. From Litherland to Talk o' th' Hill,⁹ thinking there to have drunk and parted; but my Lord of Darbie¹⁰ was there a-hauking, and soe after some talk they fell to the dice, My Lord, Sir John Talbot, Mr. Charnock,¹¹ *cum aliis*. Sir John wonne a litle.

Jan. 29. Wee to Blakeborne. Ther Sir John went home: I to Worston. There Mr. Radcliffe¹² with Mr. Greene, who should be Schoolmaster at Clitheroe.¹³

Jan. 30. Sent Clement with grey gelding to Coozen Assheton, which I had sold for xi l.

Feb. 1. To Church. Parson preached. A Communion.

Feb. 14. Downham. Grafted some stone fruit, which came from Holker.¹⁴

Feb. 16. My wife in labour of childbirth. Her delivery was with such violence as the child dyed within half an hour, and, but for God's wonderful mercie, more than human reason could expect, she had dyed; but hee spared her a while longer to mee, and tooke the child to his mercie; for which, as for one of his great mercies bestowed on mee, I render all submissive hearty thanks and prayse to the onlie good and gracious God of Israell.¹⁵ Divers mett, and went with us to Downham: and ther the child was buried¹⁶ by

¹ Of Middleton and Stockeld. [He had been recently knighted by the King on his way to Scotland, April 12, 1617. See the pedigree of the family in Whitaker's History of Craven.]

² Of Holden, near Haslingden. [Father of young Mr. Holden before mentioned.]

³ Probably the same whom the writer afterwards calls "shuffling Jo. Huthersall." He was of Hothersall, near Ribchester.

⁴ [Mr. Raines (p. 78) gives a long note on the Sudalls, some of whom were of Preston and some of Blackburn, but the apothecary of the text is not identified.]

⁵ On the confines of the parishes of Whalley and Blackburn.

⁶ The old house of the Farringtons.

⁷ [William Farrington, esq. of Worden, sheriff of Lancashire in 1636, and one of the gallant supporters of the Countess of Derby at the siege of Lathom House. He died at Worden in 1657.—*R.*]

⁸ [Which, from the loss of the MS. is unfortunately irrecoverable.]

⁹ In [Stafford]shire.

¹⁰ This was William Earl of Derby, father of James the great Earl who was beheaded at Bolton.

¹¹ [Thomas Charnock of Charnock, esq. born 1587, married Bridget, daughter and heiress of John Molyneux, esq. second son of William, eldest son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sephton.—*R.*]

¹² [Savile Radcliffe, esq. of Todmorden and Great Mearley Hall, one of the feoffees of the grammar school of Clitheroe (see before, in p. 126).]

¹³ Bernard Emott the schoolmaster had died on the 1st Nov. preceding.

¹⁴ [Holker, in the parish of Cartmel, at this time the seat of George Preston, Esq. who married Elizabeth third daughter of Ralph Assheton of Great Lever.]

¹⁵ These reflections are highly becoming: but the writer wanted something serious and solemn to recall his mind from that continued state of dissipation in which he lived. The impression, however, lasted not long: within four days, to use his own word, he "fooled" again.

¹⁶ A solemn funeral for a child which lived half an hour. It must have been baptized by the midwife.

Sir James Whalley,¹ in oure own pue,² and the companie such as of a sudden could be provided at Michael Brownes. A few dayes after I gave to the pore of Twyston, Downham, Worston, Chadburn, and Clitheroe, according as their severall needs required. My mother with mee laid the child in the grave.

Feb. 19. Downham.

Feb. 20. Snowe: traced a fox from Hartill to the warren, and soe from want of doggs came home. Some wyves of Clitheroe heer this day. Fooled this day worse.

Feb. 24. The midwyfe went from my wyffe to coozen Braddyll's wyffe. Shee had given by my wyffe xx s. and by mee v s.

March 1. Sunday. Downham to service.

March 4. Downham. Sett some apple trees. My coozen Assheton's wyffe came a-presenting,³ verie merrie. I with Goffe Whittacre⁴ this nyght in the house verie merrie.

March 5. In the orchard most of the day.

March 8. Sunday. Downham wyves and Worston wyves presented my wyfe.

March 9. Early to Downham. The study over the porch begun and fynished this week.

March 15. I early to Portfield. There was coozen Mellicent Braddyll delivered of a sonne and heir⁵ about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorp came bye, and coozen Braddyll and I went with him to Whalley. Ther light at the Abbey. Cozen Assheton⁶ went with us. All to Wyne: then all to Lancaster. Charges to much: idle expenses: in all xxx s. Judge Bromley, Judge Denham. xi. Executed. Coozen Edward Braddyll,⁷ the priest, came to the barr, and was indict for seducing the King's subjects: but had not judgment. Lister and Westbie⁸ made friends. Cozen Assheton, Cozen Braddyll, Mr. Radcliffe, *cum aliis*, to Longridge Bottom. Mr. Radcliffe to Mearley. I to Worston.

March 22. Sunday. This evening, being somewhat, &c., Richard Sherborne coming from Sladeborne did fall at a little bridge affore his own house, and struck his left shoulder out of joynt.

March 24. Downham. Graffed some graffs from Whalley. Teeth lanced. Tooth-ache. Head-ache. Cold and rheume.

¹ This curate of Downham is here called Sir James, and afterwards Sir James or Mr. Whalley. He was no preacher, and, from his style, proves that this title was retained for a considerable space of time, by those who were ordained, after the Reformation. [It appears to have been applied indiscriminately to all ranks of preaching ministers, as shown by examples adduced by Canon Raines, one of which regards the readers of Coniston and Lowick chapels as late as 1650: see *Notitia Cestriensis*, ii. 539, 541. See also the quotation from James's *Iter Lancastrense* under HASLINGDEN hereafter.]

² [No doubt the south aisle of the choir of Downham church, which was the burial place of the Asshetons: see hereafter, p. 145. The use of the terms "pue" or "quire," as synonymous, has been before noticed, at Whalley, p. 12.]

³ See before, p. 126.

⁴ Who Goff Whittacre was I cannot tell. [Goff—Geoffrey?—*R.*]

⁵ [John Braddyll, who was afterwards shot at the siege of Sir William Lister's house at Thornton in Craven, in July 1643, being then a captain for the Parliament. See the pedigree of Braddyll in p. 3.]

⁶ [Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley Abbey, and Mr. Richard Shuttleworth, were brothers-in-law, the former having married in 1610 (for his second wife) Mr. Shuttleworth's sister Helen.]

⁷ [Third of the eight sons of Edward Braddyll, esq. and his second wife Anne, daughter of Ralph Assheton, esq. of Great Lever. He had taken minor orders in the Church of Rome before 1577, and must have been an elderly man in 1617.—*R.*]

⁸ Too near neighbours to be good friends. Westby and Arnoldsbiggin are scarcely two hundred yards from each other. [Thomas Lister of Westby was the son and heir of Thomas Lister, esq. of the same place (ob. 1607), by Jane daughter of John Greenacres of Worston, esq. aunt to the wife of the Journalist. He was a justice of the peace for the West Riding 15 Jac. and buried at Gisburn July 10, 1619. The other Lister was probably his kinsman, Richard Lister his brother. The quarrel appears to have broken out afresh hereafter, July 20.]

[1618.] March 27. I towards Downham. Saw one of my father-in-lawe's deare dead; but 24 left. Tom Starkie came, and had been at it.

March 29 (Sunday). To Sladeborne. Parson preached. To Dunnoe. My brother's shoulder indifferently well.

April 3 (Good Friday). Received the Holy Sacrament at our minister, Mr. James Whalley.

April 5 (Easter Daye). To Downham, to church. After dinner some argument¹ about Mr. Leigh's ministering the Sacrament without the sirploise, between my brother Sherborne and my father. They differed soe far as that my father came to Downham, and wolde goe noe more back to Dunnoe to remayne. Cozen Assheton² went with Coozen Ralph Assheton towards Leavens.³

April 10. Maide more than merrie.

April 12 (Sunday). John Greenacres to be godfather to Richard Sherborne's child. Parson of Sladeborne was asked to bee the other; but by reason of my sister's popish disposition would not; and soe, in want of one, I was taken.

April 18. John Swinglehurst buried: he dyed distract: he was a great follower of Brierley.⁴

April 20. About 4 afternoon coozen Susan Assheton⁵ dyed at Brandlesome.

April 25. Selling a peice of land.⁶ Ask xvij l. an acre; offered xvij l.

April 28. Wee with many others to Middleton with the corps and hearse of coozen Susan Assheton. Coozen Assheton of Sladeborne preached: 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14. To Chatterton. My housing-cloth⁷ stolen out of the stable.

April 29. With cozen Raph to Ratchdalle. Saw Mr. Tillson,⁸ not well.

May 3. To church: parson preached.

May 4. With father hunting: home at night.

May 5. Removed to my studie.

May 11. Hunting fox: killed nothing.

May 12. To topp of Pendle, about Moss Ground.

¹ This is human nature. Here we have a man quarrelling about the circumstantialia of religion who had just before dislocated his shoulder in consequence of having got drunk on a Sunday. The case appears to have been thus: Mr. Leigh, the curate of Slaidburn, and a Puritan, had administered the holy communion without a surplice. This conduct was approved by the Greenacres, and condemned by the Sherburnes: for Mrs. Sherburne is soon afterwards said to be so popishly inclined, that the rector Abdias refused to be sponsor for her child. [On the surplice, which had been generally disused in the diocese in the previous reign, and was now again beginning to be resumed, see Chetham Soc. edition, p. 87.]

² [Richard Assheton, of Middleton, esq. His companion was Ralph, afterwards the second Baronet of Whalley, who married first Dorothy, daughter of Sir James Bellingham, of Levens.—*R.*]

³ Levens near Kendal, then the seat of the Bellinghams.

⁴ Some frantic enthusiast of that time, who turned the heads of his followers. [Mr. Roger Brierley, minister of the Gospel at Grindleton in Craven: whose followers were known as Brierlists and Grindletonians. Mr. Canon Raines gives a very copious and interesting note on his tenets and on his family.]

⁵ [Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Assheton, of Middleton, and his second wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, esq. She died in her 24th year, having survived her father only four months.—*R.*]

⁶ A very high price for land, when it was sold for ten years' purchase. It were to have been wished that we had been told where the estate was situated.

⁷ [The housing-cloth, or, as it was sometimes called, the sumpter cloth, was of sufficient importance and value to be regretted and its loss recorded. It was at this time made of velvet, lined with silk, and embroidered with gold lace. It was fastened at the back part of the saddle.—*R.*]

⁸ Henry Tilson, then Vicar of Rochdale, afterwards Bishop of Elphin.

May 14 (Ascension Day). To Towneley. Coozens Jane and Richard there :¹ home again.

May 17. With my father to Sladeborne. Parson preached. To Parsonage. Mr. Leigh afternoon.

May 18. To Worston. Coming home on Worsoe, Fogg called "Fire!" in the Warren house. Cuthbert Hearon, the warrener, with drying of gunpowder had fired the house.

May 20. Hunted fox at Holden, Fouden, and Salley; found none: killed brace of haires.

May 26. To Whalley, a-hunting. I to the abbey. Divers from Dunkenhagh. Sir John Talbot bowling. Coozen Townley and his wyffe. Home. Sp. iv d.

May 29. My grene doublet made.

May 30. Blackborne. Talk with Mr. Morrice² about the Exercise.

May 31 (Trinity Sunday). Mr. Turner preached, text Shuffling John Huthersall and I had some wordes.

June 2. Wee all to Prescod to a cocking. Sir Richard, coozen Assheton [of] Leaver, Sir John Talbot of Bashall, coozen Braddyll, &c. very pleasant. Tabled all night.

June 5. To Clitheroe, with two Pudsays;³ made merrie, and run races, brother Pudsay, Tom. Starkie, &c.

June 23. A-fishing. Parson of Sladeborne, &c. to Ribble.

June 24 (St. John Baptist). Parson of Sladeborne preached. To Fareoke house.⁴

June 25. Divers gentlewomen from Stonyhurst called there, and soe to a pigg-eating⁵ at Newlands;⁶ made merrie.

June 28. Mr. Ormerod preached: I to Clitheroe with him. Home.

Peter's-day. Walter Leigh came and brought word that Parson of Middleton, Mr. Assheton,⁷ was dead, and Parson of Sladeborne like to succeed.

June 30. The Exercise. Mr. Maurice preached: text, "Beware of the leaven," &c. Mr. Dugdale preached in afternoon, text, i. Rev. 9.

July 5 (Sunday). With my coozen Assheton and coozen Braddyll to Mr. Sheriff his house, Gawthorp.⁸

July 6. Removed wanscot in great chamber, and other work. Bedposts in great chamber new.

July 19 (Sunday).⁹ Sherborne, Starkie, &c. to Clitheroe: staid drinking some wyne: soe to a

¹ [These cousins were Richard Townley, of Townley, esq. and his wife Jane, daughter of Ralph Assheton, esq. of Lever: married in 1594.—*R.*]

² John Maurice, or Morres, Vicar of Blackburn. It appears that Mr. Ormerod, the Vicar of Whalley, though a preacher, bore no part in these exercises within his own parish.

³ [Of Bolton in Craven.]

⁴ [Fair Oak, now commonly called Farrick, is in Bowland, near the River Hodder. It was the residence of John Swinglehurst, gent. whose melancholy death has been mentioned in p. 137. Part of the original building still exists. See further regarding it in Mr. Raines's note.]

⁵ What was this? [Probably, says Mr. Raines, an entertainment got up purposely for the ladies from Stonyhurst; but for other amusing details of contemporary "pigg-eating" the reader is referred to his note.]

⁶ [A small cottage about a mile from Fair Oak, called Newlands or Newlaunds, now, as in Dr. Whitaker's time, the keeper's house. In the plate of Whitewell (vol. I. p. 333) it appears just above the east window of the chapel. A footpath to the left and south-west of Newlaunds leads to Fair Oak.]

⁷ Abdias Assheton the Elder, Fellow of St. John's College, and supposed to have been the author of Dr. Whitaker's "Life." [Walter Leigh was the parish clerk of Middleton, and was buried there 21 Feb. 1624. The deceased rector was not Abdias Assheton the Elder, but Edward, second son of Arthur Assheton, of Rochdale, gent. He was buried 8 July, 1618.—*R.*]

⁸ Richard Shuttleworth, esq. Sheriff of Lancashire.

⁹ Horse-racing for a wager, followed by hard drinking on Sunday evening, an "honest recreation"!

summer game: Sherburne's mare run, and lost the bell: made merrie: staid until, &c. 2 o'clock at Downham.

July 20. Richard Lister fell out with his brother, or rather hee with him, and came from Arlebuggin.¹

Oct. 17. Mrs. Christian Greenacres,² my mother-in-law, dyed at York, under the Physicion's hands, Dr. Wadko,³ Polonian.

Oct. 19. I to Worston, where I found a sorrowful house.

Nov. 4. Towards London, about the hearing against Midleton, *in Cur. Ward.* for the tenure of his land.⁴ To Portfield for Thomas Braddyll, who went our journey. To Manchester, Bull's Head, Halliwell's.⁵

Nov. 5. Tom Braddyll, John Greenacres, Henry Hamond, and self, towards London. To Castle:⁶ Mr. Shaw's, Eagle and Child: Sir Cuthbert Halsey⁷ ther: 28 myles.

Nov. 6. Sir Cuthbert gone affore us: wee overtook him, and left him at Litchfield. Wee to Midleton, Mr. Bartlet's, the Saracen's Head, 30 miles.

Nov. 7. To Coventrie and Dayntrie xxvi myles. The Bushop of Bangor ther, Dr. Baylie.⁸ A verie foule, raynie, stormie daye. This daye my coozen Assheton of Midleton dyed.

Nov. 8, Sunday. Went to the church: my Lord Bushop preached: text, Prov. xxviii. 13. Hee preached in th'afternoone. Wee away to Stonie Stratforde, Mr. Greenes, the Cocke, xv myles.

Nov. 9. Wee to Barnet, the Rose and Crowne, Mr. Lennoy, 34 myles.

Nov. 10. To London, the Chequers in Holborne, x myles.

Nov. 15, Sunday. St. Pulchar's: Dr. Kyng,⁹ Bishop of London, preached, 77 Ps. x.

Nov. 19. Reteyned my counsell Mr. Shierfield.¹⁰

Nov. 20. This day the cause in the Court of Wards should have been heard, but was not: deferred by the attorney's favour and Shierfield's slowness.

Nov. 23. Mr. Henry Hamond¹¹ away to Lancashire. Attended and reteyned Serjeant Crue.¹²

¹ [The quarrel before mentioned in p. 136 as reconciled, seems to have broke forth afresh.]

² Daughter of Sir William Bapthorp, of Bapthorp: see before, p. 122.

³ I never heard before or since of this Polish physician. [Dr. Alexius Vodka probably came to England in 1583, in the large retinue of the noble and learned Polonian, the Prince Palatine, Albertus de Alasco, whose reception at the English Court was very magnificent. The will of Alexius Woodka, senior, of the city of York, M.D. was proved at York 31 Jan. 1626-7, and Mr. Canon Raines (Journal, p. 131) gives an abstract of it. In Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 1861, i. 137, his name is erroneously given as Vodea, and at p. 180 his son Alexius (also noticed by Mr. Raines, and who died in 1668, and was buried next his father at St. Saviour's at York) is designated as "Alexander Vodka, M.D. a Scotchman born."]

⁴ I do not know where these lands were, but the dispute evidently was, whether they were held in chivalry or socage, a point which materially affected the right of wardship. From Manchester to London the distance is 187 miles, according to the old computation 143, and took up six days; but observe, the party halted on Sunday, and went to church.

⁵ [The Bull's Head was opposite the Cross in the Market-place at Manchester, and Richard Halliwell was its landlord in 1610. Mr. Raines gives a long and curious note about both landlord and inn at p. 110.]

⁶ [Newcastle under Lyne.]

⁷ Sir Cuthbert Halsall of Halsall, [sheriff of Lancashire 1601 and 1602, mayor of Liverpool 1615.—*R.*]

⁸ [Lewis Bayley, D.D. Bishop of Bangor 1616, died 1631.]

⁹ [John King, D.D. styled by James I. "the King of Preachers."]

¹⁰ The notorious Sherfield, [Henry Sherfield, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of Salisbury,] who made six fraudulent conveyances of his estate, and, after all, left it to pious uses. See Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 206.

¹¹ One of the Hamonds of Whalley, nearly allied to Dean Nowell and to Dr. Henry Hamond. [See before, p. 19.]

¹² [Sir Randolph Crewe, called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law 1614, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench.]

Nov. 26. To my Lord Wallingford's ¹ house, about getting a day of hearing next tearme.

Dec. 1. Sworne in the Star Chamber. Robinson's occasions staid me in the towne. Examined in the Starr Chamber about Raydale business.

Dec. 2. This evening to Barnet, the Antelope.

Dec. 3. To Mimms. Wee on the way shott at thrushes. Came to Dunstable, 29 miles, the White Horse. Ther was Mr. Edward Rawsthorne younger. Thither afterwards came cozen Standish ² of Standish.

Dec. 4. Toster [*i.e.* Towcester], Mr. Bland's, the Rayne Deere, 20 miles. To Coventrie, 24, the Starr, Mr. Forrell's.

Sunday. To Litchfield, 20, the George, Mr. Jodrell. To Talk o'th' Hill, 28, the Swann, Mr. Shawes.

Dec. 8. [With] Capt. Rawsthorne, to the Bull's Head, Manchester, 24 myles.

Dec. 9. To Burie, to Eatenfield; parted with Capt. Rawsthorne. ³ To Worston 22 myles.

Dec. 14. Worston. Tom. Starkie and his wyffe.

Dec. 24. My father, [br]other Sherborne, with our servants, to Whalley, to spend Christmas.

Dec. 28 (Monday). To Whalley, with Coozen Braddyll, &c. My father-in-law feared himself, as I thought, but that few or none can judge truly of his purposes (hee is soe privatt), and unwilling to dye from Worston; went to Warston, and his familie with hym. ⁴

1618—19. Jan. 1. I to Extwisle, to Mr. John Parker, ⁵ to bee of Commission for my coozen Robinson against Sir Thomas Metcalfe. ⁶ With much ado, and some money, I got him.

Jan. 7. With Coozen Assheton home. Maskeing, gameing, other friendlie sports. All away, pack ragg, all day.

Jan. 12. Mr. Barrow's Commission for old Nowell's will. ⁷ Nowell and that partie though much att me.

Jan. 22. (London again.) To the Bell in Gray's-inn-lane. Sander ⁸ and George supped with mee.

Jan. 23. Sir Lionell Cranfield, ⁹ Mr. of the Wardes, first tyme of his sitting.

Jan. 27. The King sate in the Star Chamber, and the Prince, about the great cause twixt [the Earl of] Exeter, Lady Cecill, and Lake (Sir Thomas) and Lady Rosse.

Jan. 29. King late in the Starr Chamber.

Jan. 31. St. Andrew's; Dr. Ducket.

¹ William Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, Master of the Wards, afterwards Earl of Banbury, the filiation of whose issue, or rather that of his lady, is yet undecided.

² [Alexander Standish of Duxbury, esq. married Alice (born 1574), daughter of Ralph Assheton of Lever, esq. and sister of Sir Ralph the first Baronet, and was therefore by marriage cousin to the Journalist. He died in 1623.—*R.*]

³ Of Newhall, in Tottington. [Father probably of Edward Rawsthorn, sheriff of Lancashire 1629, and appointed Colonel of a regiment of foot by Prince Rupert in 1644. See further in Mr. Raines' note.]

⁴ Richard Greenacres died the year following, but I am unable to ascertain the day or month.

⁵ John Parker, esq. died 1633.

⁶ I fear that there are no records extant of the Court of Starchamber to prove what was the event of this suit. There can, however, be little doubt that an heavy fine would be imposed on the knight for so outrageous a breach of the peace [as that before described in p. 123].

⁷ Of Little Mearley.

⁸ Who Sanders is I know not; but have little doubt that by George is meant George afterwards the celebrated Sir George Radcliffe, then a young lawyer of Gray's Inn. [This conjecture is wrong: for Canon Raines discovered that the Journalist had two younger brothers, who had gone to seek their fortunes in London: Alexander Assheton, at this time a linen-draper in St. Paul's churchyard, and whose suit to the grocer's daughter he endeavoured to promote on the ensuing Candlemas Day; and George, of whom nothing further is known.]

⁹ Afterwards Earl of Middlesex, who had just succeeded Lord Banbury (Wallingford) in the Wards.

Feb. 2. Candlemas-day. To Westminster; ther Sander and I sawe a gentlewoman, a grocer's daughter, as a suter to her.

Feb. 8. The business for Yeamond Robinson, for cutting off his hand, was heard in Geild-hall: hee recovered 52l. and 4 marks costs.¹

Feb. 10. Our cause was called, and Mr. Wainesford² alledging that Mr. Downes³ was of counsell with his client, he was more fully instructed. Cause deferred.

Feb. 11. The cause in Court of Wardes heard twixt Midleton complainant in a bill of traverse, and Richard Assheton and William Walbank defendants. Full evidence on Midleton's side; depositions; two olde deedes; and Blackborne Assize; Mr. Downes and Mr. Wandesford his counsell; and Sherfield and my coozen Banester⁴ ours. Wee shewed Ireland's office,⁵ and red depositions; long in heereing, and ordered against Midleton. The land to be holden in knight's service.

Feb. 14 (Sunday). Frances Assheton delivered of a girle at Downham.

Feb. 18. Margaret Assheton⁶ christened. Ellenor Assheton, coozen Assheton's wyffe of Whalley, and my coozen Braddyll's wyffe Mellicent, godmothers; Sir James, alias Mr. Whalley, christened it.

March 1, 2, 3. Staid for Mr. Assheton. Queene Anne, Queene of England, dyed at Hampton Court, about 4 of the clock in the morning.

March 5. To Ware, and so on to Puckeridge, 25 miles.

March 6. To Royston, 8 miles; to Huntingdon, 16; to Stilton, the Angell, 9 miles: 33 miles.

March 7 (Sunday). To Gunn Ferrie, Deeping, Burne, Fauldingham, ther bayted, I wearie, and soe to Nocton: my coozen Towneley, his wyff, and familie there.⁷ Ther first tould mee my wyff was delivered, and had a girl. 38 miles.

March 9. Went all away and my coozen Towneley with us to Lincolne. Dyned with Mr. Docter Parker, Deane of Lincolne.⁸ Ther we parted with Mr. Towneley, and wee to⁹ Ferrie, 9 miles, and so to Bautrie, nine more, 18 myles.

March 10. All to Doncaster, and staid and made merrie, and then 4 myles further to Robin Hood Well. They to Bradford for Lancashire¹⁰; I, John Greenacres, and Walbank to Yorke,¹¹ the Starr, Mr. Tireman's, 32 miles.

March 13. To Skipton, dined, soe home: 32 miles.

¹ This is explained by a former article. "Peter's Day. Yeamond Robinson (I suppose of the Raydale family) cutt dangerously and wounded, in danger of deathe: self to Boulton to him." Also, "July 7, Mr. More came to helpe John Lawe at the cutting off of Yeamond Robinson's hand." Why was the action tried at Guildhall when the cause originated in Lancashire? [It was not unusual to remove proceedings from the Council of the North to London, the Lord President having "no power to end matters of any weight," as alleged in 1611. See Canon Raines' note.]

² This is not the celebrated Christopher Wandesford, the friend of Lord Strafford, but another person of the same surname, who afterwards became Attorney of the Wards.

³ [Probably John, son of Roger Downes of Wardley, co. Lanc. esq. M.P. for Wigan.—*R.*]

⁴ [Christopher, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, before noticed, p. 132.]

⁵ [This was the post mortem inquisition, usually called an "office," taken by William Ireland, esq. who was Escheator and Deputy Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster in this reign.—*R.*]

⁶ [Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Assheton, esq. and Frances his wife, married Richard, son of John Johnson of Worston, gent. and died 1651.—*R.*]

⁷ This was a fine estate then belonging to the Towneley family, which they inherited from the Wimbishes, and where they seem to have spent their winters.

⁸ Dr. Roger Parker, Dean of Lincoln, a son of the family of Browsholme. He died in 1629, aged 71.

⁹ Littleborough, on the Trent.

¹⁰ Not to Halifax; the road then lying from Wakefield through Adwalton to Bradford, thence to Luddenden, and so over the Long Causeway into Lancashire.

¹¹ His father, Greenacres, was then under the care of Dr. Wadko. He died this year [or rather the next. see p. 140].

Thus ends the Journal of Nicholas Assheton, then a young and active man, engaged in all the business, and enjoying all the amusements, of the country. What he might, in a rainy day and a serious mood, have done for himself, I will now do for him, or rather for his readers—analyse this curious fragment, and assign every portion of time accounted for to its proper occupation: premising, however, that there are great chasms in the Journal, one of three months at least; and that the days which are marked “home,” &c. are passed over as blanks, though, perhaps, better spent than many which are more strongly characterized. In this period, then, he accounts for the hearing of forty sermons, three of them by as many Bishops, and for one communion. On the other hand, he records sixteen fox chases, ten stag hunts, two of the buck, as many of the otter and hare, one of the badger, four days of grouse shooting, the same of fishing in Ribble and Hodder, and two of hawking. Shooting with the long and cross-bow, horse-matches and foot-races, were other means of consuming time without doors; and dancing, masking, shove-groat (once all night long), and dice within doors. Stage-plays and cards are never mentioned. As a scale by which the writer measured the degrees of his own intemperance, and a catalogue of his excesses, let the Reader attend to the following: “merrie” eleven times, “verie merrie” once, “more than merrie” once, “merrie as Robin Hood” once, “plaid the bacchanalian” once, “somewhat too busie with drink” once, “sicke with drinke” once, “foolish” once, and lastly, “fooled this day worse” once. With all these confessions we hear of neither resolutions nor attempts at amendment.

In this short period he saw four deaths of the Asshetons; he attended the King at Houghton Tower; assisted in quelling a private war in Wensleydale; attended the King’s commissioners in the great cause of the copyholds of Blackburn Hundred; and took two journeys to London on business with the Court of Wards and Star Chamber. A man more largely connected, or extensively acquainted in his country, there probably never was. In South Lancashire we find him familiarly conversing with the Earl of Derby, Sir Cuthbert Halsall, Mr. Standish, &c. On the side of Craven, with the Pudsays, Tempests, Listers, Westbys, and Lamberts. Within the Honor of Clitheroe itself, the *dramatis personæ* in this lively scene are, among the clergy, the Rectors of Bury, Middleton, Slaidburn, and the Vicars of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale; and among the laity, no fewer than twenty-seven of the principal families which constitute the genealogical part of the History of Whalley. All these were then resident and keeping hospitality on their own estates. What a revolution have two centuries produced! Of ten of these, Holt of Castleton, Assheton of Chatterton, Nowell of Read, Greenhalgh, Barcroft, Braddyll, Talbot of Bashall, Sherburne, Radcliffe, and Greenacres, the ancient mansions are sold; of the rest, five, namely, Rawsthorne, Houghton, Parker of Extwistle, Shuttleworth, Starkie of Twiston, still exist in possession of their old estates, but are not resident. Eight more, namely, Townley of Royle and Carr, Holden, Assheton of Whalley and Middleton, Walmsley, Barcroft, Talbot of Salesbury, have merged in heirs female: while four only, that is to say, Towneley of Towneley, Parker of Browsholme, the successor of the Author of this Diary in the estate of Downham, and his Annotator at Holme, represent, without

change of name or habitation, the individuals with whom it brings us acquainted, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Let those of the same rank in life make the comparison, and draw the conclusion for themselves; but, in my apprehension, the balance is strongly in favour of our own times. At all events the picture is lively and curious

OION AΠΟΙΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΔΙΑΙΤΑΝ ΜΑΝΤΕΙ. ΠΙΝΔΑΡ.

The Parochial Chapel of Downham, dedicated to St. Leonard, and in the patronage of the Right Honourable Assheton Lord Curzon, is of uncertain antiquity; and, though not of equal date with Colne, Burnley, and Clitheroe, is yet of the old foundation, and certainly existed before the foundation of Whalley Abbey,¹ as it was the last chapel enumerated in the appropriation of the rectory. It was endowed with the usual allotment of glebe, viz. two oxgangs of land now belonging to the appropriator, and measuring exactly 36 acres 3 roods 20 poles.²

By deed without date Roger, Rector of the church of Whalley, grants to Jordan son of [William] Pelliper³ four acres “in campis de Dounom, subter Grenehou, in feodo et

¹ [In the time of Geoffrey dean of Whalley, Gilbert son of William de Fetherstane gave to the church of Whalley four acres within the divises of Dounom, to wit, two in the eastern part of his culture which laid between the brooks that descended between Hare schagh and Nute schagh, one acre nearer to the land of the church in the north towards the Abbey, and one acre in his assarts towards Chatteburn next Brette strete—i. e. Broad Street, a portion of the Roman road running towards Yorkshire. Witnesses, Geoffrey dean of Whalley, Henry of Blackburn, Henry of Elvetham, Gilbert the chaplain, Hugh the chaplain, Henry the chaplain, Richard of Standish, Payne the clerk, Henry the clerk, &c. (Coucher Book, Chetham Soc. p. 319.)

Somewhat later, Henry de Cotes conveyed to Sir Peter de Chester, rector of the church of Whalley, a place with buildings in Dounom containing nine acres of arable land and two of meadow, lying within these boundaries, the Monke dike on the east and the Milne brook on the south, following up to Cokes schagh, and from Cokes schagh following Cokes schagh sike to Ravens holme. Rent, one grain of pepper at Christmas. Witnesses, Sir Robert of Chester knight, Robert of Wynkedlegh, Richard of Dounom clerk, John of Colyngham, Adam of Dounom, Ralph of Filyngham, &c. (*Ibid.* p. 319.)

² [Downham is now a Blandford parish, in the patronage of Holme's Trustees, and has been augmented by them to £300 a-year. The population of the vicarage in 1871 amounted to 416. The Rev. Sampson Thomas Henry Jervois, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, Incumbent, appointed 1853.]

³ [This charter is printed in the Whalley Chartulary (Chetham Soc. p. 320). The dean grants to Jordan son of William the Tanner of Dounom and his heirs four acres in the fields of Dounom, lying under Grenhow in the north towards the town, and two messuages, one which William the tanner held, and the other William son of Walter, in the town of Dounom. Rent, 2s. at the Feast of Saint Giles. Witnesses, Adam of Blackburn, Roger parson of Blackburn, Huctred clerk of Whalley, Henry clerk of Clayton, Peter the receiver, Gilbert chaplain of Whalley, William the tanner of Dounom, Peter of the same town, William provost of Brunley, and many others.

The charter of W. de Grenehov, mentioned in the text, describes the property as two messuages lying in the west part of the town of Dounom, and four acres of land lying together under Grenehov. Witnesses, Roger Noel, Henry of Dounom clerk, John of Twyselton, Adam le Heries, Gregory of Wadyngton, Hugh of Dounom, John the clerk, and others. (*Ibid.* p. 391.) The clerk Henry de Dounom is probably the same Master Henry de Dounom whose name occurs in other documents in the chartulary, ranging from 1305 to 1318 (pp. 280, 867, 875, 837, 1117).

hereditate, habend. et tenend. de Deo et Omnibus Sanctis (the ancient dedication of Whalley) et ecclesia de Whalley." And by another deed, without date, but about the year 1300, William de Grenchou quitclaims the said four acres in Grenchow "Deo et Cap. s'eti Leonardi de Dounum et Abbati et Conventui de Whalley rectoribusque ejusdem."

The present fabric is a plain Gothic building, with a tower, two side ailes, a north and south chapel, and a middle choir, now verging to decay, and about to be rebuilt by the laudable attention of the present lord of the manor.¹ The font, though angular,² is of considerable antiquity, and bears the following shield: a chevron between three fleurs de lys, colours effaced. Qu. whether Downham?

The three bells of this church have the following inscriptions in Old English characters: "Vox Augustini sonet in aure Dei."³ "Sta. Margareta ora pr. nobis." "Sta. Katharina ora pr. nobis." I am almost certain that they were part of the bells belonging to the abbey church, removed from thence by the earlier Asshetons. Dedications of this kind were general upon the bells belonging to conventual churches, but very unusual in parochial churches or chapels.

The north chapel is the property and burial-place of the Starkies of Twiston, of whom, however, there is only one memorial:—

Here lie the remains of ANN, Daughter of Thomas Yatman, of London, Merchant, and Wife of the Reverend THOMAS STARKIE, Vicar of Blackburn, who departed this life the 26th day of January, 1795, in the 40th year of her age. This stone is erected as a sincere testimony of conjugal affection, as well as a frail monument of those rare accomplishments and Christian graces which adorned her life and prepared her for Immortality.

The choir on the south is appropriated to the manor-house, and in a vault⁴ beneath

¹ [The whole of the church with the exception of the tower was rebuilt in 1801, but with little regard to architectural effect. The tower is very similar in most points to the generality of those in the parish. It is of the Perpendicular style, and has a moulded doorway and traceried windows, indicating a date near the middle of the fifteenth century. It has an angle staircase and terminates in a battlemented parapet, having four small pinnacles. Four curious gurgoyles of great projection start from the base of the parapet. The modern portion consists of a wide aisleless nave, with south porch. The great area of the nave is covered with a plain plaster ceiling. There are three-light windows with simple arched openings to north and south, the east end being occupied by a large window of five lights, which has recently been filled with stained glass, with this inscription:—"HOC QVALECVNQVE SIT, IN HONOREM DEI, SVIS IPSI MANIBVS EFFINXERVNT RADVLPHVS ET RICHARDVS O. ASSHETON FRATRES: ANNO SALVTIS MDCCCLXIX."]

There is a handsome marble tablet placed against the north wall to the memory of William Assheton, esq. who died in 1858, with a profile portrait in bas-relief; and another to his widow, who died in 1835, with her figure in alto-relievo. W. A. W.]

² [The font is octangular, and has a carved enrichment below its bowl. It contains shields on its sides, six of which are blank; under two adjoining shields are, 1. the three legs of Man; and 2. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys. W. A. W.]

³ [This inscription, which Dr. Whitaker could not decypher, is made complete from the Rev. S. J. Allen's copy. The bell was named Augustine. In regard to our author's ensuing dictum that bells inscribed to saints were seldom placed in parochial churches, it is shown to be a misconception by the numbers that still remain, and are recorded by recent writers on campanology.]

⁴ This vault was made by Sir Raphe Assheton, A.D. 1655. Assheton's MSS. eo anno.

rest many of the Asshetons of Downham. On mural monuments above are the following memorials of the family :

ANIMAM CREATORI.

Neere this place lyeth the bodie of the Right Hon. the Ladye DOROTHY ASSHETON, 3d daughter of Nicholas late Earle of Thanet Island, a loving and faithful wife to Ralph Assheton, of Downham, in Lancashire, Esq. eldest son of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, in y^e said countie, Bart. who changed her painful life with much patience, in hope and comfort of a joyful resurrection, 28th Jan. 1635, æt. suæ 29.

The righteous have hope in death.

A husband's love, thy parent's pietye,

Dedicate this unto thy memorie.

And 'tis my resolution, when I dye,

Under this place to bear thee companie,

That both together, when the trumpe shall sound,

Thy husband with thee maye in it be found.

Unum.¹ nec tamen carni domus ultima tellus

Corpus enim (spes est) petat hac quoque coelica tecta.

Shee was good to the poore whilst she lived,

And at her deathe she was not unmindful of them.

On a large mural monument, in the same choir, is the following inscription :

In memory of Sir RALPH ASSHETON,² of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, Bart. and of Dame ELIZABETH his wife, and of their son RALPH. Sir Ralph Assheton died 30th Jan. 1680, and was interred in this place. Elizabeth, 2nd wife of Sir Ralph Assheton, who was daughter of Sir Sapeote Harrington, died June 8th, 1686, and was buried in the New Chapel, Westminster. Ralph, the only child of Sir Ralph Assheton and his wife Elizabeth, died at Wallingford, in Berkshire, about the 8th year of his age, and was interred there. This monument was erected by Dorothy Bellingham, relict of James Bellingham, of Levens in Westmoreland, Esq. and sister to the said Lady Assheton, A.D. 1703.

Against the opposite wall is the following, with the arms of Assheton impaling Lister :

In the vault beneath are interred the remains of RALPH ASSHETON, Esq. Lord of this manor, and MARY his wife, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq. of Arnoldsbiggin, in the county of York. She died Jan. 9th, 1729, aged 33 years. Her disconsolate husband, on the 21st of September following, aged 32. Their surviving children were Elizabeth, by whom this token of respect is placed; Ralph, who succeeded to the estate; Mary, and Richard.

This, like almost every other series of funeral inscriptions, brought down to the present century, bears testimony to a general decay of Christian language, in a species of

¹ Sic, but as this is both false quantity and nonsense, I suppose that we ought to read "Unica nec tandem."

² [As a note to this name, Dr. Whitaker in the last edition, p. 317, appended the letters printed hereafter, p. 153, introducing them with the remark that "This Sir Ralph Assheton, irritated, as it may seem, by Archbishop Laud's conduct to his father, took an active part on the Parliamentary side," &c.; but it appears from a MS. note of the Rev. S. J. Allen, in his copy of this work, that the error was detected by him, and he perceived that they really belonged to Assheton of Middleton, to whom they are now restored.]

composition where, above all others, the continuance of it might be expected. To the *Priez pour sa ame* and the *Orate pro anima* of popery, succeeded, in epitaphs of the next century, a declared expectation of the second coming of Christ, and of salvation through his merits. This was comfortable and edifying to the reader, and thus the language of inscriptions powerfully seconded that of the pulpit. But the modern lapidary style is no more tinctured with the hopes of Christianity than if it were intended to record the merits of an heathen, or to adorn the walls of a mosque. Inflated panegyrics on intellectual attainments, or relative virtues, on the profound scholar, the upright lawyer, the affectionate husband, the tender parent, the faithful subject, just serve to excite in the reader, if he believe them, deep regret that so much excellence has perished, and rivet his attention down to the grave beneath his feet, in which, for any expectation which these memorials afford to the contrary, souls and bodies might be interred together—*O curvæ in terras animæ et cœlestium inanes!* The same progressive declension from religious sentiment has been lately remarked by an excellent prelate,¹ nearly connected with the immediate subject of this chapter, in the language of wills and testaments. It is said that many conveyancers of the first eminence at present utterly refuse, even when requested, to admit a word savouring of piety into the preambles of these preparatives for death; and I have the highest authority for affirming, that in this diocese such language has generally ceased in those wills which are proved in the superior court, while it is as generally retained in those which come before the rural dean or his officials. Analogous to this is the style yet preserved in epitaphs of the lowest order, which, while they blunder very innocently against orthography and grammar, have not forgotten the humble but profitable admonition that, what the living is now, the dead was once, and what the *dead is now*, the living shall soon become; and assurance that he who now composes the dust beneath *is yet not dead, but sleepeth*; or an ardent aspiration, which, engraven on stone or brass, and placed over the remains of those who sleep in Christ, operates as a voice speaking from the grave, *Come Lord Jesus, come quickly!*

In the vault on the north side of this Chapel are interred the remains of the Rev. RICHARD ASSHETON, D.D. Warden of the College of Christ in Manchester, and Rector of Middleton, in this county. He was the second son of Ralph Assheton, Esq. Lord of this Manor, and Mary, the daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq. of Arnold's Biggin, in the county of York. He was born on the 19th of August, 1727, and married Mary, the youngest daughter and coheirress of William Hulls, Esq. of Popes, in the county of Hertford, by whom he had one son and four daughters; Mary, Richard Hulls, Elizabeth (married to James Whalley, Esq. of Clerk Hill, who died in 1785, in the 24th year of her age, and was buried at Whalley, in this county), Caroline, and Catherine. He died, sincerely lamented and esteemed, on the 6th of June, 1800.

His only son, the Rev. RICHARD HULLS ASSHETON, M.A. of Brazen Nose College, in Oxford, died at Lisbon in 1785, in the 26th year of his age; and was buried near the remains of his maternal grandfather, William Hulls, Esq. in the parish church of Bromley, in the county of Kent.

Above the inscription are the Assheton arms, and the motto, "*In Domino confide.*"

¹ Vide the Charge of Dr. William Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, to the Clergy of that Diocese, A.D. 1799.

In the vault also are deposited the Remains of MARY, relict of RICHARD ASSHETON, D.D. She died on the 14th of October, 1815, at Thorp Arch, in the county of York, in the 80th year of her age.

[A handsome monument is placed against the south wall with a profile portrait in bas-relief; and this inscription, on a mural tablet, is placed against the north wall:—

In Memory of WILLIAM ASSHETON, of Downham and Cuerdale, co. Lanc. Esquire, Lord of the Manor; son of William Assheton and Lettice, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, co. Cest. Bart. born March 16th 1788; married FRANCES ANNABELLA COCKAYNE, co-heir of Borlase sixth Lord Viscount Cullen; died August 8th 1858.

Against the east wall is a monument to the lady above mentioned, with her figure in alto-relievo.]

MIDDLETON.

As this parish is one of the dependencies of the Honour of Clitheroe, the following account of the parish-church, from a late survey,¹ will not be impertinent to the present subject.

The present fabric, which stands on an elevated site, commanding the rich tract of country which surrounds it, having been wholly rebuilt² in the reign of Henry VIII. is an uniform and valuable specimen of the style which then prevailed in edifices not very richly adorned. The windows are obtusely pointed; and along the battlement, both of the nave and choir, runs a line of plain shields within quatrefoils, instead of the pierced parapet usual at that time.

On the south side is the following inscription, which ascertains both the rebuilder and the æra of the fabric.

Ricardus Assheton et Anna uxor ejus, Anno D'ni M.DCCCIII.

On the porch are also the initials R. A. A.

The tower is low; but, from the battlement, appears not to have been intended to be carried higher, and was afterwards, I know not when or why, surmounted by a very peculiar and ugly superstructure of wood. Perhaps apprehensions were entertained for the foundation, which is a bed of sand.³

The choir has three ailes,⁴ of which the middle and north aisle belong to the Rector

¹ [This article was inserted by Dr. Whitaker in the Addenda to the Edition of 1818, p. 523.]

² [Not wholly. Some very early English remains of the original church have been discovered in and near the western arch, where the rude zigzag ornament still remains. Cardinal Langley in great measure rebuilt the church, "tam in opere lapideo quam in tectura arte mirifica et prepolita," after which it was re-consecrated in 1412; and in the reign of Henry VIII. the alterations could scarcely be on so large a scale as Dr. W. conjectured.]

³ [It has been ascertained that such is not the case. The soil is strong clay. Baines, edit. 1836, ii. 599.]

⁴ [See Raines's *Hist. of Lanc. Chuntries*, p. 119, for the origin and history of these "ailes" or chapels.]

and that on the south to the lords of Middleton, full of brasses, slabs, and mural monuments, some of which are unhappily covered with modern pews.¹

On a flat marble slab, beneath the stairs, are two brasses, one of the Parliamentary General of the Lancashire forces, Ralph Assheton, the other of Elizabeth Kaye, of Woodsome, his wife, with this inscription, in capitals :

MEMORIÆ SACRUM

RADULPHI ASSHETON, ARMIGERI, DOMINI DE MIDDLETON, PII IN DEUM, PATRIAM, ET SUOS, COPIARUM OMNIUM IN AGRO LANCASTRIENSI (SUPREMI SENATUS AUCTORITATE CONSCRIPTARUM) PRÆFECTI FORTIS ET FIDELIS, QUI CUM E CONJUGE SUA ELIZABETHA (FILIA JOHANNIS KAYE DE WOODSOME IN AGRO EBORACENSI ARMIGERI) SUSCEPISSET FILIOS TRES, RICARDUM, RADULPHUM, JOHANNEM, TOTIDEMQUE FILIAS, ELIZABETHAM, MARIAM, ANNAM, OBDORMIVIT IN JESU 17^o FEBR. 1650,² ÆTATIS SUE 45 CURRENTE.

The next are on mural monuments :—

In this chapel lyeth the body of Sir RAPHE ASSHETON, of Middleton, Bart. who married to his first wife Mary, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Vavasour, of Spaldington, in the county of York, Esq. by whom he had two sons and six daughters. His second wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Hyde, of Denton, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. By her he had no issue. He departed this life the 3rd of May, A.D. 1667, ætatis 63 ; in pious memory of whom his two daughters, Catherine and Mary, erected this monument.

In this chapel lies the body of Dame MARY ASSHETON, late wife of Sir Raphe Assheton, of Middleton, Bart. She was only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vavasour, of Spaldington, in the county of York, and died Nov. . . . 1694.

Here also lie the bodies of DOROTHY ASSHETON, her second daughter, who died 27th January, 1685, aged two years and 15 weeks ; and EDMUND ASSHETON, her eldest son, who died 20th June 1688, aged one year and six months. FRANCES ASSHETON, her third daughter, who died 3rd April 1690, aged four years and ten months. ELIZABETH ASSHETON, her fourth daughter, who died 15th January 1691-2, aged seven months.

And lastly of RICHARD VAVASOUR ASSHETON, her second son, who died 14th February, 1707-8, aged 18 years and nine months.

To perpetuate the memory of his dear lady and children, this monument was erected by Sir Raphe Assheton, Bart. A.D. 1709.

Near this place lie the remains of Sir RAPHE ASSHETON, Bart. the last of the male line of the ancient house of Middleton. In the year 1716 he succeeded his uncle, Sir Raphe Assheton, Bart. in title and estate. In 1734 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Holland Egerton, Bart. of Heaton in this county. She died

¹ [The present Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Durnford) when Rector of Middleton 1835-1870, having removed all the brasses from the chapels, pews, and aisles, placed them in the chancel, with a view to their preservation, but unhappily they cease to indicate the precise spot where the several members of the Assheton family found their last resting-place. F.R.R.]

² [This date was misprinted 1652 in the former edition, which misled Mr. Ormerod in his *Civil War Tracts*, p. 337 : but the register shows that "Ralph Assheton of Middleton, Esq. Major Generall, was buried 25 February 1650." He was bred at Gray's Inn, and called to the bench August 13, 1639. He was afterwards Knight of the Shire at the commencement of the Civil War, and General of the militia of the county for the Parliament. Notes to *Iter Lancastrense*, edit. Corser, p. 28, where the brasses are engraved, at p. 30. See also his letters hereafter in p. 153.]

in the year 1735, leaving no issue. In 1739 he married Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. John Copley, of Batley in the county of York, and Rector of Thornhill in the said county, and relict of Henry Hulton, Esq. of Hulton in the county of Lancaster, by whom he had issue one son, who died in the year 1756, in the 12th year of his age, and two daughters, Mary and Eleanor; the former married Harbord Harbord, Esq. afterwards Lord Suffield, son and heir of Sir William Morden Harbord, Knight of the Bath and Baronet, of Gunton in the county of Norfolk. The latter married Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. afterwards Lord Grey de Wilton, of Heaton in this county. He departed this life on the 31st of December 1765, in the 73rd year of his age.

Here are also interred the remains of the said Dame ELEANOR ASSHETON, who closed a most exemplary life of piety and charity on the 25th day of March, 1793, aged 76; in pious memory of whom this monument was erected by their daughters Mary and Eleanor.

On the floor are gravestones for Sir Raphe Assheton, who died April 25th A.D. 1665, æt. 40; and for Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Raphe Assheton, of Whalley, Bart. who died Oct. 27th, 1684, in the 60th year of her age. And for Richard Assheton, of Middleton, Esq. who died 1765, æt. 63, as also for Elizabeth Assheton, his relict, daughter of Raphe Assheton, of Cuerdale, Esq. who died February 6th, 1795, æt. 78.

In the middle of the principal choir are two brasses, somewhat older than the present church and family chapel, the first of which proves the old fabric to have extended nearly as far eastward as the present. The first of these still bears two entire figures; one of a knight in plate-armour, the second of a lady in a square coiffure, together with the arms of Assheton quartering Barton of Middleton, but no inscription. No inscription, however, was wanted to prove this to be the tomb of Sir Raphe Assheton, the first of the name at Middleton, a very distinguished warrior and statesman in his time, and Margaret Barton, the heiress of this valuable estate. These were the parents of the [supposed] re-builder of the church. Beneath are the diminutive figures of six sons and seven daughters.

Near this, to the north, is another, with three figures in brass, and a groove for a fourth. Of the remaining ones, the second and fourth are in armour, the third a lady. In the countenances is evidently an attempt at something like the originals. The inscription is:

Hic jacet Alianora Laurence, quondam uxor Johannis Laurence, Ricardi Radclyffe de Tower, et Thome Bothe de Wackensall, armigerorum, quæ obiit xxvii die Martii anno Domini Mill'imo ccccxxix. Litera Dominicalis A. Quorum a't'bus p'pitiatur Deus. Amen.

In the corners are four shields of arms; one of Assheton (the lady's paternal coat), the others impalements with those of her several husbands.

The north choir, as well as the middle one, belongs to the rector; and here under the founder's arch, opening into the principal choir, is a tomb and brass of Edmund Assheton, who was rector of Middleton when the [south side of the] church was rebuilt, and who may therefore be considered as founder¹ of the choir and north chapel. Under a figure of a priest in his vestments is this inscription:

Hic jacet Magister Edmundus Assheton, Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit xx die mensis Augusti A.D. MDxxii. U'ra D'nicalis C. Cujus a'ie p'pitiatur Deus. Amen.

¹ [This is an error: the rebuilder was Cardinal Langley, bishop of Durham: see *Lancashire Chantries*, p. 119.]

The advowson of this valuable benefice being regardant to the manor, it is no wonder that, in three centuries, there have been [ten] Rectors of the name and family of Assheton; namely, [Thomas, occurs 1492]; Edmund, [ob. 1522]; [Robert, instituted 1547; Ralphe, died 1563;] John, S.T.B. 1563, who died 1584; [Edward, M.A. instituted 1584, died 1618]; Abdias, B.D. instituted [1618, died Nov. 8, 1633]; James [see pedigree in p. 152]; William, [occurs 1634, died 1659]; and, lastly, Dr. Richard Assheton, the late Warden of Manchester [instituted 1757, died 1800]. More research might perhaps add to the catalogue.¹

The screen betwixt the nave and chancel is carved in very bold relief, and bears, among others, the arms of Assheton quartering Barton of Middleton. There are many scattered remnants of painted glass in the windows; the most remarkable of which, as to the figures, is nearly entire. This consists of eighteen kneeling figures, the foremost a priest: the rest are stiff, short, sturdy-looking old English yeomen, each with his long bow resting on one end beside him, and a sheaf of arrows in his girdle. Their names are above. On one side is a mutilated and misplaced inscription, out of which there is little difficulty in making out the inscription as it stood when entire.

Orate pro bono statu Ricardi Assheton et eorum qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, quorum no'ina et imagines ut supra ostenduntur anno d'ni Mcccc[xx]b.

The constant tradition of the place is that the figures in this window were intended to represent the archers who attended Sir Richard Assheton to Flodden field.²

I have only to add to the account of this church, that a single and a very peculiar remnant of the first edifice yet remains, in the arch between the tower and the nave. This is an high sharp-pointed arch, with chevron mouldings, which for about three feet each

¹ [Whitaker's conjecture was right. The Middletons, Bartons, and Asshetons were almost successively Rectors for some centuries.]

² [The scruples which Dr. Whitaker here expressed are omitted, as there is no doubt that the date of the window was originally either 1515 (two years after Flodden field) or 1525 (the date on the church tower being 1524). In the curious poem entitled *Iter Lancastrense*, written in 1636 by Richard James, B.D. and edited for the Chetham Society in 1845 by the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A. F.S.A. are some verses describing this window, and from the same authority the inscription in the text has been corrected. The name of the priest is Henricus Taylyer Capellanu', and he is uttering the words, Deus Misere . . pater noster. The names of the bowmen are Richard (*broken away*), Richard Kylo, Hughe Chetham, James Gerrarde, Joh'n Pylkynton, Philipe Werberton, Will^m Stele, Joh'n Scolefedede, (*the next gone*), Wylliam (*gone*), James Taylier, Roger Blomele, Crystofer Smythe, Henry Whitaker, Robart Prestwyche, Richard Beswick, and Joh'n Seddon. All these are attired in blue jackets. In another window are now preserved the kneeling figures of Sir Richard Assheton and Dame Anne his wife anno d'ni Mccccxxiiij. whose dresses are red. Sir Richard has a sheaf of arrows under his right arm. There are two fac-simile plates in colour of this glass in the Chetham Society's volume.

Sir Richard Assheton's prisoners taken at Flodden are named in the pedigree which follows (see p. 152), and Mr. Corser (p. 34) adds that on his return he dedicated his standard and armour to St. Leonard of Middleton. The achievements of the Lancashire bowmen are commemorated in the old poem of *Flodden Field* written in the reign of Elizabeth, and by Roger Ascham in his *Schoole of Shootinge* as quoted by Richard James in a side-note to his poem, p. 3.]

above the springers is drawn out into the general curve of the span ; so that the angles are wholly taken away.

The foregoing account will best be exemplified by a narrative pedigree of the family [written in the reign of Charles II.] during the period to which their memorials in the church extends.

PEDIGREE OF ASHTON OF MIDDLETON.

Sir Rafe Ashton of Middleton, in the county of Lancashire, knt. son of Sir John Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, knt. by his second wife Margaret daughter of Sir John Byron, knt. married Margaret daughter [of John, and niece] and heir of Richard Barton of Middleton, esq.¹ by whom he had issue Sir Richard ; Ann, married unto John Talbot of Salisbury, esq. ; Margaret, to Mr. John Mansfield of the county of Cumberland ; Philippa, to Mr. Thomas Cowton [Cauton] ; Lucy, to Mr. Richard [West]thorp of [West Thorpe in] the county of York ; Elizabeth ; Joane ; Agnes, died young ; John and Edmond, both dead young ; Thomas, a priest ; and Rafe, who married Margaret daughter and heir of Mr. Adam Lever of Great Lever, in the said county.

The above-named Sir Rafe lived in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, and was one of his pages, as appears by a deed in trust made unto the Abbot of Whalley, wherein Sir John Ashton, knt. his father, gives unto the said Abbot a thousand marks for the use of his said son. He came to be afterwards Knight Marshal of England, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and High Sheriff of the county of York the 12th and 13th years of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, 1472 and 1473. King Richard the Third, in the first year of his reign, by patent, appointed Sir Ralph Ashton, knt. Vice Constable of England, a copy whereof followeth :

Vice Constabularii Angliæ Constitutio. (Pat. de anno primo Ricardi Tertii, pars 1, mem. 2.)

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Radulpho Ashton militi salutem. Sciatis quod nos de fidelitate, circumspectione et probitate vestra plenius confidentes, assignavimus, deputavimus, et ordinavimus vos hac vice constabularium nostrum Angliæ et commissionarium nostrum, dantes et concedantes vobis tenore præsentium potestatem et auctoritatem generalem et mandatum speciale ad audiendum et examinandum et procedendum contra quas-cunque personas de crimine læsæ nostræ Regiæ Majestatis suspectas et culpabiles, tam per viam examinationis testium quam aliter melius visum fuerit ex officio vestro, necnon in causis illis judicialiter et sententialiter juxta causas exigentium et delinquentium demerita, omni strepitu et futura judicii appellatione quacunque remota, quandocunque vobis videbitur procedendum, judicandum, et finali executione demandandum, cum omnibus etiam clausulis, verbis, et terminis specialibus ad executionem istius mandati et auctoritatis nostræ de jure vel consuetudine requisitis, quæ omnia hic expressa habemus, assumpto vobiscum aliquo tabellione fide digno, qui singula conscribat, una cum aliis quæ in præmissis vel circa ea necessaria videbuntur seu qualiter-cunque requisita ; mandantes et firmiter vobis injungentes, quod, aliis quibuscunque prætermisissis, circa prædicta quoties et quando opus fuerit intendatis, causasque antedictas audiatis examinetis et in eisdem procedatis, ac eas judicetis et finali executione ut præfertur demandetis. Damus etiam omnibus et singulis quorum interest in hac parte tenore præsentium firmiter in mandatis, quod vobis in præmissis pareant, assistant, et auxilientur in omnibus diligenter. In cujus, &c.—Teste Rege apud Covent. vicesimo quarto die Octobris anno Regni primo. Per ipsum Regem ore tenus.

The above-named Sir Ralph Ashton was, amongst others, made Banneret at Hutton field, in Scotland, in the year of our Lord God 1482, the two and twentieth and last year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, by the above-named King Richard, being then general of an army, and Duke of Gloucester.

¹ Marriage settlement dated 17 Hen. VI. 1438.

Sir Richard Ashton of Midleton, Knt. son and heir of Sir Rafe, married Isabel, daughter of John Talbot, of Salisbury, Esq.; by her had issue Sir Richard; Margaret, married unto John Hopwood, of Hopwood, Esq.; Alice, to John Lawrence, Esq., secondly unto Richard Radclyffe of the Tower, Esq., lastly to Thomas Booth, of Hackinsall, Esq.; [Dorothy wife] to [Robert] Holt, of Stubble, Esq. The aforementioned Lady Isabel died the seven and twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1531, 22nd Henrici octavi, and lies buried in Midleton church [and her husband died 20 April, 23 Hen. VII. 1507.]

Sir Richard Ashton, of Midleton, Knt. son and heir of Sir Richard, married [Anne] daughter of Sir Robert Fullishurst [Fowlhurst], of Crew, in the county palatine of Chester, Knt. by whom he had issue Sir Richard. This Sir Richard, the father, in pight battle against the Scots, took prisoner Sir John Forman, Knight, Sarjeant Porter unto King James the Fourth, then King of Scotland, and Alexander Barrett, then High Sheriff of Aberdeen, with two others, and delivered them unto Thomas Lord Howard, Earl of Surrey, Duke of Norfolk, then general for King Henry the Eighth at Flodden field in Scotland.

Sir Richard Ashton, of Midleton, Knt. son and heir of Sir Richard, married two wives; first Ann, daughter of [Sir Thomas] Strickland, of Seizer, in the county of Westmorland, knight; by her had issue seven sons: 1. Richard, 2. Robert, [3. Edmund,] and 4. John, both parsons of Midleton; which John married, and had issue Abell, Abdye also parson there, Richard, Zacharie, John, Thomas, James also parson there; Rafe, fourth son of Sir Richard [had issue]; Thomas, fifth son [had issue four daughters only, viz.] 1. Katherine, married unto Wood, Esq.; 2. Anne, to Richard Gerrard, of Thornham, Esq.; 3. Bridget, to Mr. Ewwood; 4. Mary, to Mr. Goulard, of Offerton, in the county of Darbye, after unto Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury, Knight [Leonard, 6th son, and Francis 7th son of Sir Richard]; to his second wife, Anne, lady of [Sir Richard] Bellingham, Knt. but by her had no issue.

Richard Ashton, of Middleton, Esq. son and heir of Sir Richard, married 1. Anne, daughter of Sir John [Thomas] Gerard, of Bryme [Brynn], Knight, [but had no issue. He married 2. Katharine, daughter of Sir Robert Bellingham, Knt. and] had issue, Richard and Dorothy, [Margaret and Anne. His widow married, 2, Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall.]

Richard Ashton, of Midleton, Esq. son and heir of Richard, married Mary [or Elizabeth], daughter of Sir William Davenport, of Bromhall, Knt. had issue Sir Richard; John, died sans issue.

Sir Richard Ashton, of Midleton, Knt. son and heir of Richard, married two wives; first, Mary, daughter of Sir John Byron, Knt.; by her had issue Richard: Winifred, married unto John Holt, of Stubble, Esq.; Mary, to Robert Holt, of Ashworth, Esq.; Dorothy, to James Anderton, of Clayton, Esq.: to his second wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Holt, Esq. [of Ashworth, sen. and relict of Thomas Grenehalse of Brandlesome, Esq.] by whom he had issue Rafe [of Kirby, county of York], Suzan, Sarah, and Winifred, and several other children who died before baptisme.

Richard Ashton, of Midleton, Esq. son and heir of Sir Richard, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Venables, Esq. Baron of Kinderton; by her had issue Richard, died young; Rafe, James, John, William [Rector of Middleton], married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Thomas Brooke of Norton; Thomas; Dorothy, married unto Mr. John Leigh, of Booths; Mary, to Mr. Paul Lathome, parson of Standishe.

Rafe Ashton, of Midleton, Esq. son and heir of Richard, married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Kaye, of Woodsome, in the county of York, Esq.; by her had issue Richard, who died young 1630, being supposed to be bewitched to death by one Utley, who for this was executed at Lancaster Assizes; Sir Rafe; John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq. and purchased Burne, near Selbye, in the county of York, of the coheirs of Sir Andrew Young, knighted by his late Majesty King Charles the First of blessed memory, for his loyalty and service, who, after the cruell murther of his late sacred Majestie, retired himselfe to Calais, in France, where he died; Elizabeth, married unto Adam [son of Sir Thomas] Beaumont, of Whitley, in Yorkshire, Esq.; Mary, unto Christopher Bannister, of Bancke, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster 1669, 21 Caroli II.

Sir Rafe Ashton, of Middleton, son and heir of Rafe, was, by the favour of our gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, after his happy Restauration to the Kingdom, in the year 1660, created Baronet; married Ann, daughter of Sir Rafe Ashton, of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, Bart.: by her he hath issue Rafe, Richard, Ann, Mary and John, twynns, born 31 January 1658. [ob. inf.]

[Ralph succeeded as second Baronet in 1665: see his posterity in the tabular pedigree of Assheton of Whalley Abbey.]

The following letters ¹ of Ralph Assheton, esq. [of Middleton,] during the Civil War, are selected as specimens of a long correspondence with Mr. Alexander Norris of Bolton, a man zealous in the Parliament's service, concerning the transactions of those times:—

13th Maii, 1645.

Here is litle newes, but y^t the King is goinge northward to rayse Chester seidge, and recruite his armie, y^t is weak. I pray God to save o^r county, and if the countrey will but ryse unanimously and join with S^r Will. Brereton, it may be done, for Lieuten^t Gennerall Cromwell and Major Gennerall Browne follow him wth a great force, and if but a little interrupted, will overtake him, and if the Scotch will doe any thing for us, mee thinks wee should bee in good safety. The Lord direct all for his glory, and for o^r poore nation! So prayeth y^r loving frend,

RAPHE ASSHETON.

MR. NORRIS,

6th Jun. 1645.

Since the taking of Leycester, the King is marched to Harborough yesternight, and Syr Thomas Fayrfax called of from the siege of Oxford, so y^t I hope the King will not runn upp and downe the kingdom as he has done, and have liberty to take townes. Though S^r Thomas bee come from Oxford, yett Major-Generall Browne is commanded to block it upp, and will be provyded of forces to doe it. I longe to hear how o^r brethren of Scotland are.

Y^r loving friend,

RAPHE ASSHETON.

MR. NORRIS,

2d Julii, 1645.

I rejoyce to heare y^t my son's regiment doeth so well before Latham, as is represented in y^r letter. You seem much to desyre my comminge downe, but I see few others desyrus of it, and here it is represented y^t Col. Holland² and Col. Rigby³ are the men desyred by the countrey; if y^t be so, y^u shall not have mee to come amongst y^u, for I will never joyne wth them agayne: nevertheless I will here doe the best service I cann for my countrey, so y^t ye doe show such respect to my sonn, and his officers and souldiers, as may encourage them to

¹ [From p. 317 of last Edition: see the explanatory note in p. 145. The letters were evidently written by the Parliamentary general, some particulars of whose career have been given in p. 148, although in the pedigree in the opposite page, written when times had changed, whatever political allusions occur have a contrary complexion. Dr. Ormerod remarks: "Next after the head of the Lancashire Royalists, SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY must be selected from the numerous names in the following series as their unflinching right hand; and on the opposite side GENERAL ASSHETON must be considered the decided *local* leader, either with reference to hereditary consequence, ability, or energy in the general warfare." Prefatory Memoir to *Civil War Tracts of Lancashire*. (Chetham Society, vol. ii.) It is to be regretted that Dr. Whitaker did not perceive the importance of General Assheton's letters, and did not either print more of them, or indicate whether the remainder are preserved, and where.]

² [Richard Holland, of Heaton in Prestwich, esq. Governor of Manchester. Ormerod's *Civil War Tracts of Lancashire*. (Chetham Soc.) vol. ii. p. 346.]

³ [Alexander Rigby, afterwards Baron of the Exchequer: see his life in Fishwick's *History of Goosnargh*, 1871, p. 146.]

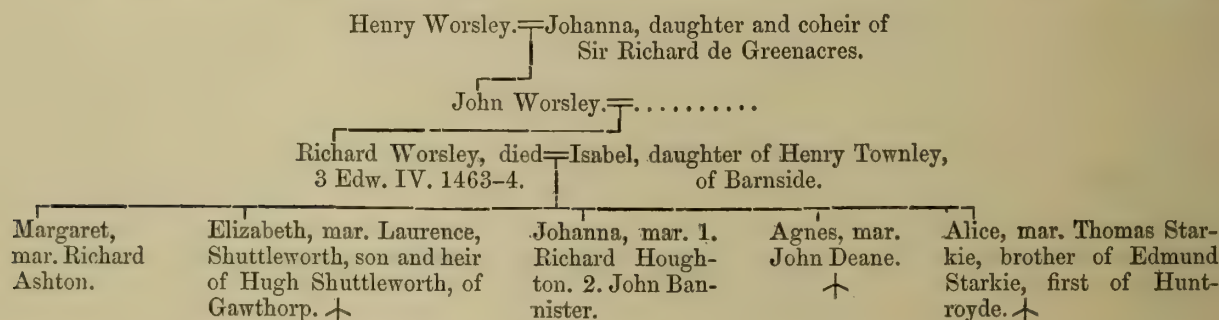
continue in y^e service. But if Stanley,¹ Booth,² Holcroft,³ Egerton,⁴ and such like, must be applauded and chiefly observed, I will not only stay here, but send for my sonn to come to me, for I scorne y^t hee shall receave orders from them. I am much displeased at y^e commitm^t of Col. Birch⁵ and Mr. Haryson,⁶ because I know y^t they are honnester and have done more faythefull service for the Parliam^t then all the other y^t did committ them. I heare the principall occasion of compl^t ag^t Col. Birch was his opposing the great laye⁷ for the leaguer of Latham, in which he did so well so much service for the countrey (for it was illegal both in matter and manner) y^t I wonder the countrey doth not petition the Parliam^t for the release of him and the commitm^t of all them. Y^r very lovinge frend,

RAPHE ASSHETON.

TWISLETON, NOW TWISTON.

This is a township and mesne manor dependant upon Downham. By deed, without date, but about the year 1300, I meet with John de Twisleton; and, in the 1st Edw. III. or 1327, John de Dyneley grants to Richard de Greenacres, his capital messuage and water-mill in Twistleton, which he had of the grant of the said Richard, and of Hugh son and heir of John de Twisleton, which Hugh, in 1311, held one carucate of land in thanage for the rent of 1*l*. Sir Richard de Greenacres, of Great Merlay, left two daughters and co-heiresses, Johanna and Agnes, the former of whom married Henry Worsley, and had as her portion half the manor of Twiston, and a third part of Great Mearley.

The subsequent descents of this estate will appear clearly from the following pedigree :



By Inquisition after the death of the last Worsley, taken about 4 Edw. IV. he was found to be seized of one-third of the manor of Merlay Magna, and one-half of the manor

¹ [Sir Thomas Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Bart.]

² [Colonel John Booth, younger son of Sir George Booth, of Dunham; afterwards knighted, and of Woodford in Cheshire. Ormerod, Civil War Tracts, p. 339.]

³ [John Holcroft, of Holcroft, esq. Ibid. p. 346.]

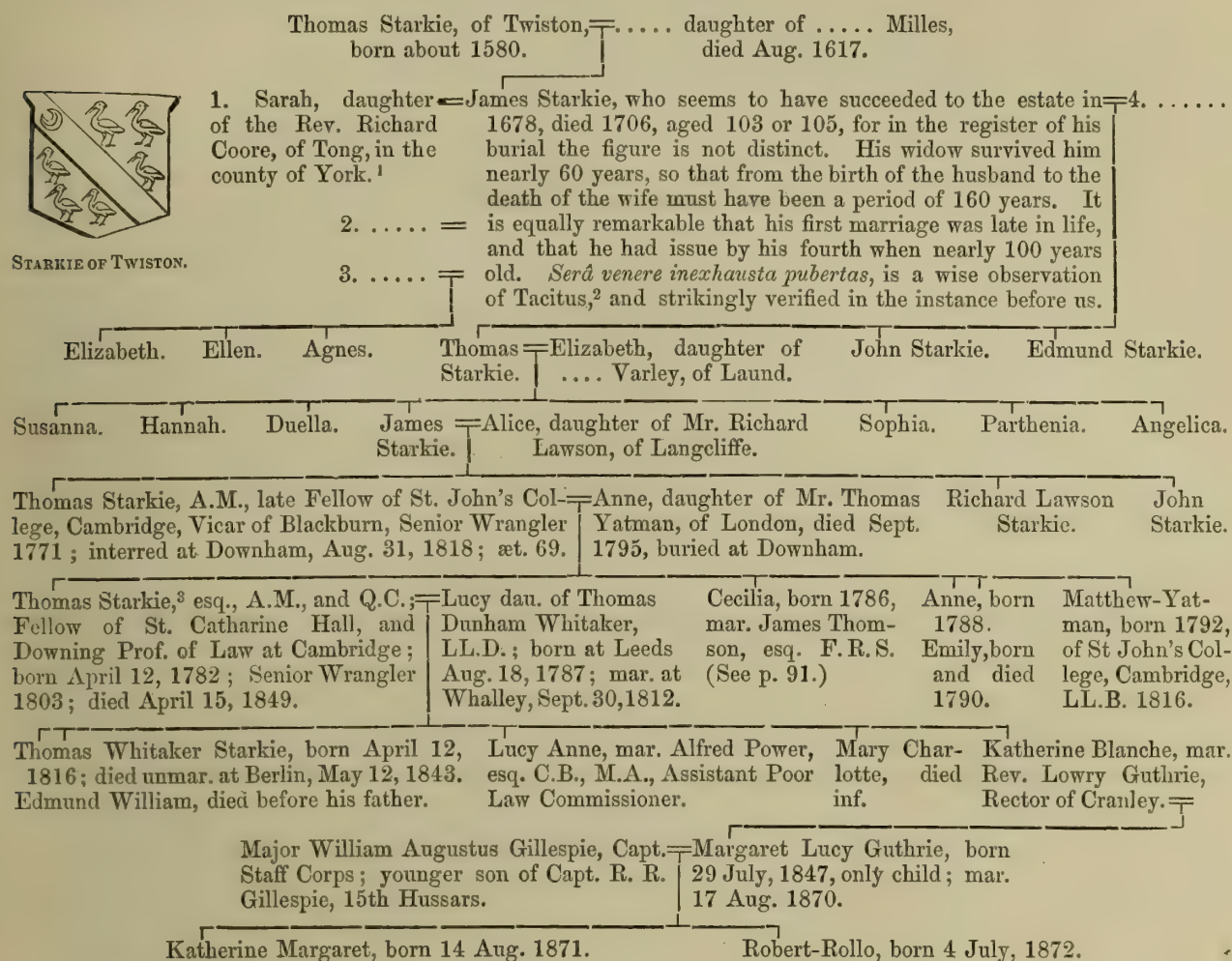
⁴ [Peter Egerton, of Shaw, in Flixton, esq. a deputy-lieutenant. Ibid. pp. 2, 343.]

⁵ [Thomas Birch, of Birch, in the parish of Manchester, a deputy-lieutenant and governor of Liverpool. Ibid. pp. 2, 338.]

⁶ [Qu. John Harrison, minister of Walmesley, and afterwards Rector of Ashton under Line. Ibid.]

⁷ [Impost.]

of Twiston, which last was held in socage of John de Dyneley. This last was the portion of Alice, and still continues in her posterity, of whom—



In the latter compotuses of Whalley Abbey, under Downham, is an annual charge "pro stip. secti. Laurentii de Twiston," whence it is evident that there was a Chapel here at that time. It is now so completely demolished that the precise situation of it is not remembered; but there are three fields still called the Great Chapel Flat, the Little Chapel Flat, and the Chapel Flat Bottom.

¹ He was a preacher highly esteemed by the Antinomians, and was author of "A practical Expositor of the Holy Bible" (a strange title to be chosen by an Antinomian), in thick octavo, 800 pages. In the title of this work he is said to style himself D.D. He also practised physic, and died at Leeds, Dec. 10, 1687, aged 71. Calamy, vol. ii. p. 813, and Continuation, p. 948.

² De moribus Germanorum, c. 20. Sera juvenum venus, eoque inexhausta pubertas.

³ [Professor Starkie was author of the Practical Treatise on the Law of Evidence, and other works of high professional reputation. A memoir of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1849, vol. xxxii. p. 208. No other instance is known of a Father and Son obtaining the first mathematical honours, of their respective years, in the University of Cambridge.]

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

THE PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF BURNLEY,

CONSISTING

1. OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BURNLEY, WITH THE HAMLETS OF HABERGHAM EAVES AND TOWNLEY CUM BRUNSHAW.
2. OF CLIVIGER.
3. OF BRIERCLIFFE, WITH THE HAMLETS OF EXTWISLE AND WORSTHORN.

BURNLEY, properly BRUNLEY, a populous and thriving market-town in an advantageous and central situation upon a *lingula* of land formed by the confluence of the Calder and the Brun, from the latter of which, Bpun *Rivulus*, the name is probably derived.¹ The same transposition has taken place in other instances; Robert de Brun, the old metrical chronicler, having derived his name as well as birth from the town now called Bourn, in Lincolnshire.

Or the name of the stream may, with almost equal propriety, be deduced from Bpun *Fuscus*, as it is formed from a confluence of the waters of Sheden, Swinden, Thornden, and Thursdon, and therefore embrowned by [peat and] the ancient process of washing for limestone, which will be noticed hereafter.

The basis of the present town of Burnley was unquestionably a Roman settlement, by which is not meant a military station, for of this there is no evidence; though the situation of the place, on the high precipitous bank of the Brun, and near its confluence with the Calder, is a circumstance which, if aided by any external proofs, would have been highly favourable to such a supposition. But the absence of the word *Caster*, *Chester*, or *Cester*, in the composition of the word, and the want of a concurrence of Roman roads, one if not both of which circumstances are inseparable from a genuine station, do not permit even a willing antiquary to indulge in the conjecture. Yet the necessity of a direct communication between two such stations as Ribchester and Cambodunum (Slack near Elland), the situation of Burnley, almost in a right line, and at a due distance between them, the Roman remains² and discoveries at Mereclough, on the entrance of the Long Causeway;

¹ The neighbouring Brunshaw is similarly formed.

² See Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, Musæum, pp. 1, 7.

the tradition of an ancient way from Burnley, through Townley Park, and pointing in a direct line at Watch-gate: all these circumstances, together with the discoveries of Roman remains about the place, are abundantly sufficient to prove the town to have been a settlement of that people upon a vicinal way, though neither fortified nor garrisoned, and therefore unrecorded in the itineraries. The discoveries which have been made here are many scattered Roman coins (better evidences of a Roman town than single deposits of money), remains of earthenware, and lately an urn,¹ filled with calcined bones, of rude but apparently Roman workmanship.

Of Saxon antiquity here are few remains. At some distance to the east of the town is a place of the name of Saxifield, to which is attached an evanescent tradition of some great engagement, and the death of some great chieftain, in the turbulent and unrecorded æra of the Heptarchy. Whether, however, the name gave rise to the tradition or were itself occasioned by the fact cannot now be determined. Saxifield Dyke, however, is mentioned in the charter of free warren to the Townley family temp. R. Joh. and is therefore no recent fabrication.

No part of the English history probably was so defiled with bloodshed, none assuredly has been so indistinctly delivered to posterity as that of the Heptarchy. Contemporary historians were neither many nor copious; and succeeding ones have treated with contempt transactions which they were unable to retrieve with exactness. "The contests of the petty princes of the Heptarchy," says Milton with his accustomed boldness, "are no more entitled to remembrance or recital than the battles of crows and hawks in a summer's day." But scenes of great slaughter, the most dreadful of all spectacles, make too deep an impression upon the minds of beholders not to be frequently and diligently recited to posterity; and, when associated with names and local circumstances in succeeding times, though generally corrupted, are seldom lost.

Adjoining to the town and near the Church is also a very ancient Cross,² apparently of Saxon workmanship, which from its form may challenge an equal antiquity with those of Whalley, and commemorate the same event, the preaching of Paulinus. This supposition may receive some countenance from the name of a neighbouring field, called Bishop-leap. Of this cross, however, the tradition of the place is, that, prior to the foundation of a church at Burnley, religious rites were celebrated on the site where it stands; but that afterwards, upon an attempt being made to erect an oratory upon the place, the materials were nightly transported, by invisible agents, to the present site. The story is not uncommon; and, abating for the præternatural part, may probably be connected with something of historical truth.

The parochial chapel of Burnley was one of the three chapels existing in the parish

¹ [More probably British. Others have since been discovered. There have been occasional finds of Roman coins all along the line of the Roman road from Burnley to Slack. In 1847, on cutting for the Holme tunnel, there was a large number found. Some years ago there was a find of curious fragments of copper at a place called Shorey, near St. Peter's church. T. T. WILKINSON.]

² [Represented in Wilkinson's History of Burnley Church, 1856, p. 19.]

at the date of Delaval's charter, which I have already shown¹ to belong to the reign of Henry I. Of the other two, Colne and Clitheroe, each has some remains of the original structure; but Burnley has none [except, perhaps, the foundations of the steeple]; as the choir, with its roof and east window, can scarcely be referred to an earlier date than the time of Edward III. though a superficial observer must be struck with the disparity of style between them and the rest of the church.

The same observation applies to far the greater part of our parish churches, in which a striking disparity usually appears betwixt the style of the nave and choir; as the obligation of supporting the former attaches to a parish at large, and that of repairing the latter either to impropiators less willing, or to an incumbent less able, to undertake a work of piety or ornament.

Of the rest of the church the æra is exactly ascertained; for by indenture (*penes auct.*) dated 24 Hen. VIII. [1532-3] a covenant was entered into between Sir John Townley knight, John Townley esquire, Rich. Townley of Royle, Symon Haydocke of Hesandforthe, Hugh Habergham of Habergham, Nicholas Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, John Parker of Extwistle, Richard Whitaker of Holme, and Robert Barcroft of Barcroft, on the one part; and Thomas Sellers and Nicholas Craven,² on the other part; by which the latter undertook, within four years from the date, "to rebuild the north and south hylings³ of Burnley church, with 18 buttresses, and every buttress having a funnel⁴ upon the top, according to the fashion of the funnels upon the new chapel of our Lady of Whalley; and that the said hylings shall be battled after the form of a battling of the said chapel, having one course of achelors⁵ more than the said chapel hath; for the sum of sixty pounds. Sir John Townley, and Sir Gilbert Haydock, vicar of Rochdale and daine of Blackburn, to determine whether they deserve a farther reward." Instead of the north and south hylings, however, as expressed in this contract, the north and middle aisle were actually rebuilt, and the south aisle remained in its original state, low and narrow,—indeed a disgrace to the rest of the church,—till the year 1789, when, the population of the town having undergone a sudden and considerable increase, a faculty was granted to certain persons, empowering them to pull down and re-edify the said aisle, and to erect a gallery over it. This was accordingly executed, at an expense of more than 1,000*l.*, with little more than the addition of a gallery to what in the time of Henry VIII. might have been performed, and actually had been contracted for, at the price of 30*l.* How this last

¹ See Vol. I. p. 77.

² From several circumstances, I conclude these men to have been the masons employed about Whalley Abbey. The Cravens were then, and to the present century, a Billington family; as the Sellers were of Whalley. The accurate reference to the new Chapel of St. Mary of Whalley confirms this supposition.

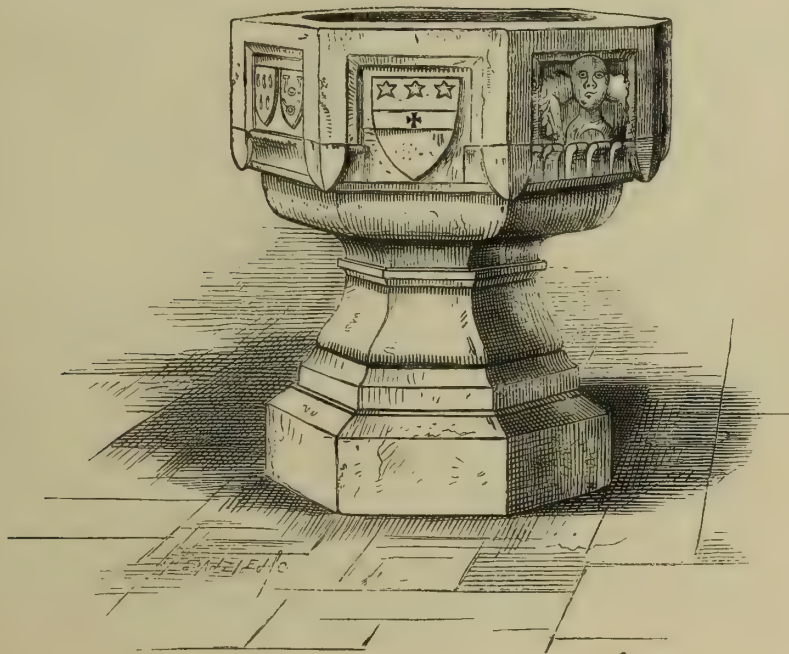
³ [The present document is quoted in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, (1840,) p. 113, as an instance of *hyling*, which elsewhere means the roof of a building, being used "in the sense of aisle:" but Burnley is misprinted "Barnley," and our author's name is also misspelt.]

⁴ [*Funnel* is merely "finial," miswritten. "And every botrasse fynish with a fynial." *Contract for Fotheringay*. Ibid. p. 92.]

⁵ [*i. e.* one course more of ashlar or worked masonry. Ibid. p. 4.]

undertaking, which, by adhering to the original plan, might have rendered the whole church uniform and consistent, was really executed I am unwilling to relate.¹

¹ [The Church, as left by the alterations and additions of 1790, consists of a nave with north and south aisles, at the eastern extremities of which are the Towneley and Stansfield chapels (to the north and south respectively), and a square tower, about 120 feet high. A minute description of the interior will be found in the "History of the Parochial Church of Burnley, its Endowments, its Records, and its Incumbents; with a description of the Towneley and Stansfield Chapels; and an Appendix containing accounts of all the District Churches within the Chapelry. By T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, &c. &c. 1856." Small 4to. In 1872-3 the chancel has been enlarged as a memorial to the late General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, the expense being defrayed by public subscription.



The Font is octagonal ; 3 feet 4 inc. high; each side measuring 15 inches; the basin 26 inches in diameter, and its depth 12 inches. Seven of the sides had carved panels; and the carvings, commencing from the blank side, which was evidently intended to be placed against the wall or a pillar of the church, may be thus described: 1. Two shields, one charged with five escallop shells, the other with a horse-shoe inverted between two hammers in chief and a pair of pincers in base; 2. on a shield, a fess and three mullets in chief, the fess differenced with a cross patée, being the arms of Townley of Royle; 3. A grotesque figure of a face between two legs; 4. tooled away; 5. Townley of Townley (undifferenced); 6. A goat passant, belled at the neck, which was borne by Stansfield (see hereafter, p. 230); 7. A platter, and hand holding a pitcher. The engraving of this font is from a recent sketch by Mr. W. A. Waddington.

On the south side of the church tower there are two carved stones. One is rectangular, and bears a rude figure, apparently of the same belled goat, but passant to the sinister. The second is a shield, suspended from a cornice, charged with a chevron (which touches the top of the shield), inscribed *Ricardus Townlay*, between two horse-shoes and in base a pair of pincers between two hammers. The recurrence of these devices seems to show these carvings and the font to be of the same period, and encourages the popular notion that a rich blacksmith was a benefactor to the fabric. The font at Haslingden (described hereafter) has many of the same devices.]



At the eastern extremity of the south aisle was the *Stansfield queere*,¹ the property of the Haydocks, of Hesandforth, as representatives of the Stansfields, lords of Worsthorn.² Within the site of this quire still remains an ancient gravestone,³ on which are engraved, in very bold relief, a cross fleury and sword, which I suppose to have covered one of the earlier Stansfields, and probably Oliver de Stansfeud, the first grantee of the manor of Worsthorn, as the style of it well accords with the æra of Edward II. The sword marked his office, as constable of Pontefract Castle; and the quire undoubtedly belonged to his house of Hesandforth, and was called by his name. For, in an old book of *Memoranda*, once belonging to the Haydocks, I find the following entry: "Anno Domini 1603. I had a sute with my cosin Haberghame, of Haberghame, for my quier¹ in Brunley Church, and the sute cost me, as apperethe by the p'ticulars which I have, at least C marks." And in 1726 a faculty was granted to John Haydock, gent. respecting a seat in Stansfield quire to be taken down, and two new ones built on the site and a space of ground adjacent, being the burial-place of the said John Haydock.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, the property and burial-place of the Townley family, and therefore usually called the *Towneley Choir*. This was a chantry founded by Sir John Townley in the lifetime of Isabella Pilkington

his first wife,⁴ as appears by the following imperfect inscription, in old English characters, upon the cancelli which surround it:

. quod ego Johannes Townley miles fundavi et ordinavi hanc cantariam in honorem beate Marie Virginis pro bono statu meo et Isabelle uxoris mee dum vixerimus et pro animabus———

Nec non et pro animabus Ricardi Townley militis patris mei et Johanne uxoris ejus matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, quorum anime requiescant in pace. Amen.

But it must be remembered, that there was a chantry of much older date founded in this church, and probably at the same altar,⁵ in the north aisle, by Thomas de la Legh, who, in 46 Edw. III. [1372-3] granted the third part of the manor of Townley to Gilbert de la Legh, subject to the condition of finding a chaplain to chaunt for the souls of the said Thomas, Gilbert, and Alice de la Legh (his parents), and their respective ancestors.

¹ [The term quire was used in the North in the sense of the modern pew, though perhaps of somewhat larger dimensions, and occasionally inclosed by screens of lattice *cancellæ*. See in p. 12 Mr. Nowell's expression, in 1610, of "a pew, or quear." In other parts of England the term *parclose* was used for pews when inclosed by screens.]

² [Now the property of the Rev. William Thursby and the representatives of the late General Scarlett.]

³ [The dimensions of this gravestone are: length, 5 feet 10 inc. breadth at top 19 and at foot 14 inches; thickness 9 inches at top and 8 at base. The sword is 3 feet 6 inches long, including the handle.]

⁴ [Probably about the year 1500: see the date of the documents in the note at p. 164.]

⁵ [Of this there is now no doubt. See Raines's *Lancashire Chantries*, p. 148. The documents relating to the Towneley chantry which Dr. Whitaker gave in this place in the former edition are now arranged with others, in order of dates, in the note at p. 163.]

On the walls are several shields of arms, cut in stone, with different impalements, to commemorate the successive principals of the family who rest beneath; and one large mural monument, to the memory of Richard Townley, Esq. who died in 1706, of which the first part, written by himself, displays an amiable picture of a mind negligent of self-commendation, and hastening to the remembrance of departed relatives; while the latter, the work of his brother, executor, and friend, with equal propriety and grace, discharges the office of panegyric which himself had omitted.

ARMS: Townley impaling Paston, Argent, six fleurs de lys azure, a chief indented or, a crescent for difference.

D. O. M.

et

Piæ memoriæ

RICARDI TOWNELEY, DE TOWNELEY, ARM.

Hujus pater Carolus regias Caroli I. partes secutus
in prælio apud Marston Moore prope Eboracum
occubuit, nec unquam interfecti corpus
est inventum.

Hanc in Regem fidem, perduellionis nomine,
infamavit temporum istorum iniquitas,
et bonorum proscriptione muletavit;

hinc et non aliunde Gentis Towneleianæ census imminutus
et ad eam quæ nunc est mediocritatem redactus.

Matrem habuit Mariam, Francisci Trappes equ. aur. filiam
pientissimam, et ad annum ætatis 91, vere viduam;
uxorem vero Margaretam filiam Clementis Paston Armigeri
(eujus nota et nobilis apud Icenos familia¹)

lectissimam fœminam et multorum liberorum matrem.

Harum corporibus hinc inde positis, suum interponi corpus
et hæc pauca de se et suis posteris scire voluit.

Cæterum fuit in dissimili rerum statu sui semper similis, avita religione in Deum, pietate in patriam, amore in suos, candore in amicos, beneficentia in egenos, comitate in omnes, et ea demum morum nota et casta integritate, ut coram illo vel pessimus quisque sibi temperaret a turpitudine, et inciperet esse bonus. Ad annum usque ætatis 78 vixit, nemini gravis, omnibus charus, præsertim elegantiarum scientiarum et artium cultoribus, ipse Geometra insignis: hinc frequens cum eruditis hujus ætatis literarium commercium, nec infrequens apud eosdem Towneleii Nomen.

Talis demum Eboraci xxii Jan. Anno Domini 1706,

Piæ obiit.

Paucis quæ supra, pauca hæc adjici censuit Carolus, non tam sanguinis quam animorum conjunctione frater, viæ vitæque comes perpetuus, sola morte divulsus, et nunc, proh dolor! è Testamenti curatoribus mœstissimus.

¹ Much more generally known since the publication of the Paston Letters, by Sir John Fenn.

On the eastern wall of the chapel is a tablet to the memory of Charles Towneley, esq., the antiquary, who was here interred, on the 17th Jan. 1805; it has the following inscription¹:—

M. S.
CAROLI TOWNELEYII,
viri ornati, modesti;
nobilitate stirpis, amœnitate ingenii, suavitate morum
insignis;
qui omnium bonarum artium, præsertim Græcarum,
spectator elegantissimus, æstimator acerrimus, judex peritissimus,
earum reliquias, ex urbium veterum ruderibus effossas,
summo studio conquisivit, suâ pecuniâ redemit, in usum patriæ reposuit;
ea liberalitate animi, quâ, juvenis adhuc,
hæreditatem alteram, vix patrimonio minorem,
fratri sponte cesserat, dono dederat.
Vixit annos LXVII. menses III. dies III.
Mortem obiit Jan. III. A. S. MDCCCV.

[More recently two altar tombs have been placed in the Towneley chapel, which are inlaid with crowns and very beautifully ornamented. The inscriptions merely record the dates of decease of Charles Towneley, esq. Jan. 3, 1805; of Peregrine Edward Towneley, esq. Dec. 31, 1846, aged 84; and Lady Charlotte Teresa his wife, Jan. 11, 1847, aged 78; of Charlotte Maria Towneley, Jan. 30, 1818, aged 20; and of Barbara Towneley, wife of Sir William Stanley, Bart. Aug. 5, 1836, aged 78.]

In the same chapel is also the following epitaph:—

Viro optimo, conjugii amantissimo, CUTHBERTO KENNET de Coxhow in Episcopatu Dunelmensi arm. filio Johannis Kennet et Troth filiæ Tho. Tempest de Stella in Com. Northum. Bart. Francisca Conjux, filia Ricardi Towneley de Towneley armigeri, hoc qualecunque monumentum mœrens posuit: Pie obiit prid. kalend. Aug. anno salutis MDCLXXXVIII. ætatis trigesimo septimo.

In the church of Burnley were four Chantries, on the situation and endowments of which the following surrenders will throw considerable light.

1st. The Rood Altar, placed upon the rood-loft at the entrance of the quire, which was removed in some late alterations in the church.

Of this chantry I meet with the following memorials: 25 Hen. VIII. John Woodroof and others, churchwardens of Burnley, complain against R. Tattersall of Rigge, E. Tattersall, and Christopher Jackson, for the unjust detention of 5½ acres and 1-3d of a rood in Habringham Evez, given by John Yngham chaplaine to the church of Burneley, for celebration of masse for the repose of his soule. Ric. Tempest mil. senescalco.

George Halsted, of Burnley, surrenders Smallshey, in Habringham Evez, as surviving feoffee in trust to a settlement made by Alex. Riley, first for the use of Henry Riley,

¹ [This has been said to have proceeded “from the classical pen of the late Dr. Whitaker;” but this appears at least doubtful, from the way in which he introduced it into the last edition of his work at p. 487. See a note to the memoirs of the author in vol. I. p. xlii.]

chaplain, A.M. in tail; then for Margaret, his sister, in tail; and for default, &c. in trust for the rood-priest in Burnley church. 36 Hen. VIII. [1544-5].

Forbid, as contrary to the intent of an indenture written with the proper hand of Sir John Yngham priest.

2d. The Altar of St. Peter, or the high altar, the officiating priest at which was properly the incumbent of the church.

Of this chantry the last incumbent was Sir Gilbert Fairbanke, who survived to the year 1566; and the following transactions occur with respect to it.

At a court held at Higham, Oct. 1, 6 Edw. VI. [1552], Arthur Darcy, mil. sen. the steward, with the approbation of the king's commissioners, grants one messuage, croft, and garden, in Burnley, late belonging to the chantry of St. Peter in the church of Burnley, to the use of Gilbert Fairbank late incumbent there, for life; and, after his decease,¹ to the use of a master in a School founded, or to be founded, for the instruction of youth, in the town of Burnley. Thus, the house now [1800] occupied by the schoolmaster heretofore belonged to the incumbent of the church.

At the same court, the steward grants one close of land in Habergham-eaves, containing 17 A. 1 R. late belonging to the chantry of St. Peter in Burnley church, to the use of the same Gilbert Fairbanke, for life—an humane and equitable provision.

Again, at an halmot court for the manor of Ightenhill, 5 Eliz. [1562-3], John Aspden clerk, executor of Geoffry Wilkinson deceased, surrenders to Laur. Habergham of H., I. Parker of Extwistle, jun. Simon Haydock, jun. J. Barcroft of B. jun. and Robert son of Thomas Whitacre of Holme, one messuage, one *horreum*, garden, and toft, in trust, to be applied, after the decease of G. Fairbanke, cl. to the foundation, support, and mayntenance of one Free Grammar-school, founded or erected, or hereafter to be founded or erected, in Brunley; and the mayntenance of a schoolmaster in succession, to teach children and young men, from time to time, for ever.

3d. The Altar of St. Mary, in the Townley choir,² of the lands belonging to which no alienation appears.

¹ By a later surrender.

² [As already stated by Dr. Whitaker in the text at p. 160, the Towneley chantry was originally founded by Thomas second son of Gilbert de la Legh, in the reign of Edward III.

In the 8th Edw. IV. [1468-9], Raufe (Holden) abbot, and the convent of Whalley, grant to John Townley, Esq. "three litel garthes lying from the brig of Browne, between the water and parish church-yard of Bronley on y^e N. and W. side of y^e saide church, from 19 yeares to 19 yeares, at the rent of 3*d.* *per an.* so longe as y^e said John and his heires wyll paye y^e ferme." These premises contained the site and garden of the chantry-house.

The following letter addressed to Sir Richard Towneley, in 1481, by the Abbot of Whalley, recommends John Green clerk, a brother of their house, as a chaplain at Burnley, to succeed Nicholas Parker, then recently deceased. It is preserved among Hopkinson's MS. Letters at Esheton Hall:—

To o^r trusty and welbilovyd Sr Rycharde Townleye. Ryght welbilovyd and my moost wurschypful good Mayst^r. I grete yow wele. Where our truste and bilovyd sone Jhon Grene, a broder of o^r howse and clerc, hath beggyd of us lettyrs commendatory to yow, of o^r espicell grace we do yow to wyt that the sayd Jhon, with our gud plesor, resortes to yow as hartily a suter for the Chaplen's rowme in Brunleye chepell, now voyded by y^e deth of your trusty servante Nycolas Parker, whos sawll God pardon; and if yowr wurschypp graunt anoder licens for th'execution of the seid

4th. The Altar of St. Anthony. (*Qu.* Whether belonging to Ightenhill Park, or Gawthorp?)

These were respectively served, at the Dissolution, by two incumbents, Stephen Smyth and Richard Itchon; but I am unable to assign to either of them his own chantry.

By the appointment of Edward Warner, knight, Henry Saville, esq. and James Gardynere, his Majesty's commissioners, one messuage, two crofts, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, called Parkynrode, part of the chantrie landes late held by Stephen Smyth, a chantrie-priest in Burneley church, were granted to the said Stephen for life. 4 Edw. VI. [1550-1]. Arth. Darcy, mil. sen.

Pursuant to a decree of the Duchy Court of Sir John Garth, chancellor, a grant is passed to William Kenyon, gent. of one messuage, two gardens, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land belonging to the chantrie in Burneley church where Stephen Smyth was chaplain. 7 Edw. VI. [1553].

The King's commissioners grant to Richard Ridyalgh, &c. a cottage and croft in Habbergham-caves, late belonging to a chantry, for which Richard Itchon officiated, in trust for Itchon for life—remainder to Ridyalgh. 4th Edw. VI. [1464-5].

The farm called Ridgehey, within Burnley, containing ten acres, belonged to the chantry of St. Mary at Blackburn: for the curious foundation-deed of which, see under *Blackburn*.

offyce and waghys to our sayd broder, yow will do hym many fist service heryn, and [he] shalbe fund more than grete numbers a sadd and discrete Chapleyn, and oon to labour wele in yowr honor's service in hys dewtye; and beter I canot ayse yow. The blissid Trenite conserve yow. Yeven under my hande at Whalley the xiii. Dec. a^o r. reg. Edw. IV. vicess. p^{mo}, by yowr dayly oratⁱ Xp^rer Thorneb^o. (*Lanc. Chantries*, p. 147.)

The two following grants by Sir John Townley, in 1500, were probably made at the time he rebuilt the chapel, according to the inscription printed in p. 160:—

Johannes Townley miles dedit et concessit Laurentio Townley de Barnside arm. Nich. Townley arm. Will^{mo} Barcroft, Thome Whitacre de Holm, — et Hugoni Habbergham div. terras et tenem. in Ribchester, Hothersall, &c. et omne meum ten. voc. Hogggholomes in Hapton, &c. quod unus idoneus capellanus honeste conditionis et conversationis per me et heredes meos nominandus divina, missam et alia obsequia in capella de Burneley, ad altare B. M. V. vocat. Townley Chappell, pro bono statu meo ac Isabellæ uxoris mee dum vixerimus, ac pro a'i'bus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus et pro a'i'bus Ricardi Townley militis et Joh. uxoris ejus et omnium antecessorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Dat. Ma. ix. a^o Hen. VII. xv^o 1500.

Omnibus Christi [fidelibus] ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint Johannes Townley miles salutem in omnium Salvatore. Cantariam perpetuam in Capella de Brunley, septem marcarum redditus de certis terris et tenementis, prout in carta tripartita mei Johannis Townley mil. prædicti continetur, ordinatam pro salute animæ meæ et antecessorum meorum prout in ipsa plenius continetur, concessi Johanni Yngham Capell. quamdiu honeste vixerit possidendum cum omnibus aliis rebus, juribus, et ornamentis dictæ cantariæ qualitercunque spectantibus. 15th Hen. VII. [1409-1500].

Sir Richard Townley (*Lancashire Chantries*, p. 149) struggled hard and long in the Duchy Court to preserve in his family the foundation of his father and of his remote ancestor de la Legh. In or before 1548 Peter Adlington, the Townley priest, had been succeeded by Hugh Whatmough, clerk, who is stated to be at that time of the age of 43 years (*Lib. B. Duc. Lanc.*); and, in the same year supported by Sir Richard Townley, Whatmough prosecuted Robert Walmisley and others who resisted his claims to the right and patronage of the advowson of this chantry, and to the chantry lands. (*Cal. Plead.* p. 231.) In 2 Edw. VI. Hugh Halstead entered a suit against Sir Richard

I find also, that by surrender, datéd 13 Hen. VIII. [1521-2], one William Picoppe granted certain lands there specified to William Barcroft and Robert his son, in trust that if he die without issue they should stand seized of the same as feoffees for the use of a priest to “saye masse and oder service in the kirk of Brunley for ever, for y^e sawle of me y^e saide William, and for fader and moder, and for all Christen sawles.¹ Whether, however, the condition happened, and this foundation ever took place or not, I have no where been able to discover.

The following account will shew the progressive steps by which the curacy of Burnley, after having been stripped of its second² endowment at the dissolution of the chantries, has been augmented to its present value [of nearly 3000*l.*] *per annum*.³

First, then, it appears by inquisition, taken at Manchester April 11th, 1683, that “in the 2d year of Edw. VI. [1548-9], a commission under the great seal was directed to Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, &c. to take order, amongst other things, for the maintenance and continuance of schools and preachers, and of priests and curates, for serving cures and administration of sacraments, and that it was certified to the said commissioners, that the chapel of Burnley, among other chapels in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, in which parish⁴ there were four several chantries founded, was a chapel of ease far distant from the parish-church, and therefore very necessary to be continued for divers [divine?] services, and for administration of sacraments, &c.; it was therefore decreed that John Aspden the incumbent, should serve there, and should have for his wages, yearly, the sum of 4*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*” In the 10th of Elizabeth [1567-8], however, Aspden died, and the payment of this sum was discontinued till the 31st of the same reign; and, in that long interval, no regular appointment of a successor to the last incumbent took place, so that Sir William Ducksbury, who is styled curate of Burnley in the register, and who died in 1583, and Ryley, who next occurs, in the earlier part of his time, must have been mere stipendiaries. However, in the year 1589, several inhabitants of the chapelry preferred a petition to the chancellor and council of the duchy, praying them to have “consideration and care that some godly minister and preacher might be had and provided for their better instruction;” and also, that they would be pleased to continue the allowance of the said yearly stipend: and, for the perpetual continuance of a minister or preacher Towneley and Henry Bothe for illegally holding chantry lands called Smithy Banke and Assenflatts, formerly belonging to a chantry in Burnley Chapel. (Ibid. p. 238.) In 3 Edw. VI. other chantry lands and tenements were supposed to be in the unlawful possession of Sir Richard Townley within the manor of Ightenhill; and in 5 Edw. VI. Sir Richard disputed the title of Margaret Battersby, widow, to lands and tenements belonging to the Townley chantry. (Ibid. p. 260.)

In his will, made in 1553, Sir Richard Townley left “my body to be buried in the parish church of Burnley, within the chappel on the north side of the church, commonly called our Lady’s Chappel.”

It is singular enough, (remarks Dr. Whitaker,) that, in 36 Eliz. [1593-4], nearly 50 years after the dissolution, in a fine between Richard Sherburne mandant, and John Townley, esq. deforcient, is passed, *inter alia*, the advowson of the chantry of Burnley. So anxious were the family to preserve a right which they yet hoped to exercise again.

¹ Townley MSS.

² For an account of the original glebe, and of the occasion upon which it was alienated, see Vol. I. p. 205.

³ [In 1818 Dr. Whitaker in this place said “not less than 300*l.* per annum.”]

⁴ I suppose written by mistake for chapel.

in the said chapel, the inhabitants aforesaid did then promise a supply to make up the said stipend 20 marks yearly at the least, and that the said minister or preacher should always thereafter be nominated and allowed by three neighbouring justices of the peace. I do not know whether the justices of peace ever exercised the pretended right thus devolved upon them.¹ It is however certain that the prayer of this most reasonable petition was heard: the arrears owing for the last 22 years were ordered to be paid by instalments, and the pension was continued without interruption till the year 1683; when Robert Hartley, clerk, minister of Burnley, certified to Sir John Arderne, knight, and other commissioners, that the inhabitants of the chapelry had not, for many years past, paid their sum of 8*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* to make up the said 20 marks; but that they were then ready so to do, and to be obliged to do the same for the future. Hereupon the said Commissioners decreed, that the inhabitants of the said chapelry, their heirs and assigns, should pay to the said Robert Hartley, clerk, and his successors, the sum of 8*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* in the following proportions; *viz.* Habergham Eaves, 2*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Burnley, 1*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Cliviger, 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and Brearecliffe, 2*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* This may be considered as the basis of the present endowment.

Another source of the income is the Easter-roll, &c. through the chapelry, held under the Vicar of Whalley, by grant from Archbishop Juxon, as noticed above.

A third arises from a number of successive benefactions,² originating with the Rev. Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn.

¹ [This doubt is determined by Bishop Gastrell: "The curate is nominated by three justices of the peace, inhabiting next to the chappell, according to a decree in Queen Elizabeth's time. Richard Kippax was thus nominated to the Bishop, an. 1690; but he declared, under his hand, that he accepted the curacy in the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and had a licence granted to him with the consent of the Vicar of Whalley. The decree of Q. Elizabeth was made in affirmance of a former decree made 2 Edward VI., which settles £4 8*s.* 11*d.* upon the curate of Burnley; and now the inhabitants promise to make that summe 20 marks, for the better maintenance of a curate to be chosen by three, or at least two, justices next inhabiting and dwelling to the said Chappell. Mr. Edm. Townley and the inhabitants bought £4 per ann. in present and £8 per ann. in reversion and gave it towards the augmentation; valued at £200. Augmented anno 1716." *Notitia Cestriensis*, ii. 309, where see other particulars.]

² [The following account of these benefactions, compiled by Mr. T. T. Wilkinson, in 1870, is more correct and complete than appeared in the former edition of this History:—

1. By surrender dated 4 Oct. 1695, a messuage, farm, &c. called Cockridge, in Briercliffe, was surrendered by Nicholas Townley, esq. of Royle, for the use of the curate of the parish church of Burnley, and of the schoolmaster of the chief grammar-school in Burnley; the rents, &c. to be equally divided between them.

2. By admittance dated 7th Oct. 1697, a certain messuage, two barns, and two closes of land called "the Holme," and another close called "the Bank" containing 2 acres of land, and also a certain parcel of land lately improved on Broadhead Moor, containing 28 falls, were, in consideration of £78 paid by the Rev. Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, surrendered by John Slater, of Burnley, innkeeper, for the use of the vicar, curate, or incumbent of Burnley.

3. By surrender dated 14 Nov. 1716, in consideration of £100 11*s.* 4*d.* paid by the Rev. Edmund Townley, Lawrence Ormerod and Son, of Foxstones, esquires, surrendered to the said Edmund Townley, his heirs and assigns, one house occupied by John Holt, one house called "the Cockpit," one shop, cellar, &c. and one close of land in Burnley-lane containing 1 acre, 2 roods. This became an endowment of the Curacy of Burnley, on the death of the Rector of Slaidburn.

Here follows an extract from the last will of this benefactor, dated Nov. 22d, 1729 :—

And it is my earnest request to the curates of Burnley for ever, that they will, by the grace of God, make their lives suitable to their doctrine; for nothing can bring a greater blemish to religion in general,

4. In the same year Edmund Townley proposed to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty that he would give £200 if they would give £200 more to augment the living of Burnley. This proposal was agreed to, and on July 27th, 1719, Henry Clayton and his wife, for the sum of £400, surrendered the estate called Moiseley Hill, or Huffling Hall, containing 21 acres 19 falls of land, (customary Lancashire measure), to the "use and behalf of Richard Kippax, curate, and his successors."

5. The Rev. Edmund Townley, subsequently describing himself as of Rowley, near Burnley, made his will in 1725, and it was proved at York on the 10th Jan. 1729. By Mr. Townley's death John Haydock, esq. of Heysandford, became possessed, as executor, of various sums to be spent in the augmentation of the living of Burnley. On the 29th May, 1730, Nicholas Stephenson, of Admergill, co. York, for the sum of £547, surrendered a farm called Stainscombe, in the township of Newchurch-in-Pendle, to John Haydock, his heirs and assigns; and by another surrender dated 9th Jan. 1732, the said executor transferred this property to "James Matthews, curate, and his successors for the perpetual augmentation of the curacy of Burnley." This was done in consideration of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, and £200 added from "money left by Edmund Townley, clerk, deceased." The difference between the last transfer and the purchase money was probably paid out of the estate of the testator.

6. By surrender dated 1st Jan. 1732, Charles Halsted, esq. of Rowley and Hood House, in consideration of £750 paid to him by John Haydock, esq. being part of the effects and estate of Edmund Townley, late of Burnley, deceased, surrendered all that messuage and 21 acres of land, &c. called Bank House, in Burnley, to John Haydock and William Plumbe, as feoffees in trust, and their heirs, &c. to the use and behalf of every succeeding curate of Burnley church. This was the house, &c. long used as the Parsonage, and to which the Rev. Richard Kippax built the cross portion, or front. It is now divided into several cottages.

7. Besides these modern benefactions there is an estate in the township of Barrowford, and another in the township of Higham, of which the surrenders have not been found, belonging to the Rectory of Burnley. Both these were most probably purchased with the residue of Mr. Townley's estate, since a messuage in Higham is among the property to be examined by the commission issued A.D. 1716.

The whole of the lands belonging to the Rectory of Burnley are given in a schedule at the end of the Act of 1819 for granting leases as follows :—

I. Township of Burnley. A messuage, farm, and several closes of land, containing 48 acres 3 roods 16 perches, statute measure.

II. A messuage, farm, and premises, and several closes of land, containing 2 acres 1 rood 3 perches.

III. Township of Briercliffe-with-Extwistle. One moiety of a farm called Cockridge, containing 17 acres 1 rood 26 perches.

IV. Township of Barrowford. A messuage, cottage, farm, premises, and several closes of land, containing 21 acres 0 roods 26 perches.

V. Township of Goldshawbooth. A messuage, farm, &c. containing 148 acres 0 roods 21 perches.

VI. Township of Habergham-Eaves. One messuage, cottage, farm, &c. called Huffling Hall, containing 40 acres 3 roods 31 perches.

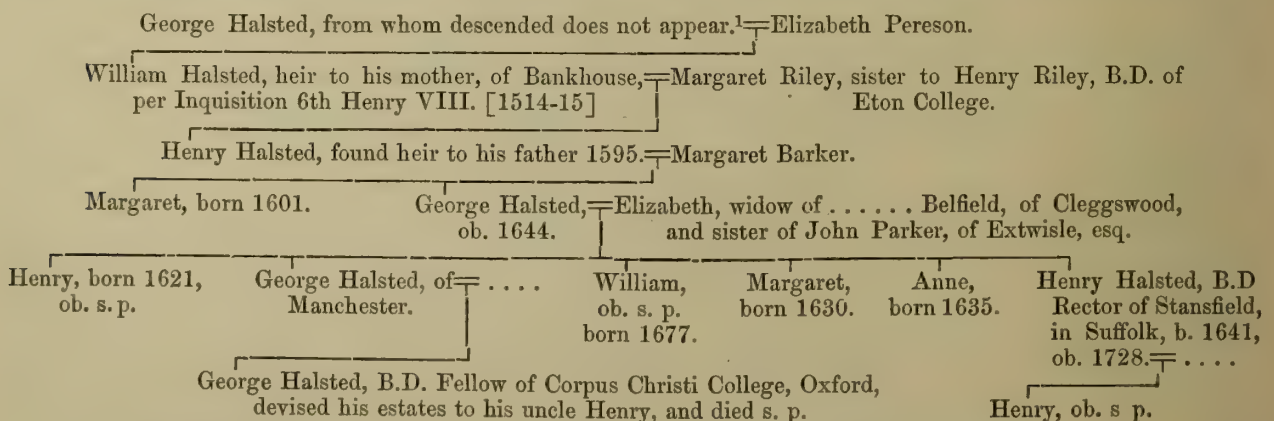
VII. Township of Higham. A messuage, farm, &c. containing 21 acres 3 roods 36 perches.

The total area of these estates amounts to 300 acres 2 roods 39 perches; and their then annual value is given as £461 4s. Most of these, from being situated withifi easy distance of Burnley and Colne, have partaken of the general prosperity of these towns, and have latterly considerably enhanced in value. Previously to 1819 it was impossible for any of the Church lands to be alienated for any purpose; but by an Act of Parliament, 59 Geo. III. cap. 6, the Incumbent and Patron are now enabled to grant leases for the term of 999 years. Considerable portions of the lands situated near Bank House and Burnley Wood have subsequently been leased for manufacturing or building purposes, and to these advantages has since been added that arising from the East Lancashire Railway passing through the Bank House estate.]

and to our most truly primitive ecclesiastical church establishment in this kingdom, than the dissolute lives of the clergy. And because, when the foundation is not well laid, the superstructure often suffers damage, therefore I do earnestly request the said curates, that they will take great pains in catechizing the youth, and that they will use such plain and easy explanations of the same as may be suited to the most ordinary capacities. And that they will be careful to read such acts of parliament (and see that they be duly executed by such officers as the law hath appointed) for the suppression of the prophane and immoral at proper seasons; and I hope they will think it more than ordinarily inculcated upon them to be careful in this particular, because a great deal of the reformation of men's lives depends upon it. And since I am legally invested in a clear and absolute title to the advowson and perpetual right of presentation to the curacy of the Chapel of Burnley, I do hereby assign and make over my full right and title thereunto to my nephew Thomas Townley, of Royle, Esq. and to the heirs male of that family for ever; but with this limitation, that if there be no son of that house capable of the place, then it shall pass over to a son of cousin J. Haydock, of Hesandforth, or to any issue of that family, for ever; and if there be a failure in both the said families, I would have the patron have respect to a son of the family of Halsted, of Rooley; and in case of a deficiency in all the said families, I leave the free choice to him that shall be patron of the family of Royle, for ever.

Good words, it is said, are cheap coin; but, if any thing in human nature were matter of wonder, who would not be astonished to hear that this man, so anxious to provide that other clergymen should perform *their duty*, entirely neglected a benefice of his own; or that one so profuse in works of munificence, should be extremely deficient in discharging the offices of common justice? It will be well, however, if those to whom these admonitions are directed can prevail upon themselves to remember *them*, and to forget their author.

BANKHOUSE, in Burnley, was in 16 Edw. IV. [1476-7] the property of "Rauffe Perysson," of Cliviger. Ralph had two sons, Richard and Thomas: Richard had Elizabeth. At an halmot court, held at Ightenhull 19 Henry VII. [1503-4] Thomas, Earl of Derby steward, Elizabeth "complains of Thomas, her uncle, in a plea of land, whereof she was unjustly deforced." Hereupon a jury is impannelled, who find "That Thomas Pereson is not right customed, according to our custome, for cause they made the indentures after y^e death of Rauff Pereson a yere and more. We find alsoe, that no copyhold land cannot be tayled to the heires male; and (if) it be so, it is contrary to owre customes. And so we find that Elizabeth is right heire to Rauffe Pereson and Richard Pereson her fader."



¹ [Not improbably the third son of Oliver Halsted of Rowley named in that pedigree, hereafter.]

Upon the death of Henry, last mentioned, Bankhouse and the other estates devolved, in conformity to the will of the Rector of Stansfield, upon Charles Halsted, esq. of Rowley¹ (called his cousin, though it does appear upon what authority); and by him Bankhouse was sold, in 1732, to the trustees of the Rectory.²

CAPELLANI DE BRUNLEY.

Henricus, Clericus de Brunlay, temp. Rog. de Lacy, circ. A.D. . 1200	Dom. Stephen Smyth, Curate, 5 Edw. VI. 1551
Johannes, Clericus de Brunlay, <i>sans</i> date.	Sir Gilbert Fairbank, ⁵ died . . 1566
Wauter, Capellanus de Brunlay . 1300	Sir John Aspden, ⁶ died . . 1567
Rich. de Brunlay, Capel. . . 1358	Sir William Duxbury, ⁷ died . . 1583
Wm. Moton, and John fil. Adam fil. Wauter, Capel. . . . 1359	Thomas Ryley, ⁸ Minister, bur. May 1 1631
Elias de Habringham, Capel. . 1369	Roger Brearley, ⁹ Minister, bur. June 13 1637
Rob. de Bolton, ³ Capel. de Brunlay 1375	Henry Morris ¹⁰ occurs from 1640 to 1653
Johannes Foldys, Capel. ⁴ . . 1520	John Wallwork, Minister, bur. May 2 1671
George Hargrevys . . . 1535	Robert Hartley, ¹¹ Curate, bur. Feb. 9 1687-8
Dom. Richard Marsden . . 1547	Richard Kippax, died ¹² . . 1723

¹ See pedigree under ROWLEY hereafter.

² See note in p. 167.

³ The first eight names in this catalogue have been collected from charters, the ninth from the inscription on the cross, and the rest from the register of the church.

⁴ I am not sure whether he was incumbent, or served at one of the other altars. [He was a chantry priest.]

⁵ "Sir Gilbert Fairbanke, chantrie-priest of Burnleye," sepult. Jan. 28th, 1565-6.—Reg. Burn.

⁶ [In 1547, at the Visitation of Bishop Bird, John Aspden was one of the priests, having been appointed by the Vicar of Whalley, "in vice D'ni Ricardi Mersden qui sit apud Ribchester;" and another was D'ns Richardus Higen (next year written Hichen) "ex devocione parochianorum." (Lancashire Chantries, p. 151.) "Sir John Aspden, Curate of Burnleye," was buried 30 June, 1567.]

⁷ ["Sir William Duxbury, Curate of Burnley," buried 14 May, 1583.]

⁸ There is an Edward Welch, minister, mentioned in the register, A.D. 1607; but at this time Riley was clearly the incumbent, as he occurs in the register immediately after the death of Duxbury. ["Thomas Ryley, Minister of Burnley," buried May 1, 1631. He was the father of a numerous family whose baptisms and burials occur in the Register. Wilkinson, p. 97. He was a surrogate and minister of Burnley, June 10, 1598. R.] ⁹ [See p. 137.]

¹⁰ He was minister during the usurpation; and used the Directory, which was introduced at Burnley June 9th, 1645. By the Inquisition of 1650, Lamb. MSS. 912, it was found that the parochial chapelry of Burnley consisted of Burnley, Habergham Eaves, and Worsthorn, containing 300 families; that the minister, Mr. Henry Morris, an able and orthodox divine, received 11*l.* 10*s.* from the Chapelry, 4*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* from the Duchy of Lancaster, and from the Commissioners for the county 24*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* Also, that the inhabitants of Newlaund, Reedyhallows, Filly Close, and Ightenhill Park, 1½ mile distant from Burnley, desire to be united to it, and the whole to be erected into a parish.

¹¹ [He was Incumbent before 1679, and was probably Wallwork's successor. By his will in 1687 Mr. Hartley bequeathed to the Curate of Burnley 20 shillings a-year for ever, "if he shall read Morning Prayer in the church of Burnley every morning, except he be hindered upon urgent occasions or sick or impotent, the occasion to be judged of and allowed by two of the next neighbouring ministers, if any dispute arise; which 20 shillings shall be paid out of the housing and garden and backside of the house in which John Taylor, miller of Burnley mill, now dwelleth."]

¹² Thomas Kay, curate of Burnley, was buried at Whalley July 6, 1690; but Kippax was licensed in 1687-8, and survived the date of Kay's death many years; he can, therefore, have been assistant only.

James Matthews, died ¹	. . . 1744	Edward Stringfellow Radcliffe, ⁴ B.C.L.	1816
Turner Standish, ² A.B.	. . . 1787	Robert Mosley Master, ⁵ M.A.	1826
Thomas Collins, ³ D.D.	. . . 1787	Arthur Townley Parker, ⁶ M.A.	1855

The tall and shapely cross, with a crucifix cut in relief upon it, which stood in the churchyard, and is mentioned by Thoresby,⁷ was brutally destroyed by a drunken rabble, hired for the purpose a few years ago; the last instance, probably, of puritanical fury (for such it was) which had been directed against the ornaments of an English church. Around the octagonal base, which happened to escape the hands of these iconoclasts, and has since been removed to Townley, was the following inscription: **O**rate pro anima **J**ohannis **F**oldys capellani qui istam crucem fieri fecit, anno domini **M**CCCC**E**XX. I suppose this benefactor to have been of the Foldys's of [Danes or] Danser House, an old and reputable family in the neighbourhood.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On the western side of the church-yard was the *parva aula* of the Compotus of 1536⁸ belonging to the chantry-priest of St. Mary's altar, as [appeared] by the cypher J. T. and

¹ Son of James Matthews, Vicar of Whalley, and interred at Whalley May 17th, 1744.

² [He was the younger son of Sir Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, Bart.]

³ [The Rev. Thomas Collins was born at Cannock near Rugeley, co. Stafford, and was of Worcester coll. Oxford, B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773, B. and D.D. 1792. He was also Rector of Compton Valence in Dorsetshire, but non-resident; and chaplain in ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; he was also domestic chaplain to Thomas first Lord Ribblesdale, and acted as steward for several of his lordship's estates. He was interred on the 31st Dec. 1816, under the pew he usually occupied in Gisburne church. He was during his long incumbency at Burnley almost entirely non-resident, but he published a sermon preached at Burnley, on the institution of Sunday schools, Nov. 4, 1787. See some amusing notices of him in the *Wilson Miscellanies*, pp. 161, 183. The Rev. John Raws (see p. 172) was appointed his assistant curate at Burnley in 1788, and remained in that capacity, under the two next incumbents, until his death in 1834. *Wilkinson's Burnley Church*, p. 48.]

⁴ [Mr. Radcliffe was also perpetual curate of Walton le dale (1803), where he died Jan. 20, 1826. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1808.]

⁵ [Son of the Rev. Streynsham Master, Rector of Croston, co. Lancaster. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818. He was successively curate of Tarleton, Croston, and Chorley; chaplain to the Earl of Derby 1827, and to Lord Carrington 1830, Rural Dean of the parish of Whalley 1846, hon. Canon of Manchester 1850, Archdeacon of Manchester 1854. From his appointment to Burnley in 1826 he became resident on his cure, and the east window, which was filled with stained glass, at an expense of £233 raised by private subscription, has this testimony to his usefulness: "This window was erected A.D. 1854, by the parishioners of Burnley, as a mark of respect and esteem for their beloved minister, the Rev. Robert Mosley Master, M.A., honorary Canon of Manchester, and for twenty-eight years Incumbent of this Chapelry." After resigning Burnley, Archdeacon Master was Perpetual Curate of St. James's Leyland and Rector of Croston. He died July 1, 1867, aged 74.]

⁶ [Youngest son of Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, esq.]

⁷ See *Ducatus Leodiensis*, [p. 165, where Thoresby mentions this cross as an instance of markets being "celebrated in the very churchyards." Before 1754, however, the churchyard was not inclosed, and its boundary was scarcely defined. The Foldys Cross is re-erected at Townley: see the engraving in p. 190.]

⁸ "Johan. Townley mil. pro parva aula juxta ecclesiam de Burnley iii. d." This, with the adjoining gardens,

two shields, one containing the arms of Townley, and the other of Gateford.¹ This was occupied as the grammar-school till about the year 1693, when, upon some dispute between the family and the parish, another was erected in a more convenient situation.

That there was a school at Burnley in the time of Edward VI. appears from the life of Dr. Whitaker, who is recorded to have received the earlier part of his education here, under the care of one Hargreaves, but it seems to have been unendowed.²

However, in 20 Eliz. [1577-8], Sir Robert Ingham, clerk, Rector of Stocken Pelham in Hertfordshire, granted a certain messuage or tenement called Alfrethes, situated at Farneham in Essex, to his nephew John Ingham, on condition that he the said John should charge the said tenement with a rent-charge of 3*l.* for ever, for and towards the maintenance, &c. of a schoolmaster, to teach young persons freely, in *the free grammar-school founded and established in Brunley, in com. Lanc.* Accordingly, the nephew granted the above rent-charge to Richard son and heir-apparent of John Townley of Townley, esq., William Barcroft of Lodge, John Parker of Extwisle, Simon son and heir of Evan Haydock of Hesandforth, Robert Whitaker of Holme, gents., and John Woodroff son and heir of John Woodroff of Brunley yeoman—their heirs and assigns, to stand seized of the same for the use and intent aforesaid.³

The next donation appears to have been a farm at Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, demised, by the folly of the trustees, for the term of 200 years, which is very lately expired. I have not discovered who was the donor.⁴

Again, by surrender, bearing date Oct. 4, 1699, Nicholas Townley, of Royle, esq. gave

having been purchased by the chapelry for the purpose of enlarging the burial-ground, was pulled down in 1814; and the whole church-yard, surrounded by a stone wall, is now about to be locked up, and secured from all profanation (1818).

¹ [*Qu.* Stansfield?—the belled goat. See account of the Font in p. 159.]

² [It is stated hereafter, in the Biography of Dr. William Whitaker, that he was born in 1 Edw. VI. 1547: his education, therefore, was barely commenced during that reign. But the endowment of Burnley School was earlier than our author was aware. On the 4th April, 1556, Richard Woodruffe of Burnley granted to Roger Habergham and others an annual rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* out of lands at Barnoldswick in Craven, for the use of a school to be erected in Burnley. (*Not. Cestr.* p. 316.)

³ "At an halmote court for the manor of Ightenhill, held in 1562-3, John Aspdene clerk, executor to Geoffrey Wilkinson deceased, surrendered to Lawrence Habergham of Habergham, John Parker junior of Extwistle, Simon Haydocke junior of Heysandforth, John Barcroft junior of Barcroft, and Robert son of Thomas Whitaker of Holme—one messuage, one barn, one garden and toft [apparently the chantry house above mentioned] in trust, to be applied, after the decease of Gilbert Fairbanke clerk, to the foundation, support, and maintenance of one Free Grammar School founded or erected in Burnley and for the mayntenance of a schoolmaster in succession, to teach children and young men, from time to time, for ever." (Wilkinson's History of Burnley Church, p. 24.)

Mr. Wilkinson communicated, in April 1870, to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, a memoir on the Grammar School of Burnley, which is printed in their Transactions, and separately, pp. 16.]

⁴ [This portion of the school property was sold, about the year 1850, for 78*l.* net, to meet the expenses of proceedings in Chancery.]

⁵ [This was bequeathed by the Rev. Oates Sagar, vicar of Warmfield, who was a native of Burnley, and had probably been educated at the school. In 1590 William Townley and others, feoffees of the school, surrendered the bequest to William Sagar of Catlow, for a term of 200 years; and in 1647 William Sagar junior and Jennet his

the tenement called Cockridge, to the church and school of Burnley—I suppose in equal portions; and Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, and brother of the above, gave Ackerley's tenement on the Ridge to Burnley School, by surrender dated April 30th, 1696. [This Ridge estate was sold in 1871 to the executors of the late John Hargreaves, esq., for the sum of 3,720*l.*; and a portion of this sum is now being expended in the erection of a new Grammar School on Brown Hill. The old school was demolished in Nov. 1872.]

By his last will and testament, dated Aug. 5th, 1728, Henry Halsted, clerk, B. D. Rector of Stansfield, in Suffolk, gave and bequeathed to the master and feoffees of the free-school in Burnley all his library of books at Stansfield. This collection is now lodged in a room above the school, and contains some valuable classical books.¹ Nothing can be more humane or judicious than such benefactions to country schools, to vestries, or parsonage-houses upon poor benefices.

MASTERS OF BURNLEY SCHOOL.

Sir Gilbert Fairbanke, late a chantry priest, was the first master; he died 1556 (see p. 169.)

Mr. Bancroft was master in 1597.

Mr. Whitaker was “scholemaister” in 1617.

Thomas Aspden was master in 1647.

Benjamin Robertshaw was master for nearly thirty years, and died in 1728, aged 74.²

Ellis Nutter was master for thirty-three years, and died April 14, 1761, aged 54.³

The Rev. William Halliwell,⁴ curate of Holme, was his successor; and filled both appointments until his death December 20, 1796.

The Rev. John Raws,⁵ elected in 1797, died in 1834.

wife, and Oates Sagar of Burnley and Isabella his wife, in consideration of £79, surrendered the said premises, except an annual rent of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* payable to the master and his successors, to Thomas Aspden the master of the school. The estate at Alverthorpe contains 6 acres 3 roods 22 poles, and was let in 1856, at £44 per annum. (The Grammar School of Burnley, by T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. 1870, p. 6, in which publication further and more minute particulars of the several estates will be found.)

¹ [About a thousand volumes, many in a dilapidated condition, and a portrait of the donor, attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, left without a frame. T. T. W.]

² [This appeared from a stone formerly outside the church, near the east window. It bore a long Latin inscription, of which no copy is known to be preserved. Mr. Robertshaw kept the registers of the church, and enriched them with several memoranda of considerable interest. Wilkinson's Grammar School of Burnley, p. 14.]

³ [Tomb in churchyard, of which the epitaph is printed in Wilkinson's Burnley Church, p. 98.]

⁴ [The Rev. William Halliwell received his early education at the grammar school of Heptonstall, co. York. On 22 Sept. 1759, he was licensed by the Bishop of Chester to the head-mastership of the Burnley Grammar School; on 13 June 1763 he was ordained priest, and at the same time licensed to the perpetual curacy of Holme chapel. He married 22 Oct. 1764 Mary, daughter of Mr. Holgate of Burnley. He was buried Dec. 24 1796, in Burnley church, where is a marble tablet to his memory. He left issue a daughter Ann, who married James the son of the Rev. James Fishwick of Padiham, and a son Henry Halliwell, B.D., a Fellow of Brasenose College, and afterwards Rector of Clayton-cum-Keymer in Sussex; for an account of whom *vide* Chetham Soc. vol. LXXIII. p. 248.]

⁵ [Mr. Raws was for a long period the laborious minister of Burnley, in the absence of its non-resident incumbents. A mural tablet in the church erected by public subscription bears the following inscription, from the pen of his successor the Rev. S. J. Allen:—“Sacred to the memory of Rev. JOHN RAWES, forty-seven years Assistant Curate of Burnley, and thirty-six years Master of its Free Grammar School. A man of primitive simplicity and integrity; pious, humble, peaceful, charitable; who in the diligent discharge of his laborious duties, instructing by example no less than by precept, won the esteem, affection, and veneration of all ages and classes of his flock; in

The Rev. Samuel James Allen,¹ M.A.

The Rev. Frederick Nathaniel Highmore, M.A., of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1838. He resigned in 1842, having been presented by the Earl of Harrington to the vicarage of Elvaston, in Derbyshire.

The Rev. James Butler, D.C.L. of All Souls' college, Oxford, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, D.C.L. 1855. He was the late master.

The Assistant Master was Mr. Thomas Turner Wilkinson,² F.R.A.S.

(There has been no appointment since June 1872.)

testimony of which this monument was erected by their grateful contributions. He died April 19th, MDCCCXXXIV, aged 73 years." [An old and grateful pupil wishes to confirm all that is here said of this worthy man.—*R.*]

When Mr. Raws became master, the fee was £2 2s. per annum, for which each scholar was taught English grammar, writing, and accounts. The fee was in lieu of admission-money formerly paid, and cock-penny at Shrovetide. An assistant-master received £100 per annum. The clear stipend of the head-master has latterly been £140, with the surplus of the school charges, which were from four to six guineas per annum from each scholar.

In 1825 the property of the school consisted of—

1. A cottage in Burnley and dwelling-house, called the White House.
2. Another cottage, barn, and garden, at Dixon's Mill. (Both these have since been sold, subject to a fixed ground-rent of £59 18s.)
3. A field in Burnley lane, containing 2 acres 1 rood 31 perches, which has since been leased for building plots, and now forms a valuable portion of the endowment.
4. The estate at Alverthorpe, of 6 acres 3 roods 22 poles, let at £44 per annum.
5. Ackerley, a house, barn, and 11 acres 2 roods 33 poles, also let for £44 per annum. The lease expired in February 1870, and this estate has since been sold.
6. Cockridge, a house, barn, and 8 acres of land ; with right of common on the moor.

In 1862 the total annual income of the School Trust was about £276. It has now increased to above £300.]

¹ [Mr. Allen was born at Saint Katherine's, near the Tower of London : the eldest of a large family, of which four sons devoted themselves to the ministry of the Church. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors' School, whence he had an exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824. He showed at the university a taste for antiquities, which led to his being engaged by Dr. Whitaker as his amanuensis, and the grateful picture which he drew of the life and habits of his learned friend forms an important portion of the memoir inserted in our first volume. After Dr. Whitaker's death he was intrusted with the arrangement of the unprinted portions of the *History of Richmondshire*. It was just at the time of that occurrence that Mr. Allen was ordained ; his first preferment was the church of Salisbury : he then came to Burnley ; and in 1838 he was collated by Bishop Sumner to the vicarage of Easingwold in Yorkshire. He was also chaplain to the Lord de Tabley. In 1833 he was appointed Preacher before the University of Cambridge, and the discourses he there delivered were published under the title of "Lectures in Defence of the Church of England, as a National and Spiritual Institution." He also printed some other occasional sermons. He died at Easingwold, April 29, 1856, aged 58 ; and a pleasing memoir of him will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the following September.]

² [Mr. Wilkinson is the author of many mathematical essays, of a history of English Mathematical Periodicals in the *Mechanics' Magazine* 1848—53, of an article on English Mathematical Literature in the *Westminster Review*, April 1851 ; also of the History of Burnley Church, already mentioned, and of various articles in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, in the *Manchester Memoirs*, &c. He has been joint editor with the late Mr. Harland, of "Lancashire Folk Lore" and "Legends," in two volumes, 1867 and 1873. He is also one of the aldermen of Burnley.]

By the great Inquisition *post mortem* Henry de Lacy, A.D. 1311, it was found that there were in Brunneley—

	£	s.	d.
354 acres, 1 rood, and dim. demised to divers tenants at will			
at 4 <i>d.</i> an acre	5	18	1½
12 customary tenants, for 10 oxgangs held in bondage	2	10	0
Works remitted	0	3	4
Cottagers holding 12 cottages	0	12	0
A water-mill	5	0	0
A fulling-mill	0	5	0
Free Tenants.			
Oliver de Stainfield, for 50 acres	0	0	1
Adam, son of the Clerk, 1 oxgang	0	7	0
Jo. de Whiteaker, 8 acres	0	4	0
Thomas de Ryelandes, 20 acres	0	4	0
Adam de Holdene, 6 acres one rood	0	3	5½
Dobley de Heley, 13 acres	0	3	0

Estimating the oxgang at 15 acres, which is about the medium extent, the amount of the ancient freehold land in Burnley would be 112 acres, or nearly a carucate. Here were 12 cottages, 12 customary tenants, 6 freeholders; and allowing an oxgang to every tenant at will (23 tenants at will) a population, in the whole, of 53 families: perhaps a tenth part of the present number [in 1800].

[In 22 Edw. I. [1293-4] Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, obtained a charter for a market every Tuesday at his manor of Brunley, as also a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul.¹

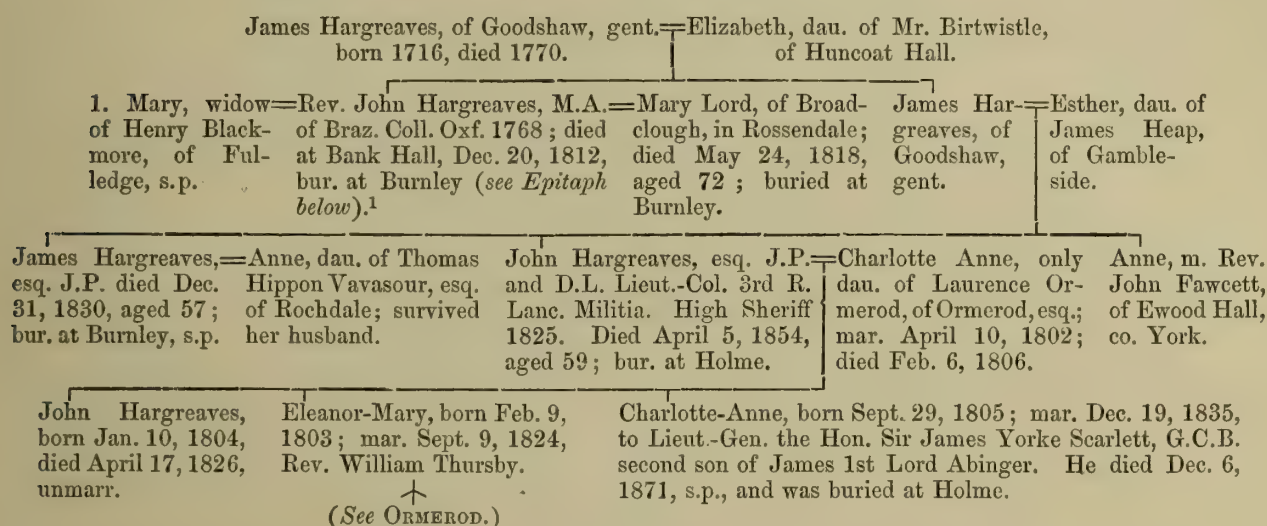
The local government of Burnley was, by Act of Parliament in 1819, vested in a Board of sixteen Commissioners, increased to sixty in 1846. In 1861 the town was incorporated, to have a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors.² It was made a parliamentary borough by the Act of 1867, consisting of the township of Burnley and part of the township of Habergham Eaves, their population amounting to 44,107. A new market-hall was erected in 1868.³

¹ [Rot. Cart. 22 Edw. 1. No. 21, granting markets at the Earl's manors in several parts of England: see Dugdale's Baronage, i. 104. The cost of erecting the Market Cross occurs (under the head of Ightenhill) in an account roll of 23 Edw. I. "Et de ix s. j. d. in i Cruce de novo faciendo et erigendo in Merkato de Brunley." (Duchy Records.) Subsequently the Foldys Cross, already described in p. 170, became the market cross.]

² [About the same time armorial bearings were granted to the Borough by the College of Arms: viz. Or, a chevron engrailed gules between two lozenges and a lion passant in base sable, on a chief wavy of the last a dexter hand coupé argent between two bees of the field. Crest, On a mound vert a stork proper carrying in its right foot a stone and in its beak a cotton-flower, slipped proper. Motto, PRETIUMQUE ET CAUSA LABORIS.]

³ [These are the leading features of the great modern progress of Burnley. For other particulars of its recent history the reader may turn to Baines's Lancashire, edit. 1870, ii. 35.]

Near the north extremity of the town is BANKTOP, once the property of the Woodroofs, of whom Isabella, the last heiress, marrying Nicholas Townley, of Royle, Esq. Feb. 4, 1606, had an only daughter, Margaret, who married John Ingleby, of Lawkland, near Clapham, Esq. descendant from Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, knt. by whom Isabella, married to Richard, son and heir of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, Esq. and Katherine, who died unmarried at Banktop, October 1649. In consequence of this last marriage the estate passed to the Sherburnes, and was sold by Mr. Weld, the late representative of the family, to the Rev. John Hargreaves, who has erected upon it an excellent house, [now called Bank Hall. This was the occasional residence of the late General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. who was a son-in-law of Mr. Hargreaves.]



[DANES HOUSE (sometimes called Dancer House) is an ancient mansion on the north of Burnley, belonging to Oswald Foldys, esq. It has two gables without central portion. These are small, and the mullioned windows are narrow and low. The same may be said of the rooms, with the exception of what once formed the hall. From a date now covered up, it appears that the house was rebuilt, or repaired, in A.D. 1500.]

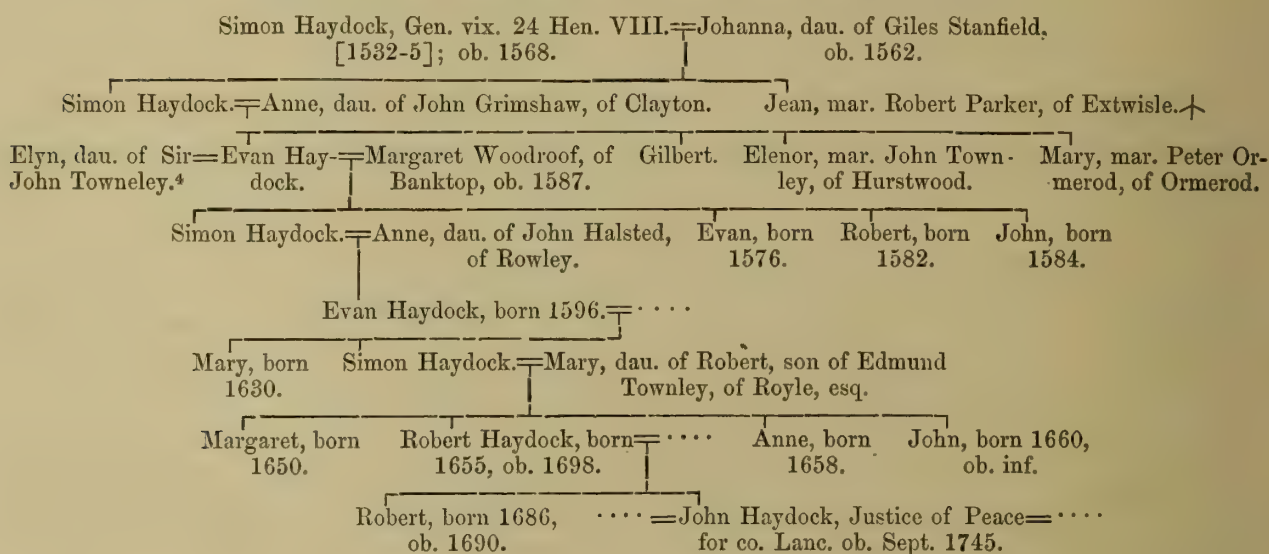
[FULLEDGE is another old mansion between Burnley and Towneley: now the property of James Eastham, esq. Over its entrance there is still remaining this inscription: "R. Y. E. 1576;" probably the initials of members of the family of Ingham or Yngham, then resident there.]

¹ [A tablet to the memory of Mr. Hargreaves in Burnley church bears the following inscription written by the Rev. Dr. Collins: " Underneath are deposited the remains of the REV. JOHN HARGREAVES, A.M. of Bank Hall in this Parochial Chapelry. Endowed with a vigorous understanding, his acquirements were eminent and extensive. He was a firm, impartial, and humane magistrate, an affectionate husband, a kind and generous guardian, a warm and sincere friend. In life his deportment was manly and honourable; in death calm, pious, and resigned to that Almighty Will which gives and takes away. He died 20th December 1812, aged 70. In affectionate and grateful remembrance his afflicted Widow and two Nephews have caused this Monument to be erected, A.D. 1813."]

Above the town, in a low situation on the banks of the Brun, and environed with wood, is the old house of HESANDFORTH. With respect to this house and demesne, the high antiquity of which is proved by the smallness of the render, it appears: 1st. That Robert de Merclesden granted to Robert de Swillington all that Ralph son of Norman had granted to him, viz. 40 acres which Henry the clerk of Bronley formerly held between the rivulet flowing through the midst of Bronley and the field called Saxifield, saving to John de Lacy, *domino suo*, his right of forest and venison, *sans* date, but before 1240, when John de Lacy died. 2nd.—¹ grants to Oliver de Stansfeud, who held it at the time of the great inquisition of 1311. 3rd. Geoffry Stansfield of Haysandforth (as per Inq.) died 15th Hen. VII. [1499-1500] seized of the manor of Haysandforth, held by military service, leaving Johanna his grand-daughter, daughter of Giles his son, of the age of two years; and this Johanna marrying Simon Haydock,² brought the estate into that family.³

PEDIGREE OF HAYDOCK.

ARMS: Argent, a plain cross sable, in first quarter a fleur de lis gules.



[Hesandford, commonly called Pheasantford, was afterwards purchased by Mr. Hargreaves of Ormerod, and is now held by his representatives.]

¹ I have unfortunately mislaid my memorandum of this passage, but believe the party to have been Robert de Swillington, as above.

² There is no account extant to show whence this branch of the Haydocks immediately came. Their origin was undoubtedly from Haydock, in the south of Lancashire. The name of Gilbert Haydock frequently occurs in Sir Peter Leycester's Account of Bucklow Hundred. I am equally unable to connect with this branch Sir Gilbert Haydock, Vicar of Rochdale, and William Haydock, Monk of Whalley.

³ For the descent of the Stansfields, from the first of Stansfield to Oliver the first purchaser of this estate, and from him to Johanna the last heiress, *vide* WORSTHORN.

⁴ [5 Edw. VI. Plaintiff, Elyn Towneley, dau. of Sir John Towneley, knt. Defendants, Simon Haydocke and Gilbert Haydocke, clerk. Disputed title to lands and tenements settled on marriage between Plaintiff and Evan Haydocke, son of Simon Haydocke, a divorce having subsequently taken place. *Ducatus Lancast.* ii. 114.]

WHITAKER OF HEALEY.

Robert Whitaker of Healey, gent. = Grace Smithe, mar. at Burnley
bur. at Burnley 11 Dec. 1621. 30 Aug. 1563.

Robert, bapt. 24 Apr. 1569, bur. 14 Nov. 1575. Nicholas Whitaker of Healey, bapt. at Burnley 14 Apr. 1573, bur. at Burnley 31 Jan. 1631. Jane Ingham, mar. 30 Nov. 1591. Robert, bapt. 30 Aug. 1577, bur. 19 Dec. 1577.

Robert Whitaker, bapt. at Burnley 20 Aug. 1596, bur. there 21 Aug. 1600. Thomas, bur. 17th Sept. 1606. Henry, 1622. Isabella, living 26 Oct. 1638. Nicholas Whitaker of Healey, gent. bapt. at Burnley 24 Feb. 1598, living 1667. Margaret Whitaker, mar. at Burnley 21 Oct. 1618; living 23 Nov. 1626. See p. 204.

Robert Whitaker of Healey or Riland Hall, gent. M.D. bapt. at Burnley 14 Oct. 1621. Will dated 4 Oct. 1703; bur. at Burnley 24 Jan. 1704. Anne, legatee under will of Thomas Whitaker of Holme, dated 9 Jan. 1630-1, and proved at York 30 Aug. 1631, of "one stone of wooll." Nicholas Whitaker, bapt. 14 Oct. 1627, bur. 14 Mar. 1650.

Uniker, 4 May, 1675. Nicholas Whitaker of Healey or Riland Hall, gent. bapt. at Burnley 29 Nov. 1642, bur. at Burnley 30 Apr. 1708. Grace, dau. of John Lonsdale of Okeneaves. Admx. of her husband 16th May, 1710. Ann, mar. Richard Talbot of Burnley. A dau. mar. to Parker. William, bapt. July, 1647. Robert, died before 1703. Rev. Thomas Whitaker, M.A. of Caul Lane Chapel, Leeds, clerk; born at Healey 1651, died at Leeds 10 Nov. 1710. Married thrice. Mercy, dau. of Mr. John Dickinson of Leeds. John Parker of Holden Clough, 1703. Joseph, 1703, o. s. p. Elizabeth, and two other daus. William, of London, M.D. Thomas, ob. Mar. 22, 1765. Lawrence.

Robert Whitaker of Healey, gent. bapt. at Burnley 5 Mar. 1674, bur. at Burnley 6 Jan. 1760. Mary. Elizabeth, bapt. 1 July, 1695, living 1703. Mary, bapt. 8 Dec. 1697. Lawrence, bapt. 28 Feb. 1699, living 1703. Grace, bapt. 30 Sept. 1703. William. Thomas. John. Living 1703. Qy. By which wife.

Robert Whitaker of Healey, gent. bapt. at Burnley, 15 June, 1709. Will dated 25 Dec. 1777, proved 25 June, 1778; bur. at Burnley 1 Jan. 1778. Mary Ormerod of Gambleside, bur. at Burnley 2nd June, 1775 or 1776. Mary, bapt. 6 Oct. 1716. Unicar, eld. dau. mar. set. 1752, o. s. p. James Almonde of Lambroe in Whalley, and afterwards of Stakes Hall, in Livesey, tanner. Living 1778.

Anne Whitaker of Burnley, bur. 1 Jan. 1762, unmar. Nancy Whitaker, bapt. at Burnley 26 Dec. 1732, living in 1778. John Whitaker, bapt. at Burnley 19 July, 1735, bur. 3rd May, 1760, unmar. Nicholas Whitaker, bapt. at Burnley 10 June, 1738, bur. 22 Mar. 1762, unmar. Betty Whitaker, bur. at Burnley 11 Feb. 1778. Mary Whitaker, surviving dau. and coh. bapt. at Burnley 24 Nov. 1739, mar. 30 Oct. 1759, bur. at Burnley 9 June, 1799. John Fletcher of Ightenhill Park, farmer, bur. at Burnley 3 Feb. 1792.

John Fletcher of Habergham Eaves, worsted manufacturer, bapt. at Burnley 10 Feb. 1760-1, mar. at Burnley 23 Aug. 1781, sold the estate of Healey in 1787, bur. at Burnley 30 Mar. 1796. Elizabeth Farrar, bur. at Burnley 27 Jan. 1832, æt. 78.

Ann Fletcher of Burnley, sole dau. and heiress, born 4 May, 1782, mar. 11 Oct. 1801, died 21 Nov. bur. 28 Nov. 1829, James Roberts of the South Parade, Habergham Eaves, and of Burnley, cotton manufacturer, born 4 Dec. 1779, bur. 18 Dec. 1830.

William Roberts of Heywood = Martha, dau. of John Hall and Rochdale, esq. born 14 Feb. 1812, mar. 4 Dec. 1833. Holgate, esq. of Nelson House, Burnley. Elizabeth, mar. Oct 1831 William, son of John Holgate, esq. of Nelson House, Burnley. He died July. 1850. She died Mar. 1870.

There is nothing remarkable about the house of Hesandforth, (the old and true orthography of the word,) excepting that one wing is built of deep and irregular courses of rude masonry, which characterise our most ancient buildings.¹ The etymology of the word is pretty obvious. *High*, pronounced *hee*, *sand*, *forth*—the ford of high sandbanks.²

At the northern extremity of the township, and near the junction of the [south] Calder with the [north or] Pendle water, is ROYLE, originally Role, [or Ryelands. Thomas de Ryelands held 20 acres of land here at the time of the Lacy Inquisition, in 1311.] from the time of Henry VIII. the residence of a principal branch from the parent house of Townley. Of this estate, since become so considerable, the first record which I have met with is the following:—

19th Hen. VI. Trusty, &c. For als myche as John Parcour of Ightenhull will surrender up into the lordes handes a closse with in the town of Bronley, called Roile, conteignyng xl acres of land, medowe and wood, the which he helde be costume of the manere to the behaffe of John Clerke, of Bronley, I wyll and charge yow y^e latte unto y^e said John Clerke y^e said closse, to have and to huld to y^e seid John Clerk and his heires aced. to y^e custome of y^e manere, yeldyng for every acre of y^e seid close vj d. as y^e seid Parcour gaffe, and doyng for all maner searvicez due and accustomed, takyng of y^e said John Clerke fyn reasonable. And this shall be your warraunt. Yiffen under my seale y^e viii. of Novembre y^e yere of kynge Henry y^e sext after y^e Conquest xix. [8 Nov. 1440].

PIERS ARDERNE,

Lieutenant of y^e Duchie of Lancastre.

(L. S.)

To y^e stieward of Blackburnshire particler
or to his depute there.

Next to this, and immediately, as it appears, after the marriage of Richard Townley with the heiress of Clerke, is a bond dated 10 Hen. VIII. [1518-19] from the above Richard to John Clerke, of Warley (heir male), conditioned to “abide the award of y^e Reverend Father in God, John, Abbot of the monastery of our blessed Lady of Whalley, and Sir John Townley, knt. touching all manner of disputes,” &c. Then follows the award, allotting Keryall house and lands (a poor consideration if he had any colourable claim upon the whole) to John Clerke, in fee-tail, and Role, &c. &c. to Richard Townley, Margaret his wife, and y^e heires of her body. May it not be suspected that in this adjudication the knight leaned too much to the side of his kinsman, and that the abbot was too complaisant to the knight?

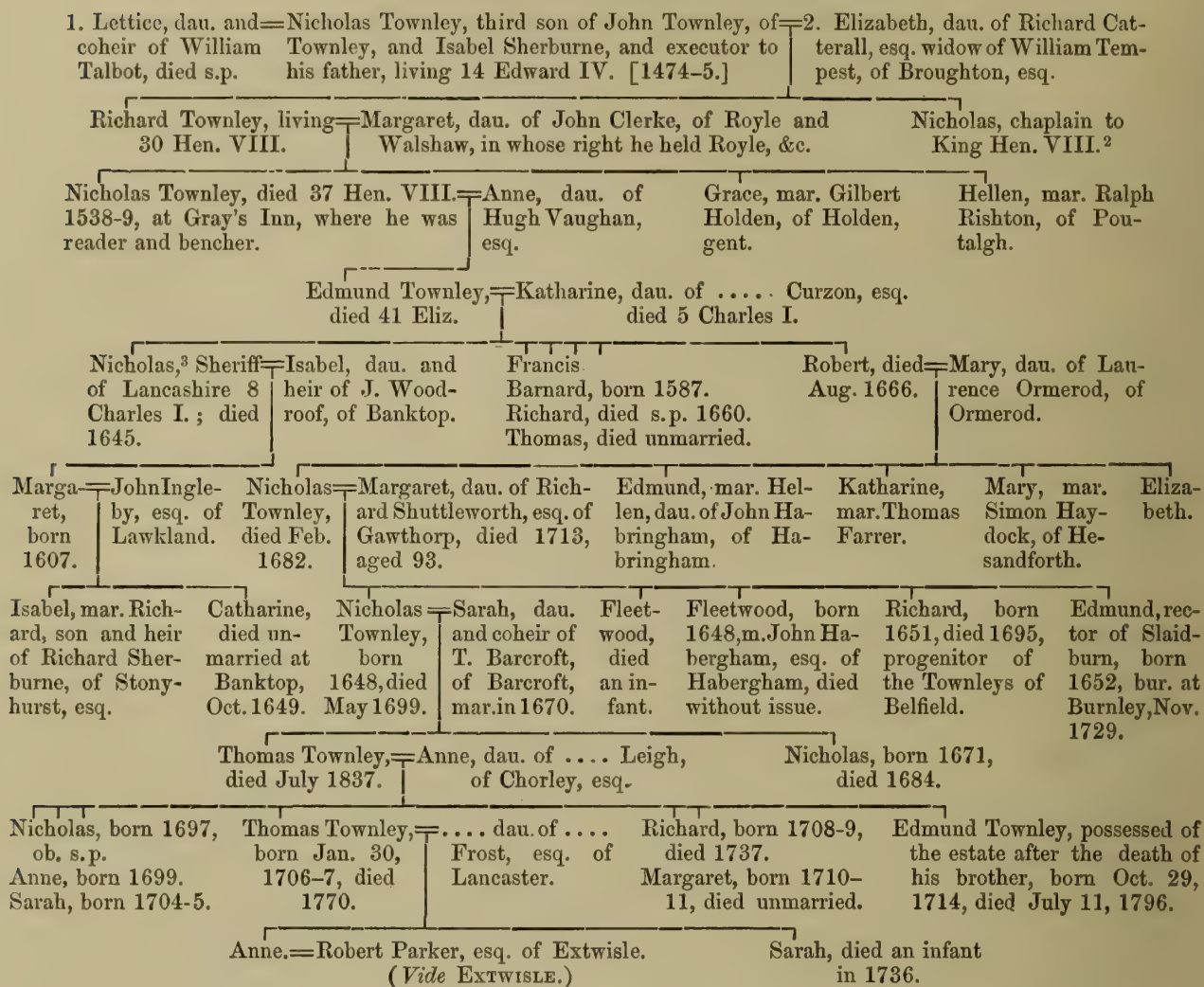
[Much of the present house was built in the seventeenth century by Nicholas Townley; and consists of three well-proportioned gables, the central one containing the clock, which are ornamented with mullioned windows and an ample porch. It was at one time the

¹ [Its walls are nearly four feet thick; and there is one low mullioned window, of seven compartments, which are only about four feet high. The rooms are low, with rude beams, and part of the broad staircase remains entire, with massive oak rails. The arms of Haydock are in good preservation over the principal entrance. T. T. W.]

² [“The ford over the high sands:” in distinction to that over the low sands, which was one near St. Peter’s church, and covered by the “Top o’t’ Town brig.”—T. T. W.]

residence of Sir Henry Hoghton,¹ Bart., afterwards that of the Rev. R. M. Master, when incumbent of Burnley; and is now occupied by Canon Parker, Rector of St. Peter's and Rural Dean.]

PEDIGREE OF TOWNLEY OF ROYLE.



¹ [A coloured view of Royle, the seat of Sir H. Hoghton (14 inc. by 9), is in the Royal collection at the British Museum, XVIII. 18. 1.]

² I find from Mr. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, that there was a Nicholas Townley, clerk of the works at the building of Cardinal College, now Christ Church, Oxford; and this was probably the man.

³ This Nicholas had a large estate; and, his daughter marrying contrary to his inclination, he settled his lands on Mr. Nicholas Townley, his cousin [nephew], leaving the conveyance in the hands of a friend, charging him not to declare it within a month after his decease, which was faithfully performed. MSS. Christopher Townley.

[THE LODGE, near Royle, is an ancient house composed of two portions constructed at different periods. The north end is early Tudor; the southern and most extensive portion is Elizabethan. It has four projecting gables, and two heights of twelve mullioned and transomed windows. The hall portion is both large and lofty, and the steps which led up into the minstrels' gallery are still entire. The fire-place resembles that at Wyecoller, being so constructed that a large company could sit round the fire. The house was enlarged by a junior member of the Barcrofts of Barcroft, and passed into the hands of the Townleys of Royle by the marriage of Sarah Barcroft to Nicholas Townley in 1670, and thence to the Parkers of Extwistle and Cuerden.¹]

HABERGHAM EVES.

In a charter, dated 31 Edw. III. [1357-8] it is called "Hamletta de Habrincham in Villa de Brunley," and this is unquestionably its proper denomination.

The orthography of this word has been extremely irregular: 1st. Hambringham, then Abarincham, next Habringham, and lastly Habergham. Recurring therefore to the original spelling, I have no hesitation in referring it to the well-known Han or Hambrig. Eaves are properly a tract of ground surrounding a principal mansion. Thus Bashall Eaves, &c. from the Saxon *eper e margo*, *suggrundia*. *Lye apud Junium in voce*.

This township stretches nearly north-west and south-east from Padiham bridge to the top of Hore Law, a long and uniform ascent of about four miles, and from Bradley brook, the boundary of Hapton, west, to Ightenhill Park, and afterwards to the Calder, east, from one to two.

At the time of the great Inquisition after the death of Henry de Lacy in 1311, there were

	£	s.	d.
In Habringham, demised to tenants at will, 248½ acres, at 4 <i>d.</i> an acre -	-	4	2 10
Adam de Holdene, and Hen. de Bridtwysle, 2 oxgangs of free land -	-	0	6 0
		£4	8 10

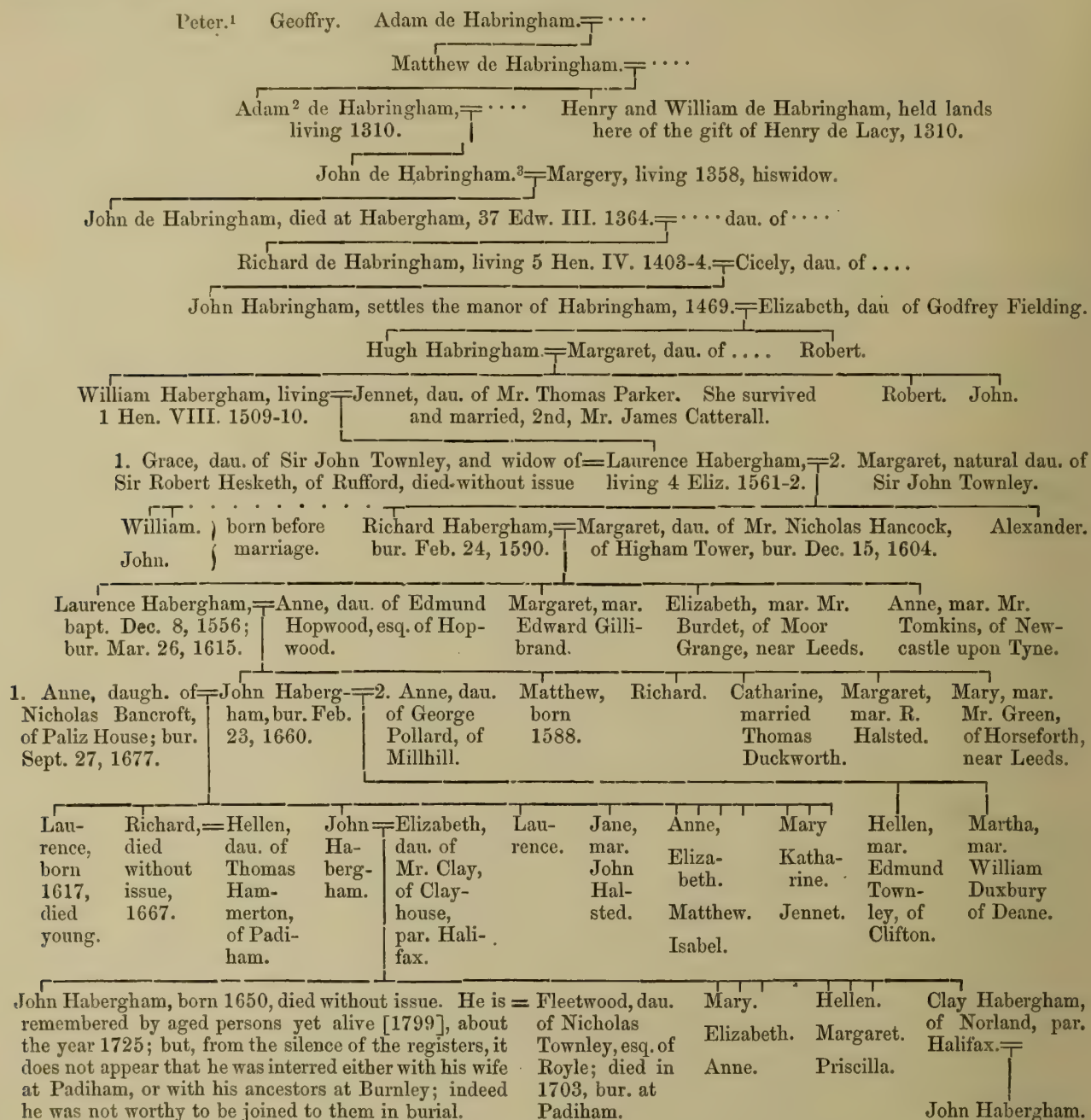
But here is no mention whatever of two oxgangs granted long before by Roger de Lacy (*vide infra*), and which are in fact the original demesne of Habergham Hall. I cannot account for this omission. Including the last, the basis of property here can have been only half a carucate, which is the usual proportion of our hamlets. This survey also excludes Townley, which was then a separate hamlet.

By survey taken 36 Eliz. [1593-4] there were in Burnley and Habergham Eaves together 378 acres of freehold land, and of ancient copyhold 1375 acres 2 roods 1 pole. The number of freeholders 8, and of copyholders who held no freehold 55. In consequence of the decree of inclosure for the manor of Ightenhill, dated June 25, 1618, the whole is now divided.

At Habergham Hall flourished, for several centuries, a respectable family of the same name, who bore Argent, three [crosses humetté] sable. The first of these of whom I

¹ [Contributed by T. T. Wilkinson, esq.]

have met with any account was Matthew de Hambringham, to whom Roger de Lacy, who died A.D. 1211, granted two oxgangs of land in Hambringham. Next occur, in charters without date,



¹ Grants the homage and service of Adam, son of Peter de Habringham, in wardis, relievis, &c. Townley MSS. This seems to have been the first Adam.

² It is extraordinary that Christopher Townley, who first compiled the pedigree, had actually transcribed charters from which I have given these five descents, and has yet omitted them all.

³ [Joh. de Habryngeham witnesses a grant made 3 July, 1342. Coucher Book, p. 325.]

⁴ (Next page.)

A more useful lecture on the consequences of profligacy and extravagance I have seldom read, than in the evidences of this estate, which, after having provided for so many numerous families, and supported so many generations in reputation and plenty, sunk all at once under the follies of its last owner. For, from the time that he entered into possession, scarcely a year elapses without the sale of a farm, till at last the mansion-house and demesne were swallowed up by the foreclosure of a mortgage in 1689, and this improvident man was driven by an ejectment from the house of his ancestors to a cottage, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.¹ The mortgagee was George Halsted [M.D.] of Manchester, whose son devised Habergham Hall to Henry Halsted, Rector of Stansfield [in Suffolk], and he, after the death of his son without issue, to the Halsteds of Rowley, in whose representative it [was till lately] vested. [The house was rebuilt in 1754, and is not now remarkable.]

Under what prodigious disadvantage the impoverished landowner lay a century ago, when money bore an interest of 6 per cent. and estates sold for 17 or 18 years' purchase, with little prospect of improvement from mines, and none from manufactures, and when even annual rents themselves were rather retrograde² than the contrary!

The principal and accumulated interest which devoured this demesne were little more than 900*l*. The land was then valued at 30*l*. per annum, the coal-mine about the same; yet, in a single century, or little more, I have heard 7000*l*.! offered for this very estate, and the coal-mine alone now [A.D. 1799] bears a rent of 300*l*.

In the year 1759 John, son of Clay Habergham, made an ineffectual effort to recover the estate by filing a bill in chancery against the late owner, but soon found three insuperable bars in his way, viz. poverty, a prior conveyance, and the statute of limitations.

Mrs. Fleetwood Habergham, undone by the extravagance and disgraced by the vices of her husband, soothed her sorrows by some stanzas, yet remembered among the old

¹ [One of his illegitimate grandchildren was living at Sandy Gate in 1844.]

² This was really the case in the parish of Whalley, from the year 1630 to about 1720, since which time rents may in general be considered as trebled, independently of improvements. [*This remark is restored from the first edition of 1800, together with the following passages in the text.*]

Note to Pedigree.

It appears that Laurence Habergham married Grace, Lady Hesketh, about 1546, and that she did not survive above three or four months, after which he married the said Margaret, natural daughter, as she is called, of Jennet Ingham, a single woman; but, according to other accounts, Sir John Townley is said to have been married to Jennet Ingham, (qu. whether of the Inghams, of Fulfilledge, in Burnley wood?) but, on account of her inferior rank, the marriage was not acknowledged. Whatever the true state of the case may have been, Mr. Habergham was prosecuted for the second marriage as incestuous. With respect to the issue of the suit, it is clear from the succession of the family, that the marriage was not annulled; but it is probable that both parties gained their respective ends—the husband, in retaining his wife; and the promoters, in extorting money. *Ex instr. dat. die Jov. 8, 1562, in domo Præbendæ de Ulskelf infra Cath. Ebor.*

I have since found the determination of Thomas Young, Archbishop of York, which was that Margaret daughter of Jennett Ingham, being merely the putative child of Sir John Townley, begotten during the lifetime of his wife, the marriage was valid, as the law of incest does not extend to the relation between putative and legitimate children.

people of the neighbourhood, of which the following allusions to the triumphs of her early days, and the successive offers she had rejected, under the emblem of flowers, are simple and not inelegant :—

The Gardener standing by
proffered to chuse for me
The Pink, the Primrose, and the Rose;
but I refused the three.
The Primrose I forsook
because it came too soon;
The Violet I o'erlookt,
and vowed to wait till June.

In June the red Rose sprung,
but was no flower for me;
I pluckt it up lo! by the stalk
and planted the Willow tree.
The Willow I now must wear,
with sorrows twined among,
That all the world may know
I falsehood loved too long.

A sentimental fine lady of the present day would have thrown her story into the shape of a novel. The good old gentlewoman's ballad¹ is at least the more tolerable of the two!

[The Halsteds disposed of Habergham Hall estate to Mr. Holt of Goodshaw Fold. He bequeathed it to the late Mr. William Preston of Mearley Hall, who took the name of Holt. It now belongs to his son Mr. Thomas Preston Holt.²]

¹ [Though Dr. Whitaker omitted these verses when reprinting his History of Whalley, they have since been retailed in various works, and it is now thought desirable to restore them to their original place. In fact, Mrs. Habergham's ballad appears to have obtained a wide-spread and lasting popularity. According to Mr. Chappell (*Popular Music of the Olden Time*, 1855, vol. ii. p. 520), it was written not long after 1689, and most probably to the tune of *Come Open the Door*, which was then very popular. A few years before 1838 it was sung in a burlesque of ballad-singing at the Manchester Theatre by a blind ballad-singer. Mrs. Honey, who died 3 April, 1843, introduced it on the London stage in *The Loan of a Lover*, a vaudeville by Mr. J. R. Planché, first acted at the Royal Olympic Theatre, 9 Sept. 1834. Mr. Chappell (who gives the tune in his *National English Airs*, 1838, p. 48, and in his *Pop. Music*, ii. 522, as written by Mr. Macfarren, from the singing of an old ballad-singer,) states that it is a common ballad tune in Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Lancashire. In *Pop. Music*, ii. 523, he gives the ballad from a version selected out of a number of traditional versions, and says that it was still in print among the ballad-vendors of Seven Dials, but that their copies were very corrupt. Another traditional version is given in Albyn's *Anthology*, 1816, i. 40, as an ancient Border melody, together with three stanzas "of the original Border ditty," received from Miss M. Pringle of Jedburgh. Mr. Chappell remarks that the words are a paraphrase of Mrs. Habergham's ballad, and that the air was not improved in its transmission to the Border. The same text and words are in Wood's *Songs of Scotland*, 1850, iii. 85. Mrs. Habergham's ballad was printed from a common broadside in Mr. J. H. Dixon's *Ancient Poems, Ballads, and Songs of the Peasantry of England*, 1846 (Percy Society, No. 62, p. 222), under the title of "The Seeds of Love." Mr. Dixon says, "This very curious old song is not only a favourite with our peasantry, but from being introduced into *The Loan of a Lover* has obtained popularity in more elevated circles." It was reprinted in 1857 in the improved edition of Mr. Dixon's work, which forms a volume of Bell's Annotated Edition of the English Poets, p. 220, with the same title and words, and nearly the same introduction. It was reprinted from Bell in Harland's *Lancashire Lyrics*, 1866, p. 64, but with the title of "Love's Evil Choice," and again, in his *Lancashire Legends*, 1873, p. 30. It is now extended to eleven verses. A very similar song, *The Sprig of Thyme*, is copied in *Lancashire Lyrics*, pp. 65—67, from a broadside in the collection of the late John Greaves, Esq. of Irlam Hall. All these ballads differ considerably from the verses given above, but are evidently derived, with many corruptions and amplifications, from the original of which Dr. Whitaker has unfortunately preserved only a part.]

² See before, in p. 112.



Drawn & Engraved by James B. T. R.

GAWTIORP.

GAWTHORPE.

In a low and warm situation on the banks of the Calder, and at the northern extremity of the township, is Gawthorpe,¹ the ancient residence of the Shuttleworths, a branch from Shuttleworth Hall, but settled here at least as early as Richard II.² In allusion to the name, this family bears—Argent, three weaver's shuttles sable, threaded or. Here they resided in the condition of inferior gentry, till the lucrative profession of the law raised them, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the rank of knighthood, and an estate proportioned to its demands.

The house, probably begun by the Chief Justice of Chester, but certainly finished by Laurence Shuttleworth, Rector of Wichford, his next brother and successor in the estate,³ is a lofty embattled pile, with large embayed windows, of many lights. The whole is covered with lead, and surmounted by a single turret in the middle of the roof. After long abandonment and neglect, it has lately been re-fitted and re-furnished with great taste by the present owner.⁴ The hall, a large wainscoted room of two stories, with a

¹ The original orthography of this word has probably been Gowkthorpe : as it was undoubtedly that of Gawthorpe, near Leeds : and probably from Gouk (Isl. Gouke) the Cuckow. So Goukisholm, now Gawksholm, near Todmorden.

² MSS. Christopher Townley.

³ [The first stone was laid by the Rev. Lawrence Shuttleworth, August 26, 1603, the year of his accession to the property. The date upon the plaister-work of the long gallery is 1603 ; that of the arms on the front, 1605, with L. S. The annexed engraving is from a painting in the possession of the family, which, from the style of the parterres, &c. appears to have been taken about a century ago [before 1800].

[In regard to this view of Gawthorpe the following passage occurs in the letter of Dr. Whitaker to Mr. Wilson, of Clitheroe, dated Feb. 6, 1800 : " I have just now a ludicrous dispute to settle between Mr. Townley, myself, and Turner the draftsman. Mr. Townley it seems has found out an old and very bad painting of Gawthorpe at Mr. Shuttleworth's house in London, as it stood in the last century, with all its contemporary accompaniments of clipped yews, parterres, &c. : this he insisted would be more characteristic than Turner's own sketch, which he desired him to lay aside, and copy the other. Turner, abhorring the landscape, and condemning the execution of it, refused to comply, and wrote to me very tragically upon the subject. Next arrived a letter from Mr. Townley, recommending it to me to allow Turner to take his own way, but while he wrote, his mind (which is not unfrequent) veered about, and he concluded with desiring me to urge Turner to the performance of *his* requisition, as from myself. I have, however, attempted something of a compromise, which I fear will not succeed, as Turner has all the irritability of youthful genius." (Wilson's Correspondence, p. 169.) The task of drawing from the old picture was turned over, it will be perceived, to the engraver James Basire. The vignette in p. 185 (from the *Shuttleworth Accounts*) represents the present appearance of the mansion, after the adaptations by Sir Charles Barry, and Mr. W. A. Waddington has published a pleasing view in his *Architectural Sketches on the Calder and Ribble*, 1869.]

⁴ [The Editors are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Barry's Life of his father, Sir Charles Barry, for an account of the further restoration of Gawthorpe Hall, with which he was intrusted, in 1849, by Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart. Mr. Barry had to deal with a fine old house of the Elizabethan period built about the year 1600, which presented considerable variety of style in the different fronts. On one side it had the stern and bare simplicity of the old border peel ; on another the irregularity in position and the size of the old mullioned windows produced a quaint and picturesque effect ; the principal front had greater regularity of fenestration, but was broken by two polygonal bays near the angles, and one square bay projecting from the centre front, in which a low arched porch gave entrance to the house. There was so much in the exterior of picturesque variety that the architect felt unwilling to make any

gallery, has been converted into a dining room, and the former dining-room into a drawing-room. The fine oak wainscot is much in the same style with that at Levens and Sizergh, and inlaid in the same manner. The plaister-work, with deep cornices, and a sort of stalactites from the roof, is rich and entire. The fire places are of the original massy stonework, each with elevated hearths and stone ridges, which render fenders unnecessary. Nothing is to be lamented but the want of light external objects, which are excluded by the height of the windows. On the fourth floor of the house, and looking to the south, is a gallery 25 yards long, in which [there used to hang] the numerous family portraits; among which, among others of later date, are to be distinguished the builder or finisher, in a clergyman's habit, with the arms and difference of a second brother;¹ next his brother Thomas, in a turnover, exactly resembling that on the portraits of Shakespeare; and his lady, a Lever, in a large ruff. After this pair, are a very handsome pair of portraits; namely, Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. with a very acute and elegant countenance, about fifty, with a plain Puritan band; and his lady, heiress of Barton, with a high-crowned hat on the top of a very elaborate head-dress. His son, captain William Shuttleworth, who was killed fighting for the Parliament, appears in armour, with smoke, and an indistinct view of an engagement in the back-ground. After these are several of later date, which I am unable to appropriate. In the dining-room is an excellent painting, by Wright of Derby, of James Shuttleworth, Esq. [who died in 1773], his lady, and a daughter.²

The origin of this branch of the family, and their first settlement at Gawthorpe, was as follows. Henry Shuttleworth married Agnes, daughter and heiress of William de Hacking, by whom Ughtred Shuttleworth [a younger son], the first of Gawthorp, a name which the family [have since been] anxious to perpetuate as of the founder of their house. The proof of this fact was extracted by Christopher Townley, from the old court rolls at Clitheroe, which are now lost: "Halmot apud Brunlay, 12 Ric. II. [1388-9] Joh'es de Eves sursum redd. 25½ acras de Rodlaund in villa Ightenhull ad usum Ughtredi de Shuttleworth."

considerable alterations. All he thought needful was to give importance to the tower and chimneys by raising them, so as to give greater boldness in the sky-line; and to surround the building with a pierced parapet of the characteristic Elizabethan style. The old grass terraces round the house had disappeared; these he carefully restored, and carried out the same principle of architectural gardening which he had so often exemplified in his Italian buildings, by surrounding the house with a formal garden, designed according to the geometrical patterns of the Elizabethan period. The changes were not great, but they all tended to render more striking the original character of the building.

In the interior he had somewhat greater scope. It had been modernised by successive owners, yet so that it still retained, almost untouched, the dining hall, and the richly decorated ceiling and carved panellings of the drawing room. The problem therefore was simply to preserve and carry out the old style of decoration, to sweep away modern excrescences, and at the same time to give that greater convenience and adaptation to present requirements which these additions had been intended to supply.]

¹ [This portrait is engraved in the *Shuttleworth Accounts*. It is inscribed ÆTATIS SVÆ 55. ANº DÖNI 1600: the arms differenced by a crescent: motto MORS VIA AD VITAM.]

² [The pictures, and the internal features of the house generally, are more fully described in the *Shuttleworth Accounts*, Part II. pp. 312 *et seq.*]

PEDIGREE OF SHUTTLEWORTH.

SHUTTLEWORTH.

Arms.—Argent, three weavers' shuttles sable, tipped and furnished or.

Crest.—On a wreath of the colours a cubit arm in armour, the hand in a gauntlet proper grasping a shuttle, as in the arms.

N.B. Distinctions, as borne by Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart. In the arms a canton sable; in the crest a bezant on the arm.

Motto.—Prudentia et Justicia.

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH.

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, SHUTTLEWORTH; second and third, KAY, viz. Argent, three ermine spots in bend between two bendlets sable; the whole between two crescents azure.

Crests.—First SHUTTLEWORTH; second KAY, viz. On a wreath of the colours on a crescent or a goldfinch proper.

Motto of Kay.—Kynde kynn knawne kepe.

Henry de Shuttleworth, a cadet of the of Shuttleworth, of Shuttleworth in Hapton, temp. Edw. III.

John de Shuttleworth, of Hacking, ancestor of that house, whose heiress, temp. Jas. I., married Sir Thomas Walmsley, Judge of Common Pleas.

Laurence Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, temp. Edw. IV. = Elizabeth, 2nd dau. and co-heir.

Margaret, wife of Richard Aughton. = John

Nicholas Shuttleworth. = Anne, dau. of Christopher Parker, of Radholme Park, co. York. Living 1532.

Henry Shuttleworth. = Catherine, dau. of Ralph Catter Houghton. 3rd husband s.p.

Hugh Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe. Born 1504. Mar. 1540. Died 1596. Bur. at Padiham 26 December. = Ann, dau. of Thomas Grimshaw, of Clayton, co. Lanc. Bur. at Padiham 1597.

Barnard Shuttleworth, = Jenetta, dau. 2nd son. Whit s.p.

Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Knight, of Gawthorpe. Serjeant-at-Law 4 July, 1584. Chief Justice of Chester. Died 1600. = Margaret, dau. of Peter Legh, of Lyme, relict of Robert Barton, of Smithells. Died in 1592. Administration granted to her brother James in October in that year. s.p.

Reverend Lawrence Shuttleworth, of Witchford, county Warwick. Died unmarried. Bur.

Richard Shuttleworth. Born 1587. Succeeded to Gawthorpe on the death of his uncle Lawrence. High Sheriff 1618 and 1638. M.P. for Preston 1641. Aged 77 years in 1644. Died June, 1669. Will proved 24 March, 1670. = Fleetwood, dau. and heiress of Richard Barton, of Barton in Amounderness, a prior contract to Richard Lord Molynaux being set aside. Died 1664. 2. Nich coun York

Richard Shuttleworth, = Jane, dau. M.P. for Clitheroe. of John Kirke, a citizen of London. Died v.p. Buried at Padiham 21 January 1648.

Nicholas Shuttleworth, 2nd son. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Standish, of Duxbury. Living in Clitheroe 1669.

Ughtred Shuttleworth, 3rd son. = Jane, dau. of Radcliffe Assheton, of Cuedale. s.p.

Barton Shuttleworth, 4th son. Living 1669. = Margaret, dau. of Clayton, of Little Harwood, co. Lanc. s.p.

John Shuttleworth, 5th son.

Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe and Barton, co. Lanc., and of Forcet, co. York. Born 1644. Married 28 July, 1664. Buried at Forcet 5 March, 1680. = Margaret, dau. of John Tempest, of Old Durham. Aged 3 in 1648. Married at Merton, county Durham.

Nicholas Shuttleworth, 2nd son. Born 1646. Married at St. Oswald's, in Durham, 28 September, 1671. Died September, 1684. Buried at Durham. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wick. Died 1694.

Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe and Forcet. Baptized at Forcet 13 October, 1666. Knighted at Windsor 15 June, 1684. Died 27 July, 1687; buried at Padiham. Administration granted at Chester 26 August, 1687.

Catherine, only daughter of Henry Clerke, M.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxon. Born January, 1667. Married 1682. Buried at Padiham 14 October, 1727. Will dated 1727, proved 1 March, 1728.

Nicholas Shuttleworth. Baptized at Forcet 6 May, 1673; bur. there 28 December following.

Richard Shuttleworth. Born 1672. Died 1710 unmarried.

Thomas Shuttleworth. Baptized 27 Dec. 1674.

Ughtred Shuttleworth. Born 1682. In his farm.

Richard. Born 1704. Died in infancy. Nicholas Married

Richard Shuttleworth. Baptized at Forcet 3 September, 1683. M.P. during ten Parliaments. Buried at Forcet 3 January, 1749. Will proved 13 February, 1750.

Emma, dau. of William Tempest, of the Old Durham family. Bur. 26 October, 1728.

Clerke Shuttleworth, of Nottingham. Baptized at Forcet 20 January, 1686. Administration granted at York 31 March, 1729.

Catherine. Baptized at Forcet 9 September, 1684. Administration granted at York 31 March, 1729.

Richard, eldest son, of coin College, Oxon. unmarried 1797, at age of 66; buried Durham.

Richard Shuttleworth. Bap. at Forcet 1 March, 1708. Died at Naples v.p. and s.p.

James Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe and Forcet, and of Barton Lodge, county Lancaster. Born 1714. Died 28 June, 1773. Will proved at York 2 April, 1774. M.P. for Lancashire in three parliaments.

Mary, only dau. and heir of Robert Holden, of Aston Hall, county Derby, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of William Viscount Tracy.

William. Died in infancy. Baptized 1724. Died in infancy.

William Shuttleworth. From whom James Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth, of Hathersage Hall, county of Derby, claimed descent.

Frances, wife of John Tempest, of Old Durham. Died June, 1771.

William. Died 12 January, 1791.

Robert Shuttleworth. Sold Forcet in 1784. Died 29 January, 1816, at Grays Thurrock, co. Essex. Will proved 6 February, 1816.

Ann, dau. of General Desaguliers. Married 1786. Died 23 April, 1801.

James, who assumed his mother's name on succeeding to her estate, but died s.p. in 1780.

Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, LL.B., who took the name and arms of Holden for his mother's estate after the death of his brother James. He married, 2ndly, Eliza, dau. of Thomas Whitmore; 3rdly, Rosamund Amelia Dean; and was ancestor of the Holdens of Aston.

Mary, dau. and heiress of Sir George Burn, of (buried at) Married at 10 Septemb

Anna Maria, dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Richard Henry Roper, Dean of Clones; widow of Henry Blake, esq. of Renvoyle, co. Galway; died at Dawlish 1810.

James Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, which place he sold. Died at Bradford House, near Barnstaple, 22 November, 1846.

Anne, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, of Chetwynd. Married in 1815.

Anne, wife of Richard Thomas Streatfeild, of the Rocks, Sussex; and 2ndly, Richard Prime, of Walberton, Sussex.

Emma, wife of James West. Died

Robert James Shuttleworth. = Susette, dau. of Count de Sury.

Charles Ughtred Shuttleworth. Born 15 November, 1824. Lieut.-Colonel of the 68th Regiment. Married 21 September, 1869.

Rose Isabella Susan, dau. of Richard Rushton Preston, of Preston Patrick, co. Westmoreland.

Marianne. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Frederick Vernon, of Harefield Park, Uxbridge.

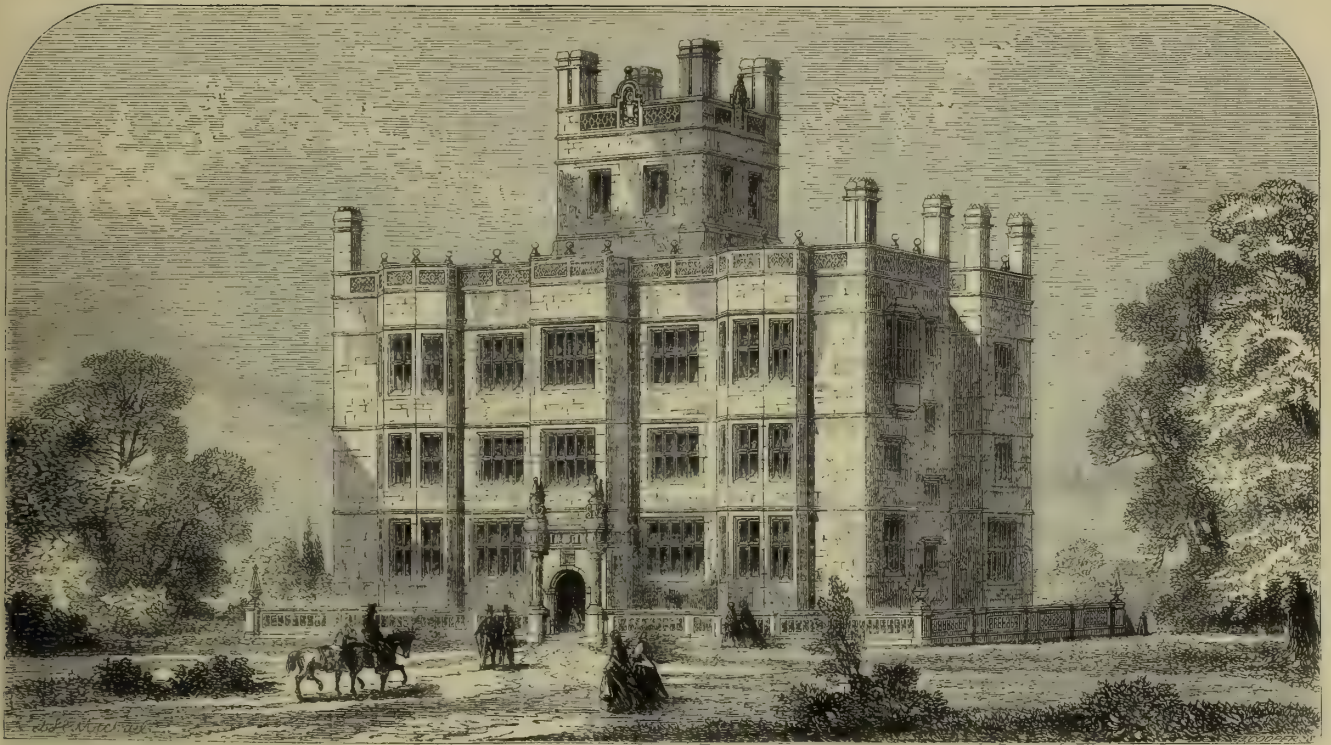
Henry James Shuttleworth. = Anna Maria.

Algernon Ughtred, born Sept. 5, 1872.

Ughtred 1869

Both died unmarried.

Angela Mary.



GAWTHORPE HALL,

AS RESTORED BY SIR CHARLES BARRY.

[Gawthorpe must not be passed without some notice of *The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths at Smithills and Gawthorpe*, printed in four volumes among the works of the Chetham Society. The originals were found in the muniment chest at Gawthorpe hall, and offered to the Society by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth in 1853; they were placed in the hands of the late Mr. John Harland, F.S.A., who selected the more important entries, and bestowed much labour on his task as editor. "The first volume includes the House and Farm Accounts from 1582 up to Sept. 1618. These are continued in the second volume to Oct. 1621, when they close; and then follows Appendix I. containing a genealogical and biographical account of the Shuttleworth family, and descriptions of their several residences. Appendix II. contains an exhaustive comparison of prices, wages, &c. of great value and interest; and this is followed by Notes, occupying 740 pages, illustrating the productions, manufactures, weights, measures, manners, customs, persons, and families mentioned in the Accounts. Mr. Harland put forth his whole strength in this work; and these four volumes will ever remain a standing monument of his extensive acquirements, his unwearied industry, and patient research." *Memoir of John Harland*, prefixed to his "Lancashire Legends," &c. edited by T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. 1873.]

TOWNLEY cum BRUNSHAW.

The next hamlet within the township of Burnley is Townley with Brunshaw, which is charged, in the most authentic of all our ancient documents,¹ as follows :

Heredes de Towneley tenent Braunschagh et Touneley per homagium et per servitium xvij s. iij d. inde per annum Et faciunt sectam ad Curiam de Cliderhou de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas.

In a deed without date, in a semi-Saxon character, and probably of the reign of Stephen or Henry II.² the name first occurs in the person of an Henry de Tunlay, who had no relation to the present family, but who can be proved to have resided here before the grant of the “Villa de Tunlay” to the Deans of Whalley; for in a charter of Alex. the first abbot of Kirkstall, who died in 1181,³ I find Henry de Tunlay, Richard his brother, and William his son. But, what is of more importance, here appears also a Walter Capellanus de Tunlay, which leads me to conjecture that in those early times this hamlet had a village and chapel, both which must have been destroyed to make room for the house, offices, and grounds of the opulent family which followed: and accordingly a small close, now partly included in the kitchen garden, is still remembered by the name of the Chapel Lee; and within this inclosure I have heard one of the old workmen affirm that human bones had been discovered. This orthography, Tunlay, is found⁴ as lately as the time of Edward III. from which æra it has undergone a succession of changes—Thonlay, Touneley, Towneley, Townley, and lately Towneley again. The etymology is obvious, run *predium, villa*,⁵ and *lega, ager*.

The original site of Townley appears to have been a tall and shapely knoll, southward from the present mansion, still denominated the Castle Hill, and immediately adjoining to the farm called Old House, on the eastern and precipitous side of which are the obscure remains of trenches, which on the three more accessible quarters have been demolished by the plough. Here therefore, in very early times, and far beyond any written memorials, was the *Villa de Tunlay*, the residence, unquestionably, of one of those independent lords before the Conquest who presided over every village and held immediately of the Crown.⁶ When this elevated situation was abandoned it is impossible to ascertain from written evidence or tradition; but the present house may in part at least lay claim to high antiquity.⁷ It is a large and venerable pile, with two deep wings and as many towers,

¹ Inquisition of 1311.

² [Not so early: see note in p. 229 hereafter.]

³ [Our Author again falls into a material misapprehension. The charter is not of Alexander the first abbot of Kirkstall, but of Adam the ninth abbot, whose era was 1249-1259. The names of Henry de Tunlaye, Richard his brother, and William son of Henry de Tunley occur as witnesses: see the charter printed hereafter in p. 198. The grant is made to Walter the chaplain of Tunley.]

⁴ See the grant of the bailiwick.

⁵ See Spelman's Glossary in voce *tun*.

⁶ See History of Property, and Domesday Book, in Blackburn Hundred, vol. I. p. 227.

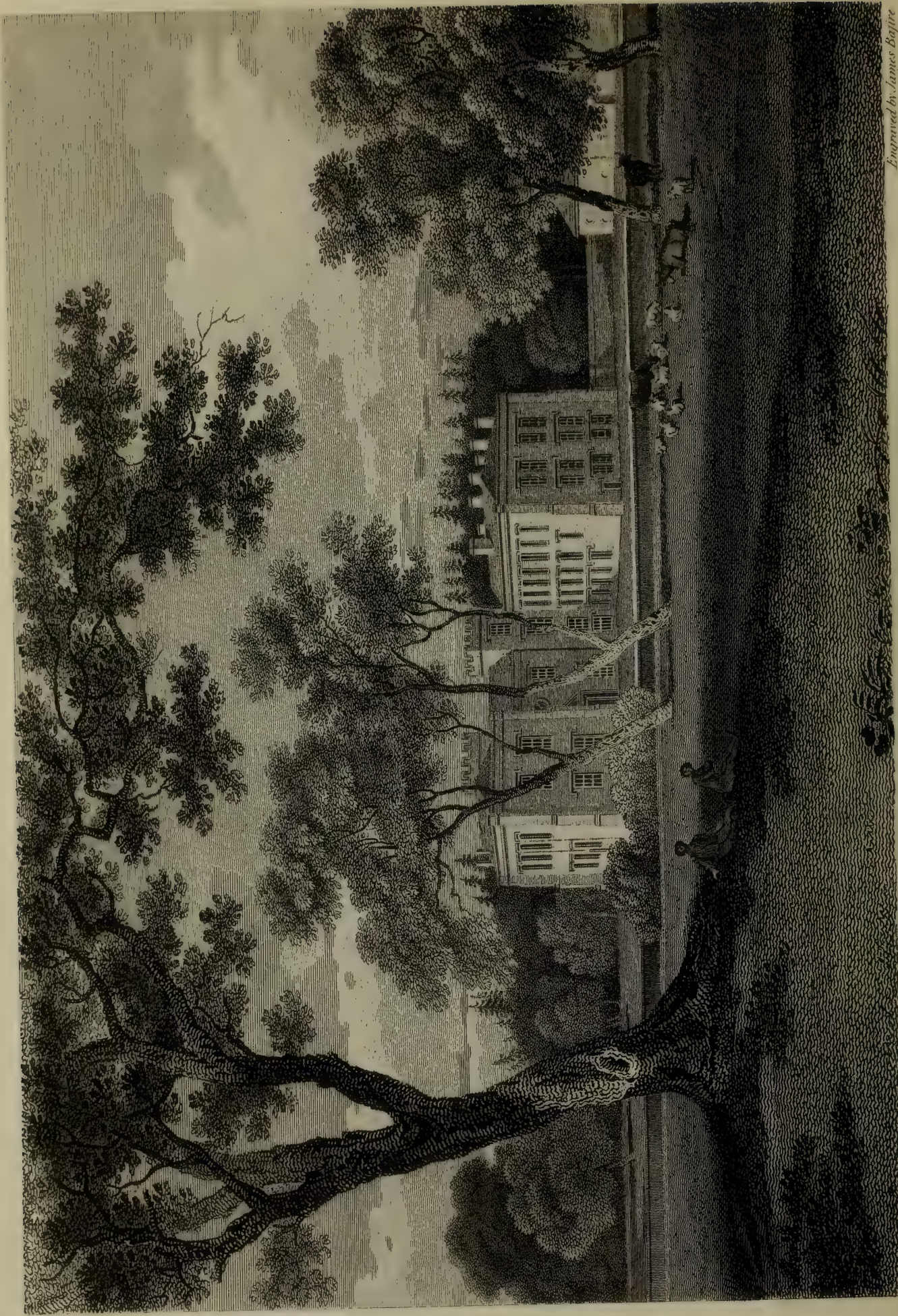
⁷ At the foot of this hill, and in the township of Cliviger, is the Old House, said by tradition to have been once the site of the mansion: if so, the fortified hill was abandoned pretty early. A circumstance which confirms the tradition is, that a charter of Gilbert de la Legh, dated 16th Edward III. and not likely to have been executed any where but in his own house, is dated “apud Clivacher.”



Engraved by James E. H. H.

TOWILEY.

*Desideratissimo capiti, Carolo Townley nuper de Townley, artium & elegantiarum
arbitro eximio hoc unguento per suo quodque animo vobis. J. D. H.*



Engraved by James Bagire

Drawn by Wm. Turner A.

CAROLO TOWNLEY ARM: S.S.R. et A hanc
VILLAM de TUNLAYA GILFRIDO DECANO de WILLEY
hereditario jure illi transmissam, simul



tabulam sustentem Vides TOWNLEYANAS, olim
et a ROGERO de LACY Domino de Blackburnshire
ut testatur. Spem plurimum beneficiorum
J. C. D. Widdow

embattled and supported at the angles by strong projecting buttresses, all of which contribute to give it a formidable and castle-like air.¹ But it was, till about a century ago, a complete quadrangle, with four turrets at the angles, of which the south side, still remaining, has walls more than six feet thick, constructed with groutwork, and of that peculiar species of rude masonry which will be noticed under the Observations on Domestic Architecture, and which indicates a very early date. The side opposite to this was rebuilt by Richard Townley, esq. immediately before his death in 1628; but the new building applied to it on the north was the work of the William Townley who died in 1741. On the north-east side, now laid open, were two turrets in the angles, a gateway, a chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it. These last were removed by Charles Townley, esq. about a century ago,² and placed with religious reverence in their present situation, the stonework, wainscot, and everything to which the effects of consecration could be supposed to extend, having been preserved entire. All these had been the work of Sir John Townley, knt. The vestments, some of which are of a very antique and unusual form, are recorded by tradition to have been brought from Whalley Abbey. Opposite to the side of the quadrangle now demolished is the hall, a lofty and luminous room, rebuilt in 1725, by Richard Townley, esq.

Here is an unbroken series of family portraits, from John Townley, esq. in the time of Elizabeth. One apartment is completely filled (besides a full-length of Richard Townley, esq. who died 1635,) with heads inserted in the panels of the wainscot. In the dining-room hangs a noble picture inscribed with the name of the first Lord Widdrington, killed in Wigan Lane; a page presenting him with armour, but is more probably his son.

But the great ornaments of this place are the noble woods, principally of ancient oak, finely disposed and scattered over the park and demesnes to a great extent. One forest scene immediately beyond the house, though formerly perforated by rectilinear avenues in the geometrical style of gardening which prevailed in the latter end of the last century,³ had been fortunately neglected till the awkward intervals were nearly closed, and the oaks

¹ [Without some explanation the heraldic antiquary will be at a loss to account for the quartered coat placed under the near view of Townley. In p. 61 *antea*, it will be seen that Dr. Whitaker adopted such quartering from an engraving in Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 221, erroneously supposing that it was authorised by a shield carved on the steeple of Rothwell church; which shield, however, was simply Legh, or Dyneley—a fess with mullets in chief, as borne alike by Dyneley and Townley, by paternal descent from De la Legh. There is no evidence that Townley ever bore the two bars and bend in the first quarter; and the idea, even if adopted from Brooke (as Thoresby asserts) or Vincent, or any other herald, must be pronounced to be imaginary. More reliable evidence of the ancient bearings of de la Legh and Townley, derived from seals, has been given in the note in p. 61.

Near the south-west corner of the hall now stands the FOLDYS CROSS, from Burnley, already mentioned in p. 170. The base and head are original; the present shaft is disproportionate and out of character, as well as rough base stone. The ornaments and inscription are much worn; the latter (for which see p. 170) being scarcely legible. On the reverse side of the head is the sacred monogram *IHS*. The head is similar in design to fragments now remaining at Whalley and at Holme. Originally this must have been a beautiful specimen of its style. The present view of it has been made for this page by Mr. W. A. Waddington.]

² [All this was written before 1800.]

³ [The seventeenth.]

had acquired a bulk and solemnity which called for nothing but the hand of taste, removing obstructions and exhibiting them in proper points, to produce a most picturesque and interesting effect. The licence for inclosing the old park of Townley, which lay west from the house, bears date as per Inquisition, 6th of Henry VII.

The malice and the superstition of the common people have doomed the spirit of some former and hitherto forgotten possessor of this estate, to wander in restless and long unappeased solicitude, crying—

Lay out, Lay out,
Horelaw and Hollinghey Clough.

Let it be understood that by *lay out* is meant the reverse of *take in*,—to throw open, that is, or disappropriate. Now to show at once the foundation and the antiquity of this story, as well as to illustrate a remark, that traditions, when stripped of the marvellous, have generally their basis in truth, I will quote the following record :

By letters patent, dated Feb. 28th, 1^o Jacobi [1603-4], the said King grants unto Charles Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devon, in consideration of the good services done by him in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and since, *inter alia*,¹ all that parcel of land called Horelaw pasture, containing, by estimation, 194 acres, of 24 feet to every perch, abutting on the north upon a pasture called Hollinhey, parcel of the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, and formerly inclosed in severalty by John Townley, knight.²

This was evidently an incroachment, which had been seized by the officers of the Duchy, and granted out afresh. But the offence has been remembered long after it had been redressed, and even when the name of the offending party was forgotten.

Inclosures were always unpopular among the common people, who uniformly inflicted upon their oppressors that punishment after death which they were unable to do in their lifetime. A bishop of Sherborne, and another of Lincoln, according to Leland,³ were robbed of the repose of their souls, and condemned to wander about their own parks for the same offence. The same author records the curses bestowed upon Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by the commonalty, for inclosing the field of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester.⁴ And the reader of Shakespeare will remember the unfortunate petition presented to the Duke of Suffolk against himself for inclosing the commons of Melford.⁵

I am not displeased to have been able to trace this popular superstition to its real source.

¹ In 1612 this demesne was surveyed, and the lands estimated upon an average at little more than 2s. per acre. The Parliamentary Survey of this demesne extends to 1,070 acres, of 7 yards to the perch, including Brunshaw 118 acres, Horelaw 292, *purchased from the Crown under a reserved rent of 10s.*, and the demesnes in Cliviger, of which the whole valuation was 211*l.* The wood was estimated at 900*l.* There was neither then, nor at the time of the former Survey, any park, but Old Park Meadow is mentioned. The first of the above surveys, together with many curious particulars, partly written and partly subscribed by Ric. Townley the elder, who died in 1628, are contained in a large folio, in very antique binding, with a strap and buckle, locked up in Mr. Townley's private bookcase. The latter is in the same volume, but in a later hand.

² See the Court Rolls at Clitheroe.

³ Itinerary.

⁴ “Edward Duke of Bukkyngham made a fayre Parke hard by the Castle, and tooke muche faire grownd in it, very frutefull of eorne, now fayr launds for coursynge. The inhabitants cursyd the Duke for these lands so inclosyd.” —Leland's Itinerary, vol. vii. f. 75 a.

⁵ See Second Part of Henry VI.

By that original and accurate memoir, the Status de Blackburnshire, whose merits I have already discussed, we are enabled, on the clearest evidence (corroborated by the collateral testimony of charters) to deduce the present family of Townley from the Deans of Whalley.

Hujus autem Rogeri tempore fuit apud Whalley Decanus quidam Rogerus nominatus, filius Galfridi Decani junioris. Qui quidem Decanus, propter constitutionem consilii Lateranensis quod tunc temporis recenter fuerat celebratum continenciam clericis imponens beneficiatis, primus Rectorum seu Decanorum de Whalley continenter vixit et ad sacerdotalem se fecit ordinem promoveri; consideransque quod beneficia ecclesiastica juxta ordinationem consilii supradicti non debebant extunc per successionem hereditariam occupari, cuidam fratri suo Ricardo postmodum dicto de Tounley saltem in parte sui patrimonii de Whalley providere volens cum in toto non possit, dedit eidem Ricardo capellam beati Michaelis in Castro de Cliderhowe per assensum dicti domini Rogeri de Lascy domini de Blagburnshire cujus consanguineus erat, una cum decimis, oblacionibus, et proventibus eidem capellæ ut præmittitur assignatis. Dedit etiam eidem Ricardo villam de Tounley, quam adhuc tenent heredes ejusdem Ricardi, et manerium suum de Caldcotes, quæ de patrimonio fuerant Decanorum de Whalley.

Sed Petrus præfatus,¹ postquam Rectoriam integram ecclesiæ de Whalley post mortem dicti Rogeri Decani adeptus fuerat, dictam capellam² de præfato Ricardo tanquam jus et parcellam ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ repetiit et obtinuit ab eodem, et sic eandem capellam velut annexam et ab ecclesia sua prædicta dependentem usque in finem vitæ, sed fere per lx annos prout ex data institutionis dicti Petri et mortis ejusdem satis liquet.

But the following charter will show by what means the Deans themselves became possessed of the Villa de Tunlay, which, by a privilege always exercised by them, though sometimes contested by their successors, they actually transmitted in fee to their lay descendants. [It was as a hunting-lodge, with the right of chace in the neighbouring forest, *outside* the lord's demesne inclosures.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Rogerus de Lascy, Constabularius Cestrie, concessi et dedi Galfrido filio Roberti Decani de Walleia et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo duas bovatas terre in Tunleia cum suis pertinenciis pro quadam mansione ibidem habenda quando venari voluerit, cum communi pastura de Brunleia et omnibus aliis pertinenciis libertatibus et aisiamentis, et cum omni chacea ad omnimodas feras bestias extra meas haias dominicales. Et sciendum est quod predictus Galfridus habebit predictas bovatas terre infra has divisas, viz. a Thornaiclogh descendendo usque Calder, et sic sequendo Calder usque ad Bradbrig, et del Bradbrigge usque Le Dedsike, et sic sequendo Le Dedsike usque Le Haukesnestclogh-heved, et del Haukesnestcloghheved usque le Pickedlawe, et de Pickedlawe usque Le Crombroke, et sic sequendo le Crombroke usque ad summum caput del Crombrooke, et sic a summo capite del Crombroke usque le Withenslackhevid, et ex le Withenslackhevid usque le Midle hill, et ex le Midle hill usque Thornlaisikhevid (Thorndenhead), et sic ex Thornlaisikhevid usque Thornaiclogh. Concessi etiam et quietum clamavi eidem Galfrido et heredibus suis pro furfure leproriorum suorum quatuor bovatas terre cum suis pertinenciis in Coldcotes cum communi pastura in Pennelton et duas bovatas terre cum suis pertinenciis in Snodesworth et cum communi pastura in Billington pro pastura unius tauri et 20 vaccarum ad sustentacionem cattallorum suorum, quas quidem bovatas idem Galfridus antea tenuit in libero maritagio. Has vero predictas terras, scilicet de Tunleia, Coldcotes, et Snodesworth, dedi, concessi et quietum clamavi predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete per ser-

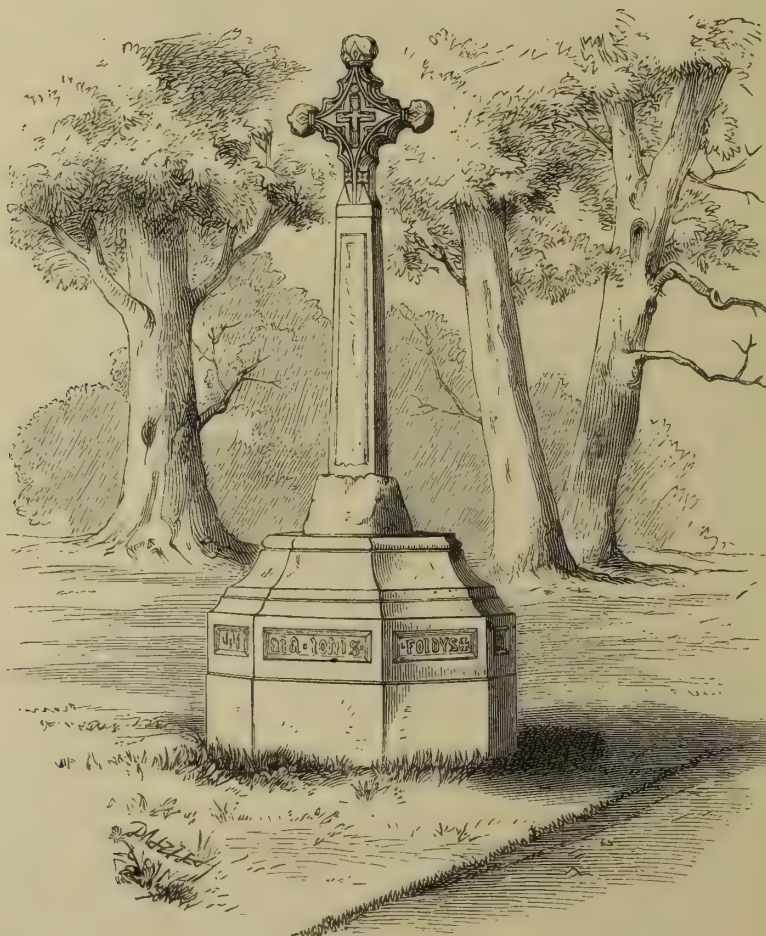
¹ [Peter of Chester, the only Rector of Whalley.]

² [That is, of St. Michael in the castle of Clitheroe. The particulars here given of its earliest history were overlooked by Dr. Whitaker; they should have been inserted in vol. I. p. 256.]

viciū militare faciendo 10^{man} partem serviċii unius militis unde decem carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis pro omnibus serviċiis et demandis, et Ego vero dictus Rogerus et heredes mei omnes predictas terras cum suis pertinenciis predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio et quieta clamacio rata et stabilis permaneat eam Scripti mei et munimine Sigilli mei corroboravi. Hiis testibus, Robt. Wallensi, W^o Longvilers, W^o de Cauceville, Ricardo de Pote-karden, Ada de Dutton, Alano vic., Gospatricio de Samlesbury et filiis ejus Rogero [et] Ricardo Hutting, Alano Elia de Billingden, Hugone de Mitton, Henrico de Plesington, Henrico de Blackburne, Galfrido de Dutton, Roberto Noel, Johanne clerico qui hanc Cartam scripsi. [This copy has been corrected from the Townely MSS.]

The æra of this charter is of course somewhere between 1193, the year of Roger de Lacy's accession to the estate, and 1211, when he died.

A careful comparison of Abbot Lyndlay's account of the Deans of Whalley with the charters to which they were parties or witnesses has enabled me to give a corrected, and, I hope, nearly an accurate statement of this singular genealogy, which, according to the same account, extends to 170 years before the Conquest, though that computation allows only eight generations for a period of three centuries.



THE FOLDYS CROSS.

PEDIGREE OF TOWNELEY, OF TOWNELEY.

“These several Coats of Arms following are quartered by Towneley, of Towneley, in Lancashire, their ancient seat.”

1. *Towneley*. Argent, a fesse and three mullets in chief sable.
2. *Rixton*. Argent, on a bend sable three covered cups of the field.
3. *Pilkington*. Argent, a cross patonce gules, voided of the field.
4. *Gateford*. Sable, three goats saliant argent, armed or.
5. *Wimbishe*. Purpure, a lion rampant argent.
6. *Barnack*. Argent, a chevron between three horse barnacles sable.
7. *Limbury*. Argent, six cinquefoils, 3, 2, and 1, sable.
8. *Darcy*. Argent, three six-foils gules.
9. *Bertram*. Gules, an orle and nine crosses crosslets, 3, 3, 3, or.
10. *Blyton*. Azure, on a bend argent three crosses molines gules.
11. *Gernon*. Argent, on a bend azure three escallops of the field.
12. *Engayne*. Azure, a fesse dancettée between six escallops argent.
13. *Delahay*. Argent, a sun in his glory gules.
14. *Knight*. Argent, a chevron between three mullets of six points sable, pierced of the field.
15. *Roley*. Argent, on a bend gules, three crescents of the first.
16. *Lownde*. Argent, fretted azure, in chief a mullet gules for a difference.
17. *Byron*. Argent, three bendlets enhanced gules.
18. *Clayton*. Argent, on a bend azure, three annulets or, in the sinister chief a cross-crosslet fitchée sable.

CREST.

A sparrowhawk proper, with jesses and bells, sitting on a perch or, entwined by a riband gules: the motto TENEZ LE VRAY.

PEDIGREE OF TOWNELEY OF TOWNELEY.

Spartlingus, first Dean of Whalley upon record.

Liwlphus Cutwolpoc.¹

Cutwolpoc.

Henry (the elder).

Robert, successor to Henry.

Henry (the younger), successor to Robert as Dean of Whalley.

Geoffrey (the elder), successor to his brother William as Dean of Whalley, had in free marriage lands in "Tunleia, Coldcotes, and Snodsworth."²

George and Thomas. Known as having been witnesses to a charter of their brother Geoffrey.

Geoffrey (the younger),³ Dean of Whalley, alive in the time of William Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died 8 Hen. III. 1223-4.

Henry.

Robert, who had the church of Alretham and afterwards that of Rochdale.

Roger, the last Dean of Whalley in the time of Henry III. and Edw. I.

Richard de Towneley, who held lands in Towneley, Caldecotes, and Snodsworth, by gift of his brother Roger, about the 20th of Hen. III. 1235-6.

Peter, described as son of Richard, ob. s.p.

Alicia, heiress of one-third of Towneley, &c. s.p.

Agnes, heiress of one-third of Towneley, &c. s.p.

William del Hargreaves, who, 12 Edw. III. 1338, granted to Richard de Towneley, son of John de la Legh, the lands and tencements which he had from his father in Towneley, and the reversion of those of his mother, and of Alice widow of Robert Hopkinson.

Katharine, daughter of John de la Legh, and Cecilia, alive in 1382; date of second marriage 1344. His seal bearing the shield of *three mullets* and a *fesse* is twice recorded by Christopher Towneley, 43 Edw. III. and 6 Ric. II. s.p.

Gilbert de la Legh, son and heir of John de la Legh, was found by Inquisition 11 Ric. II. 1388, to have held two parts of Towneley beside one-fourth of the bailiwick of Blackburnshire, the manor of Hapton, &c. and to have died in 1388. s.p.

Richard de Towne, Elena; this name is found in a deed of Alice widow of Lancashire 1375 to 1379, when he died. Inquisition p.m. 4 Ric. II. 1381. Laurence de la Legh, also called de Towneley, named in the entail of Cliviger 1321.

William de Rignayden, Elizabeth, died 27th March, 1401. Hen. IV. 1401. p.m. 1 Hen. IV. 1401. In 1397 sealed the settlement which he made of his estates "with three mullets and a fesse which was the seal that the De la Leghs formerly sealed withall," v. Christ. Towneley's MSS. Leghs formerly sealed withall, v. Christ. Towneley's MSS. 3 Hen. IV.

John de Towneley, 31 years of age at the date of the Inq. p.m. of his heiress of William son of Matthew de Rixton; marriage contract 1382; died before 1397. Inq. p.m. of his heiress of William son of Matthew de Rixton; marriage contract 1382; died before 1397.

Robert and Henry. Both chaplains.

Alicia, wife of Edmund, son and heir of Sir Thos. Dacre; marriage contract 30 Edw. III. 1356.

The earlier portion of this pedigree was rewritten by Mr. WILLIAM LANGTON in 1873 from evidences collected by CHRISTOPHER TOWNELEY.

Michael de la Leye, had by.....

Grant of the abbot and convent of Newbo lands in the township of Extwisle, s.d.

A.D.

1295. Grant of corrody to him and his son John by the Abbot of Whalley.

1302. Named as son of Michael in a charter of Henry de Laci.

1302. Grantee of Hapton by Thos. de Altaripa.

1304. Disseised by Henry de Laci, who granted Hapton to Edmund Talbot.

1321. Settled Cliviger on his grand-children.

1328. Grantee of Hapton from John, son and heir of Edmund Talbot.

1336. Settled Hapton on Gilbert, his grandson's first marriage.

Gilbert de la Legh, Alice, named in the endowment of the chantry in Burnley church by her son Thomas.

Adam, a burgess of Clitheroe, named as son of Michael de la Legh in a deed by sundry burgesses, s.d.

Thomas de la Legh, 46 Edw. III. 1372; executed a deed of certain rents, &c. of the third part of the manor of Towneley and other premises which he held in trust jointly with Robert son of Adam de Holden, and which they had by grant of Elias de Bridgewater, Rector of Warrington, and Robert de Boulton, chaplain. Founder of the chantry at Burnley church.

Cecilia, heiress of one-third of Towneley, jure uxoris et per legem Anglie, after his wife's death; alive 14 Edw. III. A.D. 1340, as shown by a grant of corrody by the abbot and convent of Whalley. Died in his father's life-time.

Margeria, wife of William de Middlemore, who in her right held lands in Cliviger, called Holme.

Richard Towneley, esq., born 1628; died at York, bur. at Burnley, Jan. 30, 1706-7. <i>vide</i> Biographical Memoir. (P.)	Mary, dau. of Clement Paston, of Bar- ningham, Norf. esq.; bur. at Burnley, Jan. 20, 1672. (P.) [This lady has been named Margaret in some versions of the pedigree. W.L.]	John, bur. at Burnley, Oct. 8, 1678.	Charles, executor of his brother's will.	Francis, living 1659.	Mary, mar. Philip Con- stable, of Hough, co. Linc. esq.	Anne, ob. 1650, in Lon- don.	Catherine.
Clement, Richard, born at Nocton. 1655.	Charles Towneley, 1685, Ursula, esq. born April 19, dau. of Richard Fermor, of Tus- more, co. Ox. Burnley. ley, March 5, 1711. esq. (P.)	John, ob. inf. bur. at Burnley.	Richard, born 1664; a Cartusian at Newport. (P.)	Anne.	Dorothy, Frances (P.) Howard, of Corby, esq. (P.)	Frances, Frances (P.) Kenneth, Cecily. (P.)	Margaret. (P.)
Both died young.							
Richard Towneley, Mary, dau. of William esq. born 1689; bur. Lord Widdrington; bur. at Burnley, Aug. 1731.	Charles, Charles, born born 1690, ob. 1713.	Sir John, born 1697, ob. 1782.	George, mar. Mary, dau. and coheir of Albert Hodgson, of Leighton Hall, relict of R. A. 1709, ob. Standish; born 1706, ob. 1786. 1746.	Francis, born 1709, ob. 1746.	Mary, ob. 1716.	Ursula, Charlotte, died young. (P.)	Margaret, Theresa, mar. Sir George Mostyn, of Talacre.
William Towneley, esq., born 1714; died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1741-2; bur. in the church of Bath Wes- ton. ^s (P.)	Cecilia, 5th dau. and at length heir of Ralph Standish, of Standish, esq. by Lady Philippa Howard, dau. of Henry Duke of Norfolk. (P.)	Richard, ob. inf.; sep. Bur- ley, 1729.	Richard, ob. inf.; sep. Bur- ley, 1729.	Charles, ob. inf.; sep. Bur- ley, 1729.	John Towneley, esq., of Corney House, Chiswick, born June 15, 1731; living 1800.	Barbara, 4th dau. of Edward Dicconson; ob. 1762. (P.); mar. Thomas Hornycold, esq. of Blackmore Park, co. Worcester.	Mary Catherine, born 1721; ob. 1762. (P.); mar. Thomas Hornycold, esq. of Blackmore Park, co. Worcester.
Chas. Towneley, esq. born Oct. 1, 1737; d. s. p. Jan. 3, 1805; bur. at Burnley 17th.	Ralph Stan- dish Towne- ley, born June 18, 1739, ob. s. p.	Edw. Towneley, esq., born June 25, 1740; assumed the surname of Standish; died s. p. at Standish on Easter Sunday, Mar. 29, 1807.	Cecilia, b. = Anne, dau. of Basil Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston, esq. died A.D. 1814.	Charles Strick- land, of Sizewh, co. Westm. esq.; 2nd, Gerard Strickland, esq.	Peregrine Edward Towneley, esq. of Towneley, J.P. and D.L.; F.R.S. and F.S.A. bo. Oct. 10, 1762; High Sheriff 1831; died Dec. 31, 1846.	Charlotte, 4th dau. of Ro- bert Drummond, esq. of Cad- land, Haunts, 6th son of Wm. Hooton, Bart.; died mar. April 22, 1794. Aug. 5, 1836, s. p.	Barbara, born April 14, 1758; mar. Sir su- William Stanley, of la. Hooton, Bart.; died
		Charles Towneley, esq., of Towneley, J.P. and D.L.; born Jan. 1803; Colonel 5th Lanc. Militia, a Trustee of the British Museum, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; High Sheriff of Lanc. 1867.	Lady Caroline Harriet Molynaux, dau. of William Philip 2d Earl of Sefton, mar. Nov. 20, 1836; died Feb. 8, 1866.		John Towneley, esq. born = Lucy-Ellen, youngest Feb. 16, 1806; Lieut. dau. of Sir Henry Col. 5th Lanc. Mil.; for- Joseph Tichborne, merly M.P. for Beverley. Bart.	Charlotte-Mary, born Feb. 6, 1798; died unmar. 1817. Frances, born 1801; mar. 1821, Thomas Stonor, Lord Camoys.	
		Caroline-Louisa, mar. July 10, 1858, to Montagu-Arthur Visc. Norreys, son and heir of the Earl of Abingdon. Emily-Frances, mar. Aug. 6, 1863, to Lord Alexander Francis Gordon Lennox, 5th son of the Duke of Richmond, K.G. Alice-Mary.	Richard Henry Towneley, esq. Lieut. 2nd Life Guards, born Feb. 5, 1849.		Theresa-Harriet. Lucy-Evelyn. Mary-Elizabeth. Mabel-Anne.		

Note. The letter (P) is affixed to those names of whom there are Portraits in the house.

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE OF TOWNLEY.

¹ Of whom see a wild and picturesque story (Mon. Angl. v. I.), that he cut off the tail of a wolf while hunting in Rossendale, from which he acquired his name. Since the account of the deanery was written I have discovered a place called Deansgreve, in Brandwood, and this I am convinced is the place miswritten Ledmesgreve or Senesgreve.

² The grant of "Tunleia cum suis pertinentiis" was made to "Galfrido filio Roberti Decani de Walleia," and his heirs "pro quadam Mansione ibidem habendum quando venare voluerit."

³ In Burton's Mon. Ebor. I have met with some other persons of the decanal family not mentioned in the Status de Blackburnshire, or elsewhere, so far as I know. First, Simon, son of Gaufrid, formerly dean of Whalley, grants certain lands in Helgefild to the Monastery of Fountains, p. 196.—Again, Josias, son of Robert, formerly dean of Whalley, quit-claims to the same certain lands in Ripley, p. 197.—Lastly, Henry, son of Geoffry, dean of Whalley, grants lands to the same in Swinton. He is afterwards called Henry de Whalley: ib.—Henry de Whalley married Elenor, daughter of Simon de Montalt, by whom he had Geoffry de Whalley, living in 1261, of whose posterity I know nothing.

⁴ Once called Cecilia de Thonlay, which I remark only for the singularity of the spelling.

⁵ Purchaser of Birtwisle 1302, and of Hapton 1303, alive in 1346.

⁶ Gilb. fil. John de la Legh, conc. 6 part. man. de Towneley Gilberto avo meo 16 E. III. [1341-2] ap. Cliviger, test. Ric. de Whitacre. Gilbert de Legh and Alicia ux. 3 Ric. II. [1379-80]. Gilb. fil. John de Legh 5 Ric. II. [1381-2]. Alicia, vid. Gilb. Ric. II. sisme. [1383-4].

⁷ Gilbert del Legh, and Ric. frater ejus 29 Edw. III. [1355-6]. The bailiwick of Blackburnshire vested in the abbey of Whalley, Gilbert de la Legh, John de Alvetham, and Richard de Towneley, by grant of Henry Earl of Lancaster, Derby, and Leicester, Senescall of England. 25 Edw. III. [1351].

⁸ John fil. et her. Ric. de Towneley, 5 Ric. II. Among the Townley MSS. is a protection from king Richard II. for the estate and effects of this John going to Guisnes along with Sir John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury.

⁹ It has never been determined under what limitations the title of Sir was applied to priests. It evidently did not apply, as in the Universities, to Bachelors of Arts, as it is perpetually given to those who had no degrees. I never remember to have seen it annexed to the degree of M.A.; but the instance before us, and one other, Sir Robert Clyffe, D.D. will prove that it was not incompatible with the highest academical honours. I have seen one instance of the use of it as low as 1631, when it was highly improbable that a person ordained before the Reformation should have been alive.

¹⁰ This is the knight mentioned by Leland, Itin. vol. I. p. 96: "Within a good mile or I came to Worksop I rode through a parke of Mr. Townle's, a knyght for y^e most abydng in Lancastershyre. And in this parke is a veri praty little house." Sir John Townley was an active long-lived man, and memorable in his generation. He enjoyed the estate nearly sixty years, and increased it by many purchases. He inclosed the park of Hapton, and built the Tower; founded the chantry of St. Mary at Burnley and built the family quire. He built also the domestic chapel at Towneley; lived to see the marriage of his grandson with the heiress of Wimbish; avoided the Pilgrimage of Grace, which ruined many of his friends; and died in a good old age about the year 1540. (He died March 5, 1541. Dodsw.) From the dates of his charters he appears to have spent his latter days at Hapton Tower, and there probably he ended them.—In both settlements on his wives the jointure was £20 per ann. The fortune of Frances Wimbish was 500 m. In the Inq. p. m. Sir John Townley, the whole Lancashire estate was found to be worth £100. But inquiries are little to be depended upon as the real value of estates.—In the visitation of Tho. Tong Norroy for 1533 is an account of his visit to Sir John Towneley, which leaves no very favourable impression of the knight's liberality—"Sir John Towneley, knt. had to his first wyffe one w^{ch} was dowghter to Sir Cha. Apylledon, [Pilkington], wherby she berys the goots [as a quartering for Gateford]. I wot not what her name ys, nor I made no gret inqysytion, for he wold have no note takyn of hym, saynge that ther was no more gentilmn in Lancaster but my Lord of Darby and Mowntaygle. I sowght hym all day, rydyng in that wyldre contrey, and his reward was 2s. whyche y^e gwyde had the most p^r, and I had as evil a journey as ev^r I had."

¹¹ The common pedigrees (*vide* Hopk. Lanc. Gent.) make Isabel Pilkington to have died s. p. and the family to have descended from Anne Radcliffe. This is demonstrably false, as she was certainly alive in 1521. Sir Richard, the grandson of her husband, married in 1537. It is equally false that Anne, the second wife of Sir John Townley, was a Radcliffe.

¹² On the panelled ceiling of the chapel at Townley are the following initials of the family and their friends at the time of its erection, or soon after, in old English characters. I will appropriate as many as I am able. A. T. A. R. Anne Lady Townley, second wife of Sir John, and Anne Radcliff, probably intended for the same person after her second marriage. M. C. qu. Mary Cooke, commonly called Elizabeth, daughter of ditto. R. T. Sir Richard Townley,—his father Richard, as I conjecture, being then dead. C. T. Charles Townley, second son of Sir John. E. N. Ellen Lady Nevile, of Leversege, his sister. B. I. T. E. For the first of these, *vide* the end of this note; of the second I can conjecture nothing. E. T. Elizabeth Townley, wife of Charles, and widow of John Nowell, of Read. L. T. Clearly Laurence Townley, first of Barnside. S. T. Probably his wife. B. T. Barnard Townley, LL.D. or another Barnard of Hurstwood. S. E. I know not whom. M. B. Margaret Banastre, of Altham, daughter of Sir John Townley. I. T. Sir John Townley himself—his grandson John being then an infant. E. F. probably a Foljambe. A. T. Anne Townley, daughter of Richard the elder, who afterwards married Barcroft. T. I. *Vide* the end of this note. N. M. T. A. Of whom I know nothing. Amongst these cyphers appear B. I. T. I. concerning which I am unable to offer any conjecture, unless they belong to the family of Jennet Ingham, Sir John Townley's mistress in his later days: and it may be thought improbable that such a connection should be acknowledged in such a place. With this family, however, whom I suppose to have been of Fullege, he was long and intimately connected, having presented Sir John Ingham, priest, to his chantry in Burnley church, as early as 15 Hen. VII. [1499-1500], so that he seems, by a very unhappy and preposterous arrangement, to have chosen out of the same house the chaplain of his youth and the mistress of his old age. Sir John Townley was contracted to his first lady *per verba de futuro* in his father's lifetime and at seven years of age, He was afterwards in ward of Sir Charles Pilkington her father.

¹³ By will dated 1627 Richard Townley, Esq. leaves to his eldest son Richard all such armour as I have within the chappel work of Whalley, by appointment of my brother-in-law Sir Ralph Assheton, Baronet, Deputy-Lieutenant. He died in Drury Lane on St. Andrew's Eve, 1628, and was buried near the chancel door in St. Clement's church, near Temple Bar. The will of his widow is dated at Hapton, 1633—the latest instance in which I find the Tower of that place to have been inhabited by any of the family.

¹⁴ In the church of Brotherton, co. York, in the north aisle, the burial-place of the Byron family, is a mural monument, thus described:—

Sub saxo, quod pedibus teris, jacet CLEMENS TOWNELEY, Ricardi Towneley de Towneley, in agro Lancastrensis, Arm. filius natu maximus, e Maria Clementis Paston, Norfolciensis, itidem Arm. filia, puer XII annorum, et ejus indolis ingenue quam in grandioribus vix inveneris, in coetaneis frustra quæsieris: ne autem in loco cui nullius majorum cineres concrediti lateret ignotus, hoc qualecunque monumentum benemerentis filii memorie mœsti parentes posuere. Obiit A.D. 1666, 14 Cal. Jul. On the stone beneath: Hic jacet Clemens Towneley.

¹⁵ With the following epitaph:—"Here lieth the body of William TOWNLEY of TOWNLEY, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq. son of Richard Towneley, Esq. and the Hon. Mary Widdrington. He married Cicely, the daughter of Ralph Standish, of Standish, in the said county, Esq. and of the Lady Philippa Howard. He departed this life the 2d day of February, in the 28th year of his age, A.D. 1741. R. I. P."

CLIVIGER.

An extensive though not very populous district, at the south-east extremity of the parish, bordering upon those of Halifax and Rochdale. It is in the very gorge of the English Apennine, and in one of those elevated passes through the mountains, from which the waters descend both to the eastern and western seas.

This pass has been evidently formed in consequence of some great convulsion of Nature, which, by rending asunder the strata of the earth to a vast depth, has left a ridge of very formidable rocks on the southern side, from which the township probably took its name Clýppig-rype,¹ or the rocky district. It expands, however, gradually towards the north, into a tract of fertile pasture ground. The lower and more sheltered parts of the township abound with woody hedge-rows and small coppices, naturally and elegantly disposed: the deep gullies above are now filled with thriving plantations; and even the bleakest and most naked points of the rocks, wherever a patch of herbage appeared, have been lately intermixed with larches, mountain ashes, birches, and other plants.

Cliviger abounds (as might be expected) with coal and iron; it affords also a single vein of lead running along one of the great fissures in the crust of the earth, technically known to the miners by the name of *walts*; limestone, in a pebbly state; pyrites; and some singular extraneous fossils. From its broken precipitous surface, and the great variety of its soils, levels, and exposures, it is also extremely favourable to the pursuits of the botanists: and the name of Dodbottom, in particular, one of the gullies opposite to Holme, is recorded in Dr. Withering's Botanical Arrangements as the habitation of several curious plants.

The almost inaccessible rocks above resound with wild and various yells of hawks, which inhabit these secure retreats, to the destruction of vast quantities of game, whose bones form little charnel-houses about their nests. Among these, one pair of far superior size and strength, popularly called Rock Eagles, but really the Peregrine Falcon, now become extremely scarce, have annually bred from time immemorial, in defiance of all the endeavours used by sportsmen or shepherds to exterminate so formidable a rival of one, and robber of the other.

This elevated tract is further remarkable for the sources of both the Calders, and of the Irwell; the two former issuing in opposite directions from one marsh in Cliviger dean; the latter from a spring called Erewell, at the foot of Dirpley-hill, on the verge of Rossendale.² This is a circumstance common to the great central ridges of the island—the Ribble and the Wharf, the Eure and Eden, the Swale and Lune, all of which respectively pursue opposite courses, having their fountains in the same hills.

¹ In one of the earliest charters of the Abbey of Kirkstall, relating to this township, the orthography of the name is contractedly Clivesh, which evidently points at my etymology.

² *Vide* Rossendale, vol. I. pp. 320, 321.

The Calder, Col-dwr, or *narrow water* (for such is Mr. Whitaker's etymology of the word, and I think it, beyond comparison, the most probable which has been offered,¹) has well nigh lost its name and course in the errors and inaccuracy of our topographers. Of these the patient reader may find a large and tedious collection in Mr. Watson's History of Halifax, from page 10 to 13, partly extracted from his predecessor Mr. Wright, and concluding with his own opinion, that the water of Wallsden² had an equal claim to the name of Calder with the genuine stream; and to these I will add one, more pardonable, of our old poetical topographer, Drayton (see Polyolbion, Song 27) who puts the following lines into the mouth of Ribble, pleading for her superiority over Irwell,

Then Calder, coming down from Blackstone edge, doth bring
Me easily on my way to Preston, the greatest town
Wherewith my banks are blest.

Drayton was a stranger and a poet, but Messrs. Wright and Watson were inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and had no great claim to indulgence, for want of accuracy, on the score of too lively an imagination.

It is to Harrison, an older and surer authority than all the rest, that we are indebted for an exact account of the source and progress of the West Calder. "Thys brooke,"³ saith our ancient topographer, who was better acquainted with the remotest corners of the kingdom than some later writers appear to have been with their own parishes, "ryseth above Holme churche (in Yorkshire, which lieth by east of Lancashire), goeth by Townleie and Burneley, where it receiveth a trifling rill, thence to Higham, and ere long crossing one water that commeth from Wicoler by Colne, and another by and by named Pidle brooke, that runneth by Newchurch in the Pidle, it meeteth with the Calder, which passeth foorth to Paniam; and thence (receiving a becke on the other side,) it runneth on to Altham, and so to Martholme, where the Henburne brooke dooth joine withall that goeth by Akrington chapell, Dunkinhalgh, Rishton, and so into the Calder, as I have sayde before. The Calder, therefore, being thus enlarged, runneth foorth to Reade, where maister Nowell dwelleth, to Whalley, and soone after into Ribble."⁴

Both the Calders are also distinctly traced by Saxton,⁵ whose excellent map of Lancashire is dated the same year with the first edition of Harrison's Description of Britaine, *i.e.* 1577. Yet, in the year 1786, after a personal survey, does the author of a map of Lancashire upon a very extended scale once more confound the Calder with Pendle Water. It is, however, no more than justice to Mr. Yates, to acknowledge that I have discovered no other material error in his performance.

¹ [But see, hereafter, p. 236.]

² The Valley of Wells. *Vide* the etymology of Whalley, vol. I. p. 49.

³ *Viz.* the Calder.

⁴ Holinshed's Chronicles, first edition, 1577, [f. 66; the parentheses from the 2nd edition, 1587, vol. i. p. 85.]

⁵ Speed, the faithful though unequal follower of Saxton, does the same 1610. It is extraordinary that the earliest set of English county maps is beyond all comparison the best. The first efforts in English topography were vigorous and skilful.

For the origin and progress of the East Calder we must also refer to our old and faithful guide, who, though unacquainted with the name, perfectly understood its course. "There is," says Harrison, "a noble water that falleth into Aire, whose head (as I take it) is about Stanford" (it is in fact within a mile of the western extremity of Stansfield). From whence it goeth to Creston chapell, to Lingfield,¹ &c. and so, without noticing the Wallsden water, from Dean Head, which Mr. Watson affirms to have an equal claim to the name of Calder, passes on to the Hebden, and other collateral streams, by which it is successively augmented before its union with the Aire at Castelford. But, says our old and honest writer, with a truly diverting simplicity, "what the name of this ryver should be as yet I heare not, and therefore no merveile that I doo not set it downe, yet it is possible such as dwell thereabout are not ignorant thereof, but what is that to me if I be not partaker of their knowledge!"² (Ibid. p. 96.) What a stamp of veracity does such an open declaration of a writer's ignorance affix upon what he professes to know! *Bellum est confiteri nescire quæ nescias!*

Having thus united the Aire and Calder at Castleford, it will not, I trust, be deemed an unpardonable digression if I take this opportunity, the only one likely to occur in the present work, of restoring the former to an honour of which I am persuaded it has been unjustly deprived, namely, a place in Spenser's beautiful catalogue of Northern rivers. The present reading is—

Still Ure, swift Wherf, and Oze the most of might,
High Swale, unquiet Nide, and troublous Skell.³

For *Ure* in the former line I read, without hesitation, *Are*; as the former, far from having any claim to the epithet *still*, is a rapid stream abounding with cataracts; the latter, on the contrary, which, from its situation as well as character, it was much more probable that Spenser should oppose to the Wharf, is remarkably *still* and gentle. "Arus enim," says Camden, in words which flow as gently as the stream which he describes, "ex Pennegenti montis radicibus ortus, statim ita mæandris ludit, quasi dubius fontes an mare petat. Tranquillus, compositus, et vix fluens leniter fluit, unde sortitum nomen credimus. Lenem enim et lentum Ara Britannis denotare diximus." The reading here proposed is confirmed by the etymology of Wharf, which is derived by Camden, with equal probability, from Guer, *swift*. This is a trifling criticism, but I feel interested in restoring a beloved stream to its rightful place in the works of a beloved poet.

It is time, however, to return to our subject. Of British antiquity here are no remains; but many appearances indicate some traces of Roman settlement in the lower and more fertile parts of the township. In the year 1695, a considerable discovery of Roman coins, both Imperial and Consular, was made here, and fell into the hands of Mr. Charles Townley, a younger brother of the Townley family, by whom they were

¹ Holinshed. Chron. 1587, vol. i. p. 95; 1597, vol. i. f. 70.

² Ibid. p. 96.

³ Faery Queene, Book iv. ca. i.

presented to Thoresby, as "having been discovered in the parish of Burnley, near Mereclough, on the skirts of the wild moors which border upon Yorkshire, where a considerable heap of stone evidences the remains of a station."¹ Perhaps not; however, this heap, which gave name to Lawhouse, from Leap, *tumulus*, remained till the year 1763, or thereabouts, when it was removed as materials for the turnpike road, and, as I have been assured, a kistvaen and skeleton were discovered beneath it. Another tumulus of the same kind, of which there are still some remains, was opened in the year 1766, and found to contain a rude urn, of which a fragment is in my possession. About the same time a glass vessel was found in a field betwixt Barcroft and Overtown, filled with the small brass of Constantine and Licinius. And, in the year 1773, I obtained two beautifully enamelled fibulæ of copper, which were turned up in getting stones for the turnpike road above Holme.

In the fields about Redlees are many strange inequalities in the ground, something like obscure appearances of foundations, or perhaps of intrenchments, which the levelling operations of agriculture have not been able to efface. The High Law, immediately above, will be noticed under the account of the chain of Roman posts, which extend through the townships of Worsthorn and Briercliffe; and to all these appearances I have to add the recent discovery² of another small angular fortification in Easden, (from Saxon *ea aqua* and *den conwallis*, the *Watery Glen*,) now partially washed away by the torrent, but of which the remains are still sufficient to ascertain its use, as the situation, directly in a line with High Law, and the other remains described above, seems to indicate that it formed a part of that general plan of defence by small posts, in all the passes of our mountains, which will be proved in its place.

Of the state of the township in the Saxon times there are no memorials; the name, however, is unquestionably deduced from that language, and extremely appropriate. It is further to be lamented that, from the hasty and imperfect manner in which this remote and then barren tract was surveyed, the name does not appear in Domesday Book, which would have ascertained some circumstances of its early state, interesting at least to an inhabitant, but now irretrievably lost. But it gave name, like almost every other village or hamlet in the parish, to a family which seems to have been extinct as early as the reign of Edward I.

And first of this almost forgotten race appears Robert de Clivercher the hunter, contemporary with Roger de Lacy, temp. Richard I.

Then Adam, son of Gilbert de Clivacher, temp. Maur. abbot. Kirkstall [who sat from 1222 to March 1249].

Then Reginald, son of Robert de Clivacher.

¹ Duc. Leod. pp. 282-3. One of them was of the Cassian family; but Thoresby had about twenty other Consular and Imperial coins found here, which he has not described. [10, 30, 48, 53, 63 (Consular), and 92a, 141a, 199a, 242a, 243a (Imperial), are described by him in his Catalogue. See also a letter from Thoresby to Evelyn in the Philosophical Transactions for Sept. 1698, No. 244, vol. xx. p. 312.]

² [This passage is in the first edition (1800), p. 332.]

And lastly, Cecilia de Clivacher, with whom the name seems to have expired.

[The exceedingly curious final concord made in the reign of Richard I. between Henry de Helande and Robert de Clivercher the hunter, claims to be here introduced in full :

CYROGRAPHUM

Inter Henricum de Eland et Robertum venatorem.

Hec finalis concordia facta fuit in Curia domini Rogeri de Laci, constabularii Cestrie, anno vii^{mo} Regni Regis Ricardi Anglie [1195-6], apud Cliderhou, inter Henricum de Helande et Robertum de Clivercher, venatorem, coram domino Rogero de Laci Constabulario Cestrie, et fratre Roberto filio Ricardi avunculo domini Rogeri de Laci, et Eustacio fratre suo, et Willielmo de Vesci, et Roberto Walensi tunc temporis dapifero, et Will'o de Lungvile, et Alano de Lungvil, et Will'o de Bellomonte, et Reverio de Stivetun, et Henrico de Blakeburne, et Helia de Bilingdun, et Hugone de Mittun, et Henrico de Plesington, et Hugone de Helande, de tribus Bovatis terre in Clivercher cum pertinenciis suis, quas Robertus venator tenet. Scilicet quod Idem tenebit illas predictas Bovatas terre in Clivercher tota vita sua libere reddendo inde prefato Henrico de Helande xii d. annuatim ad festum sancti Oswaldi (5 Aug.); et faciendo forensecum servitium. Salvo toto profectu ad opus prescripti Henrici de Helande quecumque consequi poterit in aquis et Molendinis de eodem tenemento. Excepta Molacione proprie domus predicti Roberti venatoris, quam quietam habebit in vita sua. Post decessum vero prenominati Roberti venatoris due Bovate de illis tribus Bovatis terre remanebunt sole et quiete Henrico de Heland et heredibus suis ab illo et heredibus suis. Et tertia bovata terre remanebit Margerie filie sepedicti Roberti venatoris, et heredibus predictae Margerie, reddendo inde annuatim predicto Henrico et heredibus suis iiii. denarios ad festum Sancti Oswaldi; et faciendo forinsecum servitio. Et quia predictus Robertus venator et heredes sui nullum clamum ulterius facere vel habere de predicta terra poterunt: hanc convencionem ut rata et stabilis perseveret ex utraque parte sigilli sui appositione confirmaverunt. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 55 b. Duc. Lanc. Class xi. No. 7.)

The same Henry de Helande gave one carucate at this place to the monks of Kirkstall, together with his body for burial; it was liable to payment of the sum of ten shillings to his lord Roger de Lacy, but this rent was remitted by the latter to the monks for the aid of sick laymen.

Henricus de Helande de i. Carrucato cum pertinenciis in Cliveschre.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, Quod ego Henricus de Helandia dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti Carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et Monachis de Kirkstall ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee, heredum et omnium antecessorum meorum in perpetuum, totam terram quam habui in Cliveschre, Scilicet unam carrucatam terre cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinenciis et aisiamentis eidem Wille pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in viis et semitis, infra villam et extra, et in omnibus locis, sine omni retinemento, tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis in pura et perpetua elemosina, liberam et quietam et solutam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione que ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinent, salvo servitio domini mei, scilicet solvendo eidem annuatim x solidos annuatim. Ego autem et heredes mei warrantabimus et defendemus predictam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis prefatis Monachis ubique et erga omnes homines. Et sciendum quod ego Henricus dedi corpus meum ad sepulturam cum prenominato Deo et domui de Kirk. in quocunque loco finis vite mee comprehenderit. Test. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 55b.)

Rogerus de Laci de Clivescher.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Rogerus de Laci, Constabularius Cestrie, dedi et hac mea Carta con-

firmavi Deo et sancte Marie et Monachis de Kirkstall ad opus Infirmorum secularium pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quicquid ad me et heredes meos pertinuit in una carrucata terre in Clivecher quam terram Henricus de Eland dedit predictis Monachis quantum ad ipsum pertinuit. Testibus, Rogero de Montbegon, Ada de Dutton seniore, Eudone de Longvilliers, Willielmo de Stapleton, Thoma Dispensatore, Willielmo de Bellomonte, Galfrido de Dutton, Galfrido Decano, etc. Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 55 b.: the witnesses added from the last edition of this work; for Dr. Whitaker, though he quotes the cartulary, seems to have seen the original charter, as he speaks of its having the seal of Roger de Lacy, with his shield of arms, Quarterly, and a label of seven points. Dr. Whitaker remarks that among the witnesses are "three of Lacy's great beneficiaries—Stapleton for Saddleworth, Montbegon for Tottington, and Beaumont for Huddersfield."

Confirmacio Rogeri de Laci de terra de Clivecher.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri Quod ego Rogerus de Laci Constabularius Cestrie pro amore Dei et salute anime mee, heredum et antecessorum meorum, Concessi et hac presenti mea carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis de Kirk. totam illam terram in Clivecher quam Henricus de Eland dedit eis. Tenendam de Me et de meis heredibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut Carta predicti Henrici testatur. Testibus.—Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 57.]

In the narrative history of Kirkstall abbey,¹ this carucate is said to have been acquired in the time of the first abbot [1147-82], "cum pertinentiis suis, et pasturam equis et armentis amplam nimis;" but in the time of abbot Lambert [1191-1194], "accidit ut miles quidam Richardus nomine de Eland grangiam de Clivacher sibi vendicaret: intelligens abbas quod miles juste impetebat, advocato suo, scilicet Domino Roberto de Lacy, ipsam grangiam resignabat, data sibi grangia de Alkerington in excambium." I suppose the plea of the knight to have been grounded upon a suggestion that this part of Cliviger was within his manor of Rochdale, to which it lay contiguous, and which, in times when the boundaries of lands were so extremely lax and ill-defined, he might do with some colour of reason.

Henricus de Eland de una Carucata terre in Clivecher et de omnibus hominibus suis in Clivecher.

Omnibus Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Henricus filiis Ricardi de Eland salutem. Sciatis me pro amore Dei et salute anime mee, Heredum et antecessorum meorum, dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Monasterio sancte Marie de Kirkestall totam terram quam habeo in Clivecher, scilicet unam carucatam terre quam teneo de Hugone fratre meo de Hereditate, cum omnibus hominibus quos habui in eadem villa, cum tota sequela et catallis eorum et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in tofta et crofta, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, cum libertatibus et aisiamentis suis infra villam et extra ubique sine ullo retinimento Tenenda et habenda de me et de Heredibus meis, in liberam et perpetuam Elemosinam, libere solute et quiete ab omni re et demando ad me vel heredes meos pertinenti, salvo tamen modo servicio quod prenominata terra debet capitali domino de Cliderhou. Et Ego et heredes mei hec omnia predicta Warantzabimus et defendemus prenominato Monasterio versus et contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Testibus. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 56.)

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, 1655, vol. i. p. 856.

Confirmacio Hugonis de Heland.

Omnibus Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Hugo de Eland salutem. Sciatis me pro salute anime mee, et pro animabus Patris et Matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et heredum, concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis sancte Marie de Kirkstall donacionem quam Henricus frater meus eis fecit de una carucata terre in Clivecher quam de me tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis infra villam et extra, et cum hominibus et sequela eorum et catallis, integre et plenarie in omnibus sicut predicta carta predicti Henrici testatur. Hiis Test. &c. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 57.)

The subsequent transactions of the abbot and convent of Kirkstall with their feudatories in Cliviger throw much light upon the history of the place in the 12th and 13th centuries.

1st. [Adam] the [ninth] abbot, who died [in 1259¹], grants to Walter the chaplain of Tunlay the lands late of Michael de Lichness (probably Lightbirks) in Cliviger, for the term of his life, and, after his death, to Adam and Serlo *alumnis suis*,² together with the right of feeding his hogs, in *Bosco de Clivacher*, without pannage. Many subsequent essarts have reduced this great wood to mere patches: but this circumstance strengthens the tradition, that a squirrel might once have traversed the township without touching the ground.

2nd. Sabin son of Henry de Lithines grants lands to Robert de Lithines in the vill of Clivacher, rendering to the house of Saint Mary of Kirkstall two shillings of silver.

3rd. Simon lord abbot and the convent of Kirkstall grant to Matthew son of Henry

¹ [See note before, in p. 186.]

² I suspect this to have been a decent name for two sons of the chaplain. [This remarkable charter claims to be here appended:—

Carta Abbatis de Kirkstall facta Waltero Capellano de Tunlay de tenementis in Clivacher.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego frater Adam Abbas de Kirkstall et ejusdem loci conventus per commune consilium nostrum dedimus et concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus Waltero capellano de Tunley pro homagio et servicio suo totam terram quæ fuit Henrici filii Michaelis de Lichness in territorio de Clivacher, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, secundum antiquas divisas, et unam dimidiam acram terræ de augmento ultra divisas, super quam ædificia prædicti Walteri sunt illic ædificata; exceptis quatuor acris terræ in eodem territorio, quas dictus Henricus dedit Sabinæ sorori suæ in maritagio; tenendam et habendam de nobis et successoribus nostris dicto Waltero capellano in tota vita sua liberè, quietè, integrè, et pacificè, cum libero introitu et exitu, et cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis prædictæ villæ de Clivacher pertinentibus; et post decessum prædicti Walteri capellani duobus alumnis suis, scilicet, Adæ et Serloni, et hæredibus eorum; ita quod si unus fratrum moriatur sine hærede de corpore suo tota terra remanebit quietâ et soluta cum ædificiis et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus altero fratri et hæredibus suis, sine impedimento et sine contradictione nostra, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris quinque solidos argenti et sex denarios ad festum sancti Ægidii pro omni servitio seculari, secta curiæ et demanda. Et prædictus Walterus et dicti alumni sui et hæredes eorum habebunt porcos suos sine pannagio in bosco de Clivacher, et nos et successores nostri warrantizabimus et defendemus totam prædictam terram, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et aisiamentis prædictis, præfato Waltero capellano et duobus alumnis suis, et hæredibus eorum, contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Salvo nobis relevio post obitum uniuscujusque. His testibus, Simone capellano, Gaufrido capellano, Henrico de Tunlaye, Richardo fratre ejus, Roberto constabulario, Radulpho de Clayton, Nicholao de Hopton, Johanne de Briddestwistel, Willielmo et Mattheo Sprote, Matheo præposito, Stephano fabro, Johanne Carpenter, Willielmo filio Henrici de Tunley et aliis.—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 538.]

de Dyneley the lands which Richard son of Gilbert de Berecroft resigned to them in Clivesh. (Cliveshire the true orthography) east of Calder, and all the lands in Dyneley. Test. Richard de Townley about the beginning of Edw. I.

4th. Hugh abbot, &c. grants to Gilbert son of Michael de la Legh¹ “liberum com-
meatum ad omnimodas bladas et braseas in molendino de Cliviger.”

5th. The same abbot, &c. grants to Michael de la Legh common of pasture for 100
beasts, viz. oxen and heifers, and 200 sheep, in the village and territory of Cliviger.

This statement, together with two subsequent grants after it returned to the family of
the founder by the agreement last referred to, will enable us to ascertain with accuracy
the situation and contents of this carucate of land.

It must have consisted, 1st of Bruerley and Brownbirks, granted

30th Edw. I. [1301-2] to Michael de la Legh 60 acres

Which, with the Grange or Greeushouse,² made up the whole of

Cliviger dean, and consisting of 18 acres, will amount to . 78 „

2nd. The demesne of Holme and Thieveley 60 „

3rd. Lichtenes and Birches, now Lightbirks, as per inq. . . 11½ „

4th. Dyneley, with its appendage Stonehouse, granted out as
above by the abbot and convent, uncertain, but may be esti-
mated at 40 „

Acres 195½ of eight yards

to the perch, which is the customary measure of Cliviger; which allows 24 acres to the
oxgang (vide Padiham, where the oxgang is proved to have varied according to the quality
of the lands).

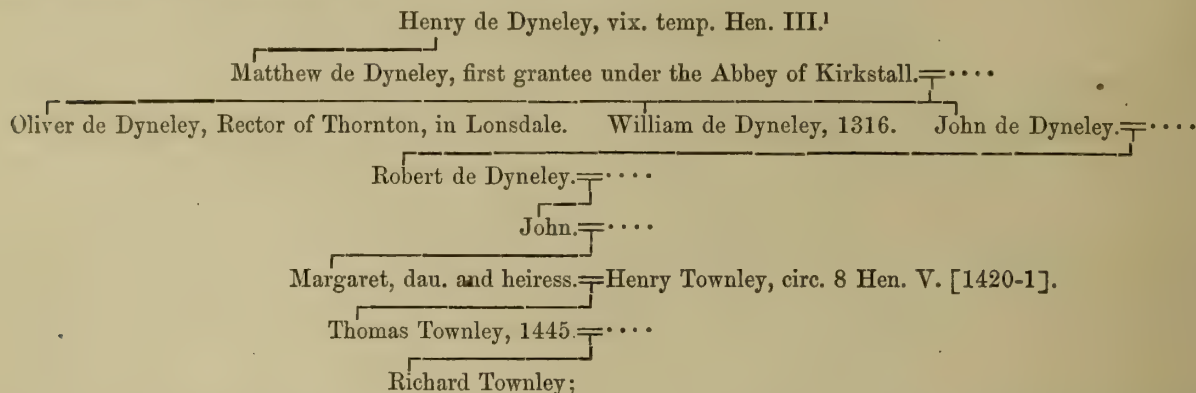
This was at least a third of the original township, which appears from the following
inquisition to have consisted of one carucate more than any other township within the
parish.

In one of the Townley charters, temp. Edw. III. are conveyed certain lands in

¹ It was this which led Christopher Townley into the mistake that Gilbert de la Legh, the first of Hapton, was son
of Michael. This Gilbert, however, was certainly a different person. [This is again an example of Whitaker's deter-
mination to ignore the descent as given by Christopher Towneley, because it interfered with his theory of the Cheshire
descent (as before noticed in pp. 57, 62). Of course it is possible that there may have been two Michaels, and that
each had a son Gilbert; but here we have a grant by the Abbot of Kirkstall to Michael, and another to Gilbert son of
Michael, and amongst the Towneley deeds we find Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, granting
to Gilbert le fuitz Michael de la Leye nostre Estorour de Blackburneshire totes les terres, &c. de Adam de Hargreaves
et Elys de Brounbirckes, en le terrail de Clivicher, one property being called Bruerley, the other Brounbirckes, for a rent
of 26s. 8d., which had been given by his ancestors to the Church of Kirkstall, &c. 30 Edw. I. (See this Charter in p. 203.)
Michael had had from the Abbot of Newbo. a grant of a place called Hicksall in Extwisle, and when Gilbert endowed
his grandson on his marriage with Katharine de Balderston, we find the properties recited to be the manor of Hapton
and lands, tenements and rents there and in Brunlay, Clivicher, Worsthorne, Hurstwood, Brerecliffe, and Extwisle,
with sundry homages and services. This deed names the father and mother of the younger Gilbert as John, son and
heir of the older Gilbert, and Cecilia daughter of Richard de Towneley.—W. LANGTON.]

² Vide Inq. of 1311.

DYNELEY inter aquam de Calder and Hernesdene Knoll. This is the shapely hill now called Dineley Knoll. The ancient Dineley Knoll was the round hill north-west from the village, and inclosed about fifty years ago [*i. e.* about 1750]. The Aqua de Calder is mentioned in several very ancient charters relating to Cliviger, and the East Calder is recognized in Stansfield by several charters at Townley relating to lands in that township, particularly Fieldhurst, I think as early as Edward III. The other parts of this carucate will be attended to hereafter; but Dyneley, having continued to be held by the above grant, may properly be noticed here.



who, in 1492, sold Dyneley to Laurence Townley, of Barnside, and he to Sir John Townley, of Townley, in whose descendant it still remains.

[In 1287 the abbot of Kirkstall, by the following agreement, released to Henry Earl of Lincoln the lands he held in Accrington, Clivacher, and Hennecotes, in the county of Lancaster, and in Roundhay, Secroft, and Shadewell, in the county of York, the abbot to receive money payments of fifty marks per annum for the former, and thirty marks per annum for the latter, to be paid half-yearly in the Earl's exchequer at Pontefract, until other lands of that value were provided.

Relaxacio Abbatis de Kirkestal facta Henrico de Lacy de terris et tenementis in com. Lanc. et Ebor.

Die Sabbati proxima post festum sancti Luce Evangeliste anno domini Millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo septimo. Ita convenit inter Religiosum virum Hugonem Abbatem de Kirkestal Cisterciensis ordinis Ebor. diocesis pro se et Conventu suo ex parte una et nobilem virum dominum Henricum de Lacy Comitem Lincolnie et Constabularium Cestrie ex altera, quod cum idem Abbas pro se et Conventu suo et eorum successoribus remiserit et quietum clamaverit prefato Comiti et heredibus suis imperpetuum omnes terras et tenementa et redditus quos habuerunt et tenuerunt de predicto Comite et antecessoribus suis in Acringtone, Cliveacher, et Hennecotes in comitatu Lancastrie, Et in la Roundhaye, Secroft et Shadewelle in comitatu Ebor. prout in litteris patentibus sigillo communi dictorum Abbatis et Conventus assignatis quas idem Comes inde habet plenius continetur, prefatus Comes recognovit et concessit pro se et heredibus suis solvere singulis annis imperpetuum dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pro terris et tenementis predictis in comitatu Lancastrie quinquaginta marcas sterlingorum percipiendas in Scaccario ipsius Comitis de Pontefracto

¹ Adam de Dyneley, of Clitheroe, founder of the family of Downham, also held lands in Dyneley (Townl. MSS.) and was therefore sprung from this place. The Dyneleys, of Bramhope, were a branch from Downham. [There is a large pedigree of them in *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 198.]

ad duos anni terminos, unam videlicet medietatem in festo Sancti Martini yemalis, et aliam medietatem in festo Pentecostes termino inde incipiente anno domini millesimo ducentesimo nonogesimo tercio. Et pro predictis terris et tenementis in comitatu Ebor. triginta marcas percipiendas annuatim in dicto Scaccario Pontisfracti ad eosdem terminos pro equalibus porcionibus, termino inde incipiente Anno domini millesimo ducentesimo nonogesimo octavo donec prefatus Comes vel heredes sui, sive ipso quod absit humanitus contigerit, dederint et per cartam suam confirmaverint predictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum pro predictis terris et tenementis in comitatu Lancastrie quinquaginta marcas annui redditus sterlingorum in eodem comitatu habendas in proprios usus, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et pro predictis terris et tenementis in comitatu Ebor. predicto triginta marcatas annui redditus in eodem comitatu habendas in proprios usus puram et perpetuam elemosinam possidendas, ac de predictis quater viginti marcatis annui redditus in eodem comitatu similiter in proprios usus puram et perpetuam elemosinam possidendas, ac de predictis quater viginti marcatis annui redditus proporeionaliter in utroque comitatu dandis et confirmandis plenam et pacificam seisinam et domini Regis qui pro tempore fuerit confirmationem habere fecerunt. Et vult et concedit prefatus Comes pro se et heredibus suis, iisdem, si per ipsum vel heredes suos quoscumque post predictos terminos cessatum fuerit in solucione predictarum quater viginti marcarum, nec aliunde per ipsos dictis Abbati et Conventui satisfactum fuerit juxta convencionem predictam, extunc liceat ipsis Abbati et Conventui ingredi terras, tenementa et omnes redditus predictos, et eisdem uti adeo libere sicut eis unquam liberius ante confeccionem presentis scripti uti consueverunt donec eis plene fuerit satisfactum juxta convencionem predictam. In testimonium vero omnium premissorum huic scripto in modum Cirograffi confecto tam prefatus Abbas pro se et Conventu suo quam eciam Comes alternatim Sigilla sua apposuerunt. Actum et datum apud Sanctum Severum die et anno Domini Millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo septimo supradictis. Premissa autem universa et singula tam prefatus Abbas pro se et Conventu suo predicto et eorum successoribus quam eciam predictus Comes pro se et heredibus suis imperpetuum coram domino rege Anglie illustri recognoverunt et ea in Rotulis Cancellarie ipsius irrotulari procurarunt. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus R. Bathon. et Wellen. Episcopo Cancellarie Anglie et W. Norwicen. Episcopo, dominis Johanne de Vesey, Ottone de Grandisono, Johanne de Sancto Johanne, Will'o de Latymer, Johanne de Bohun et aliis dicti domini Regis fidelibus tunc secum apud Sanctum Severum existentibus. Datum ut supra (19 Oct. 1287.) [Great Coucher, I. p. 65; now first printed at full.]

[Universis Christi fidelibus presentibus et futuris ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit frater Hugo miseratione divina Abbas de Kirkestall, Cisterciensis ordinis, Eboracensis diocesis, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos pro nobis et conventu nostro ac nostris successoribus remisisse et quietum clamasse nobili viro ac domino nostro carissimo domino Henrico de Lacy Comiti Lincolnie et Constabulario Cestrie et heredibus suis imperpetuum omnes terras tenementa et redditus quos habuimus et tenuimus de ipso Comite et antecessoribus suis in Acrington, Cliveacher et Hunescot in comitatu Lancastrie, et in la Roundehaye, Secroft et Shadewell in comitatu Ebor. cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis in quibuscunque rebus consistant sine aliquo retinemento. Et similiter quatuor libras annuas quas de minutis elemosinis dicti Comitis de Scaccario Pontisfracti percipere consuevimus. Habend. et tenend. eidem domino Comiti et heredibus suis ad faciendum inde perpetuo suam omnimodam voluntatem. Ita quod nec nos nec successores nostri seu alius nomine nostro nichil juris aut clamei habere vel exigere decetero possimus in eisdem. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum. Datum et actum apud Sanctum Severum die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste anno Domini Millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo septimo. Ista autem coram Serenissimo Principe Domino Edwardo Rege Anglie illustri per nos nostro et præfati Conventus nostri nomine fecisse recognovimus et ea in Rotulis Cancellarie ipsius domini Regis irrotulari procuravimus. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus R. Bathon. et Wellen. et W. Norwic. Episcopis, dominis

Johanne de Vesey, Ottone de Grandisono, Johanne de Sancto Johanne, Will. de Latymer, Johanne de Bohun et aliis dicti domini Regis fidelibus apud Sanctum Severum existentibus. (Great Coucher, I. f. 73 b, Lan.clvj.)

King Edward I. confirmed this composition at the same place ten days afterwards: see the confirmation in *Monasticon Angl.* v. 537.

The annual rent of 50 marks sterling for the lands demised in this charter, seems to have been very irregularly paid; for in 1297 the same Earl gave a bond to the said abbot and convent for 150*l.* sterling, or nearly five years' arrears of rent, due on account of these lands in Lancashire.¹ This transaction seems to have been intended as an act of kindness to the monks, who probably found the inconvenience of occupying granges so distant from the house, while their benefactor could easily take up the rents and profits of them by his own receivers, and transmit the stipulated proportion of them to the abbey.

A grange was the farm of an abbey, seldom demised to tenants, but in the occupation of the convent; and it scarcely differed from a cell of the lower order: for as these consisted for the most part of a monk or two, placed in some convenient situation rather as bailiffs to the estate than for any religious purpose, so the grange, properly so called, was frequently governed by a brother who was dignified by the title of Prior of the grange.

The grange of Clivacher, besides the *pastura equis et armentis ampla nimis*, would yield its monastic owners a plentiful supply of its own small but excellent mutton; and to their present representative at Holme it is not unpleasing to imagine that the cowl of St. Bernard has often been seen mingled with the grey doublets of the old shepherds or herdsmen of the place—or, while he traces the now smokeless kitchens and abandoned refectory of Kirkstall, to remember that the flocks which once supplied them have descended from his own mountains.

The carucate of land, thus finally alienated by the abbey of Kirkstall, was soon after regranted to two branches of the De la Leghs by Henry de Lacy.

[The first of the following charters was mentioned by Dr. Whitaker. It is a letter patent of Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, dated at Colne, Nov. 15, 1292, desiring the steward of Blackburnshire to give Gilbert son of Michael de la Legh livery of the tenements of Adam de Hargraves at Clivacher:—

Henry de Lacy Counte de Nichole e Constable de Cestre, Robert de Heppehale son seneschal de Blackburnshire Saluz. Par ceo ke nus avoms done a Gilbert le fitz Michel de la Leye toutz les tenemenz ke Adam de Hargraves tint de nus en la vile de Clivacher, nus mandans ke dez tenementz avant diz la facez liverer la saysine solome la purport de la chartre ke le dit Gilbert a de nus des tenemenz avantdiz: en garant de queu chose nus vus aveoms cestre nostre lettre patente don a Cauna le 15 jour de Novembre lan du Regne le Roy Edward vintisme (15 Nov. 1292).—Harl. MS. 2074, f. 58 b.]

¹ [“In the year 1297, on the feast of Simon and Jude, Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, gave bond to the said Abbot and Convent for one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, to be paid in Mid-lent, for five years' arrears of rent for those lands in Lancashire, and another bond for two hundred pounds for arrears of rent for the other lands in Yorkshire.” Kennet, *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 310.]

The following valuable charter will prove what we assumed before,—1st. That Holme was part of the carucate of land in Cliviger belonging to the abbey of Kirkstall; and 2ndly. When and to whom it was alienated after it returned to the Lacies.

Henry de Laci Counte de Nichole et Conestable de Cestre a tous ceus ke cest escrete verront ou orront Saluz en Dieu. Sachez nus aver graunte e done e per cest nostre escrete cirograffe confirme a Willam de Midlemore et a Margery sa femme totes les terres e les tenementz ke Robert del Holme tint de nus en la ville de Clivacher, ove les appurtenances etc. as dites Will. e Margery et a les heres la dite Margery de nus et de nos heires fraunchement etc. rendant vint souze set deners a la feste Seynt Gyles. E pur ceo ke les ditz terres et tenementz furent auntientens donez en Fraunche Aumoine per nos auncesters al Eglise de Kirkstall, voloms ke le dit Willam & Marg. fac a nus et a nos heirs les autres service et costomes ke nos autres Rodemauns¹ non fount en ce les parties. Tesmoignes Sires Ion de Hudleston, Gilis de Trumpington, Tho. de Hauterive Chivalers, Robert de Heppale, Will. de Heskayth, Rog. Nowell, Symon de Alvetham, et autres. Donne a Caune le dyne jour de Marz l'an du Regne le Roy Edward trentisme. (10 Mar. 1302).—[Printed more fully than in former editions, from the Harl. MS. 2074, f. 58 b; where are blank outlines of a large and small seal.]

Of the same date, and nearly in the same words, is a grant of Bruerley and Brounbirks to Michael de la Legh.

Henry de Lacy Counte de Nichole e Constable de Cestre Salutz. Cest nostre escrit cirograffe confirme a Gilbert le fuitz Michel de la Leye nostre estourour de Blackburneshire totes les terres e les tenementz ke Adam de Hargraves e Elias de Brounbirkes tindrint de nous en la ville e le terrayl de Clivacher dount lune terre est apelle Bruerley et lautre Brounbirkes, A aver en tenir totes les terres etc. Rendaunt vint e ses souldz e oyt deners a le fest St. Giles. E purceo ke les ditz terres et tenementz furunt aukun tens donetz en Fraunche aumoune par nos ancestors a leglise de Kirkestall, voloims ke les dits Gilbert e ses heres, etc. ai ces tesmoignes, sires Jo. de Hodeleston, Giles de Trumpington, Tho. de Hauterive chivalers, Robt. de Hepphale, Will. de Hesketh, Rog. Noell, Symon de Alvetham et autres. Don a Caune le disme jour de Marz lan du regne le Roy Edward trentisme (10 Mar. 1302).—[Harl. MS. 2074, f. 59b; blank outline of a broken seal.]

This Margaret, upon whose heirs the estate of Holme was hereby settled, was daughter of Gilbert de la Legh, the first of Hapton; and both these grants evidently appear to have been obtained by the interest of the Townley family with the Earl of Lincoln, as a settlement for two younger branches. No issue of Middlemore ever appears.² Both he and his wife were living in 1321; but in 1347 and 1350 I find in Cliviger a Richard de Whitacre or Quitacre, of whom I can only conjecture that he married a daughter of Middlemore.—Next is Thomas Whitaker [placed at the head of the Pedigree].

¹ Rodmans, Radmans, Radknights, or Radehnistres, were mesne lords, or free tenants, who held, not by knight's service, but by the tenure of riding in the train of the lord paramount, and attending him on his journeys. But the word *non* appears to invert the real sense of the passage, as it was evidently the object of these two charters to place the grantees on the same footing with other lords or free tenants, whereas lands held in frank almoigne were subject only to the Trinoda Necessitas. I am not in possession of the original charter relating to Holme, and suspect that this word has been added by mistake in the copy. [It is a mistake for *nus*.]

² From the following acquittance by a receiver of the Honor of Clitheroe, I find that Holme belonged to the Tattersalls in 1380, and that it had previously belonged to an Edward Legh, to whom it probably descended from Margery de Middlemore, herself a Legh.—“1380. De her. Pet. Tattersall pro le Holme, quondam sol. per Edw. Legh, 1*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*”

PEDIGREE OF WHITAKER OF HOLME.



ARMS : Sable, three mascles argent.

Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, vix. 1431. =.....

Robert Whitaker, esq. as per inq. =.....
vix. 1480.

John Townley, = Isabel Sherburne, of
of Townley, esq. Stoneyhurst.

Thomas Quitacre, aet. 34 in 1492, as per inq. = Johanna.
ob. 1529.¹

Roger Nowell, esq. = Grace Townley.

John Whitaker, of
Holme, died with-
out issue 1527.

Richard Whitaker, of
Holme, living at Burn-
ley 1543.

John Nowell, of = Elizabeth Kay = Charles, son of Sir John Townley, of
Read, esq. Townley, by whom John, from whom
the present family descend.

Thomas Whitaker, gent. nat. circ. = Elizabeth Nowell, 1530, Alexander Nowell, D.D. Lawrence Nowell, Dean Robert Nowell, Attorney
1504, sept. Aug. 22, 1588. P.M.I. sept. Oct. 18, 1606. Dean of St. Paul's. of Lichfield. of the Court of Wards.
dated 35 Eliz.

Robert Whitaker, gent. = Margaret, dau. of James Richard, sep. Jan. William Whitaker, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cam-
sep. Nov. 22, 1581. Greenwood, of Greenwood 23, 1597.² bridge, born 1547, ob. Dec. 4, 1595; mar. 1. a dau. of Nich.
Lee, sep. July 5, 1609. Culveral, merchant of London, and sister to Mrs. Chaderton,
(*Duc. Leod.* p. 167.) wife of the Master of Emmanuel; 2. the widow of Dr. Fenner.

Thomas Whitaker, gent. sep. = Anne Bancroft, dau. of James Bancroft, of Paliz House, and Isabel George, bapt. April 14, 1579;
July 14, 1631.³ Woodroof, of Banktop, marr. Jan. 31, 1591, sep. March 4, 1644. named in his brother's will, 1631.

Robert, bapt. Nov. 1592, Margaret, bapt. July 27, William Whitaker, bapt. = Mary Crabtree. Elizabeth, bapt. Anne,
sep. May 20, 1626, s. p. 1600. [Qy. mar. Nicholas April 25, 1603, sept. April March 13, 1607. Mary, named in
Whitaker, of Healey.] 19, 1641.⁴ their father's will.

Margaret, bapt. Jan. 11, 1st, Dorothy, dau. of John Travis, = Thomas Whitaker, gent. bapt. Aug. = 2nd, Judith, dau. of James Whitaker, of
1628, sep. Aug. 13, 1643. of Inchfield, sep. Jan. 26, 1650. 25, 1631, sept. May 9, 1712. Broadclough, gent. sept. Dec. 13, 1713.

Elizabeth, born May 9, 1654. Thomas Whitaker, = Alice, dau. of William, bapt. Vere, a merchant Judith, bapt. Nov.
Mary, born July 24, 1656. gent. ob. 1719. John Hartley, Nov. 6, 1661. in London, died 28, 1672.
Margaret, sep. March 8, 1700-1. of Grimshaw. at Battersea.

Thomas Whitaker, gent. bapt. May 28, = Anne, dau. of Mr. Thomas, of Erring- William, bapt. Elizabeth, bapt. Judith, bapt. March
1693, sept. Jan. 9, 1751-2. den, par. Halifax, ob. 1759. Feb. 29, 1694. Feb. 17, 1696. 9, 1696-7.

Mary, born 1721, mar. James Haslam, Thomas Whitaker, gent. William Whitaker, = Lucy, dau. of Robert Dunham, of John, ob. s. p.
of Falinge in Rochdale, gent. possessed of the estate, clerk, born Nov. 27, Sedgford, co. Norf. gent. widow Robert, ob. s. p.
Anne, born Dec. 22, 1722. bapt. June 30, 1726, 1730, ob. June 1, of Ambrose eldest son of Philip Alice, ob. inf.
Elizabeth, born Oct. 8, 1724, mar. Ellis ob. s. p. 1760. 1782. Allen, of King's Lynn, esq.
Nutter, of Rochdale, mercer.
Sarah, mar. Ralph Nowell, gent.

Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. Vicar of Whalley, Minister of Holme, Justice of the Peace for = Lucy, dau. of Thomas Thoresby,
the county of Lancaster and West Riding of the county of York; born at Rainham, co. Norfolk, merchant, of Leeds, Jan. 13, 1783.
June 8, 1759. Author of the present History. Died Dec. 18, 1821.

Thomas Thoresby = Jane, eldest dau. Lucy, = Thomas Mary Char- William, born at Robert Nowell, = Anne, 2d dau. John Richard,
Whitaker, born at of James Hordern, born at Starkie. lotte, born Holme, May 28, born at Leeds, of the Rev. born at Holme,
Leeds, Dec. 31, esq. of Wolver- born at esq. Q.C., Oct. 19, 1798. Lieut. 25th Dec. 4, 1800, Henry Jones, June 22, 1807,
1785, of Univ. hampton, mar. Aug. 18, Down- Oct. 19, Bengal N. Inf.; M.A. of St. M.A. Rector died unmar. at
Coll. Oxf. M.A. March 26, 1810; 1793, died April 19, Whalley Abbey, John's Coll. of Llangain- Preston, 1841,
1811; died Aug. 28, 1817 (see p. 1857, bur. at gaffo and Llan- buried at
210). Holme. bridge. 1816. at Holme. Cambridge, Vicar of Whal- ley 1840. sey; mar. July 7, 1830.

(See p. 155.)

1 w. Mary, dau. = Thomas Hordern Whitaker, = 2 w. Margaret Nowell, youngest dau. of Rev.
of James B. esq. of the Holme, born Dec. Josiah Robinson, of Netherside, Fellow of
Garforth, esq. of 2, 1814, of Exeter Coll. Oxf. Brazenose, and Rector of Alresford, Essex, and
Coniston, co. B.A. 1836, D.L. and J.P. of his wife Mrs. Nowell of Netherside and Linton
York. for co. Lancaster, F.S.A., in Craven (*see Pedigree of NOWELL*); mar.
living 1873. at Ridgway, co. Derby, Nov. 18, 1851; died
Oct. 11, 1852.

Margaret Lucy, born at
Tycoc, co. Carnarvon,
Aug. 1, 1835.

Mary Charlotte, born 27 Sept. 1852,
only child.

The bare and rocky brows, the glens and gullies upon the estate of Holme, have, in the interval betwixt the years 1784 and 1799, been filled with trees of various species, the whole number of which amounts to 422,000; and though the owner, consulting at once his own resources and the genius of the place, rejected every temptation to minute and expensive decorations, he has cut in various directions simple pathways along the plantations several miles in circuit, which exhibit many home and distant views by no means uninteresting.¹

¹ [The delight with which Dr. Whitaker pursued his favourite recreation of planting has been described in the Biographical Memoir prefixed to our former volume in pp. xlix. l. We now append the Certificates upon which the Society of Arts (of which he was not a member) awarded him their Gold Medal in the year 1794:—

“We whose names are underwritten do certify from our own knowledge that many acres of land were planted with larches upon the estate of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker at Holme, in Cliviger, in the county of Lancaster and parish of Whalley, betwixt June 1790 and June 1791, and that the same are properly fenced and secured against sheep and other cattle; and, though we have not counted the plants ourselves, we have every reason to believe that the number specified in the annexed deposition, viz. sixty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-five, is strictly true.

“W. HALLIWELL, Minister of Holme.

ROBERT DEARDEND, } Churchwardens.
JAMES WALMESLEY, }

“December 5, 1793.”

Lancashire to wit.—John Tate, of Holme, in Cliviger, in the county of Lancaster, gardener to Thomas Dunham Whitaker, of the same place, clerk, maketh oath before me, John Hargreaves, clerk, one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county, this second day of December, 1793, that sixty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-five larches, between two and four years old, were planted under the direction and superintendence of the deponent, at

Notes to the Pedigree.

It appears that my ancestors were first settled in Cliviger at Grimshaw; for in a rental of the bailiwick in Blackburnshire, inter Dodsworth's MSS. for the 9th Hen. VI. [1430-1], Thomas Whitaker is charged with 4s. 10d. pro Grimshaw. Holme is not mentioned, nor Ormerod, nor Barcroft, so that in a record so mutilated and imperfect, another entry in the name of the same person for Holme may be omitted.

¹ From the compotus of Whalley abbey, for 1529, it appears that the mortuary after the death of Thomas Whitaker in that year was an ox, compounded for at xvj s. viij d.

² By will dated 1563, Robert Nowell bequeaths to his two nephews, Richard and William Whitaker, an annuity of 40l. charged on the estate of the Leicester family in Cheshire, during the minority of the then possessor, with an injunction that Richard should bestow himself in some house of court, and get himself some good wife if he can. And by a codicil to the same will, he leaves an additional 40l. to his nephew William Whitaker, then A.B. and scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. This will is attested by W. Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley.

³ Thomas Whitaker of the Holme, gent. (buried July 14, 1631) made his will Jan. 29, 1630-1 (nuncupative); names his daughters Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary (minors); William Whitaker his son; George Whitaker his (testator's) brother; Ann, his wife, sole executrix. Proved at York, 30 Aug. 1631.

⁴ [William Whitaker died at Holme 19 April, 1641; when Thomas Whitaker was returned as his son and heir, of the age of ten years, on the 25th August last past. The following are the items of his estate: 1. a capital messuage called Holme and 34 acres of land, with meadow, pasture, and wood in Cliviger or Clivicher, in the tenure of Mary his widow; 2. a messuage called Thunley, with 20 acres of land, meadow, &c in Cliviger, in the tenure of Robert Whitaker or his assigns; 3. another messuage called Grymshaw in Cliviger, 14 acres, &c. &c. in the tenure of Anne widow of Thomas Whitaker late of Holme deceased, and of one Anthony Hartley and his assigns; 4. two other messuages called Backclough and 8 acres of land, &c. &c. in Cliviger, in the tenure of John Law and the said Anne. All held of the Castle of Cliderow, at xxij s. annual rent. Inq. p. mort. taken at Blackburn 31 Aug. 17 Car. I.]

Holme, like most of the ancient structures in the neighbourhood, was originally built of wood: the centre and eastern wing were rebuilt, as appears by a date remembered in the plaister of the hall, either in the year 1603 or before. The west end remained of wood till the year 1717, and had one or more private closets for the concealment of priests, the family having continued recusants to the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, if not later. The house has become, by successive alterations, though an irregular, not an inconvenient habitation.¹ [In the hall is the portrait of Dr. Whitaker from which the engraving in the first volume was taken, and an excellent bust of him by Macdonald; also portraits of Dr. William Whitaker, Dean Nowell, and Dr. Hammond.]

Appendant to this demesne was a chantry, founded undoubtedly² after the dissolution of Whalley abbey (as it never appears in any compotus), and dissolved 1 Edw. VI. [1547-8] when a pension of 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was granted to Hugh Watmore, stipendiary priest, which he continued to receive in 1553,³ and in 3 Eliz. [1560-1] the said Hugh Watmore,⁴ then of Prestwold, co. Leicester, sold a portion of the chantry lands within Cliviger, of which

Holme, in the parish of Whalley and county aforesaid, betwixt the month of June 1790 and the month of June 1791; that the same are properly fenced and secured against sheep and other cattle by high stone walls and hedges; and that having been carefully cleansed and weeded and the failing plants replaced, they are at present in a thriving condition, and are the property of the said Thomas Dunham Whitaker.

JOHN TATE.

Sworn before J. HARGREAVES.

¹ "In the View of Holme, the tree peering over the middle of the house is a large yew, which is regarded as the natalitiae tree of the Cambridge Professor (William Whitaker), having, by tradition and by nice inspection of the concentric circles where a vast branch was broken off some years ago, been traced with great probability to the year of his birth, 1547. [This still exists, in the shape of a dining-table; and the rest of the tree, which was blown down in 1839, is converted into a set of carved chairs.] The arms on the Plate are, first (on the right) the shield of Mr. Richard Nowell, its kind donor, impaling Coham of Coham in Devonshire,—Mrs. Nowell's father, the archdeacon of Wilts, being owner of the paternal estate there. The other is Dr. Whitaker's shield, impaling Thoresby, Mrs. Whitaker being a descendant of that ancient family, from an uncle of Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary of Leeds."—Churton's *Life of Nowell*, p. 441.

[A second View of the house in its present state is now given. The gables are restored, in place of the late hipped roof; mullions are added to the windows, and a porch to the old entrance.]

² [In a note (Third Edition, p. 353,) the Author retracts his previous conjecture (p. 147) that this Chapel was founded in or before the reign of Henry VII. But Mr. Canon Raines has found in a list of the clergy of the Deanery of Blackburn, circ. 1533, the name of D'nus Hugo Watmogh ex stipend. Ryc' Wytacur', showing probably that the foundation originated with Richard Whitaker, and not his son Thomas, as their learned descendant imagined. Mr. Canon Raines further suggests that the first ministrant of this chapel was Thomas Whitacre, ordained a subdeacon secular at Lichfield by the reverend father in Christ, Thomas, by the grace of God, Bishop of Panadan, special commissary of John, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 13 Jan. 1500, "ad titulum Monasterii de Whalley," and a deacon and priest on the same title 5 June, 1501. At the return in 1549 Hugh Watmore (properly Watmough) styled "Cantarista sive Stipendiarius in Capella de Holme infra Paroch. de Whalley," was of the age of xlvj years, and had the clear yearly revenue of the lands and tenements belonging, namely xxx*s.* iiij*d.* for his salary. (*Lancashire Chantryes*, pp. 241, 242.) Watmough was some time the Townley chantry priest at Burnley: see p. 164, note.]

³ Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii. p. 107.

⁴ [In the parish register of Prestwold, among the burials, is this entry: "Hugo Whatmowe, clericus, Oct. 4, 1571.

Quod sibi quisque serit præsentis tempore vitæ,

Hoc sibi messis erit cùm dicitur, Ite Venite.—Nichols's *Leic.* iii. 359.]



J. GODFREY, SCULPT.

Wulme.

THE RESIDENCE OF T. H. WHITAKER, ESQ. F. S. A.

the situation is not marked out, (by deed pen. Auct.) to Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, Gent. whom I suppose to have been the founder, for the site was taken out of the demesne lands of Holme, and the chantry could not have subsisted above ten years when dissolved.

After the dissolution, it was considered as the property of the family; and, by a singular fate, though never reduced to a ruin, continued without a minister¹ 200 years, when Anthony Wetherhead, A.M. of Christ college, Cambridge, was licensed to it by bishop Peploe, on the nomination of Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. A.D. 1742. He died in 1760, aged 80, and was interred in the churchyard without any memorial. His successor was William Halliwell (Master of the Grammar School at Burnley²) who died Dec. 1796, and was succeeded by Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.B. of St. John's college, Cambridge, licensed on his own petition by Bishop Cleaver.³

The first step towards a re-endowment of this poor neglected foundation was a rent-charge of 1*l.* per annum, left upon the estate of Hane, by Mr. Henry Wood, a native of that place, who had been clerk of the works under Sir Christopher Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and whose curious accounts of that great work are now in the author's possession. This was followed by benefactions from the excellent fund of Queen Anne's Bounty, which with a donation of 400*l.* from the present incumbent, making in the whole 1600*l.* are all vested in lands, amounting to a glebe of 130 acres.

The old chantry (called in Harrison's Description of Britain, 1577, p. 66, Holme church,) was a rude but picturesque little building, only 42 feet by 18 within. It was built of irregular but very deep courses of masonry, of which there were only six from the foundation to the roof. The walls were filled with groutwork, and the lime with which they were filled had been burnt with a mixture of hazle roots and coal, gathered as it might seem in the neighbouring cloughs. The quire is remembered to have been adorned with Gothic carved work and inscriptions; the latter of which, had they not been barbarously destroyed, might probably have ascertained the name of the founder and the date of the foundation. The curious perforated old pulpit of Henry VIII.'s time only remains, together with some relics of a library, consisting principally of controversial divinity, and once deposited in an "aumery" at the east end.

To complete the picture of this small but venerable oratory, the churchyard was surrounded, and the windows darkened, by a grove of ancient sycamores swarming with rooks, so that when there was any competition of voices at all, "cawing drown'd the parson's saw," though, as we have seen, the rooks were for 200 years almost the only orators of the place.

¹ By the Inquisition of 1650, Lambeth MSS., it is found that "the Chapel of Holme has no minister or maintenance; that the inhabitants of Cliviger, Worsthorn, and Hurstwood desire to be made a parish, and that chapel to be erected into a parish church." This could have done no good, as the chapel was equally remote with Burnley from the two latter places. [In the time of Bishop Gastrell here was "a sermon once a quarter by the Curate of Burnley." *Not. Cestr.* p. 334.]

² [See the note in p. 172.]

³ [The incumbents since Dr. Whitaker have been: William Tindall, M.A.; Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A. now Vicar of Whalley; John Langfield, 1821—1860; and Daniel Sutcliffe, M.A., 1860, the present Vicar.]



THE OLD CHAPEL AT HOLME.

In the year 1788, the old chapel, growing ruinous, was pulled down, and rebuilt on higher ground, at an expense of 870*l.*, more than a moiety of which was defrayed by the Author, and it was consecrated by Dr. William Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, July 29, 1794.

[The present Church is a plain Doric edifice. Over the western front is an octagonal cupola, springing from a square base, and containing one bell. The interior terminates, to the east, in an arcade of three arches, of which the centre is recessed by way of chancel. In this and on either side are three memorial windows by Wailes to members of the family at Holme, with subjects of The Good Shepherd, the Crucifixion (after Guido), and the Ascension. On the north is the seat for Ormerod House, with memorials of the Ormerods and Hargreaves'. The interior view now given is from the Holme Chancel, on the south. It shows the ancient pulpit already mentioned, and two stalls, which came from the old church of Blackburn:—whether previously from Whalley it is difficult to determine; there is certainly great similarity of detail. The old bench-ends (not originally belonging to the stalls) are also of the same date as those in the chancel at Whalley. Near the western door of the Church is the head of a cross, which was brought by Dr. Whitaker from Whalley: it is carved on one side with the arms of the abbey, and on the other with the device of a heart bearing five wounds laid upon a cross.]

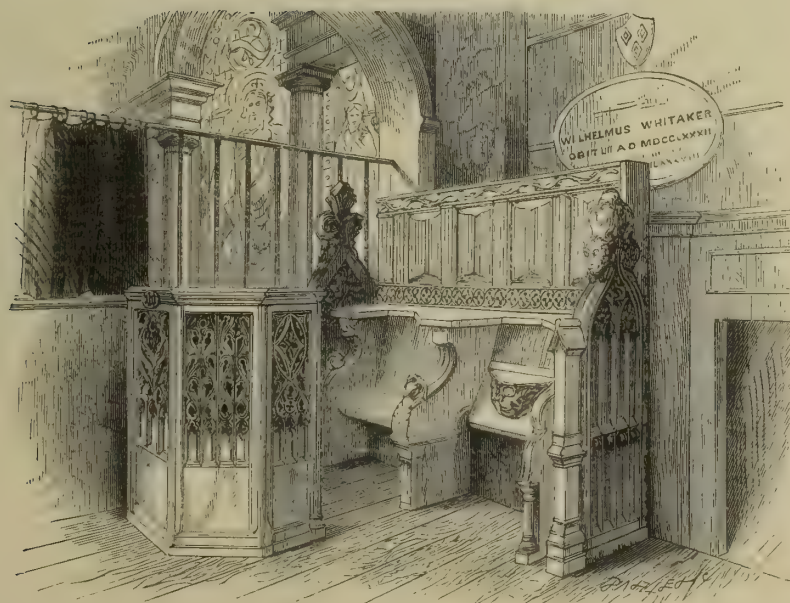
In an aisle on the south side, appropriated to the house of Holme, and repaired by the

owners of it, a plain tablet of white marble commemorates the parents of the author, in the following inscription :—

Juxta dormiunt in Christo
 WILHELMUS WHITAKER,
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter,
 et LUCIA conjux.
 Obiit ille
 Cal. Jun. A.D. M.DCC.LXXXII.
 annum ætatis agens LII.
 hæc vero
 Id. Jul. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.
 ætatis LXIV.
 H. M. P.
 Filius unicus.

On a second has lately been inscribed the following :—

MARIA · CAROLOTA · WHITAKER ·
 VIRGO · DECORA · PUDICA · FRUGI ·
 NATA · PIENTISSIMA ·
 ELEGANTI · INGENIO · INDOLE ·
 FOELICI · VIXIT · ANNIS · XXII · MENS · VI ·
 IN · VIVIS · ESSE · DESIIT · XIII · KAL ·
 MA · A · S · MDCCCXVI · UTROQUE ·
 PARENTE · CONTRA · VOTUM ·
 SUPERSTITE ·



The Rev. Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, A.M. died in consequence of a fall from horse-back, August 28, 1817, at the vicarage house of Ribchester, and was interred Sept. 2nd, in

the chapel of Holme, where a tablet of white marble is inscribed to his memory, with the following epitaph :—

A . ✠ . Ω.

THOMAE . THORESBEIO . WHITAKERO . A.M.
 ECCLESIAE . ANGLICANAE . PRESBYTERO
 NEC . INDOCTO . NEC . INDISERTO . NEC . IN . INFIRMOS
 INOPESVE . OFFICII . SVI . VNQVAM . IMMEMORI
 GNATO . CONIVGI . PARENTI . HAVD . POENITENDO
 LITERARVM . GRAECARVM . ADPRIME . GNARO
 MORIBVS . SOCIIS . STVDIISQVE . LIBERALIBVS
 ORE . ETIAM . EXTINCTO . SPIRITV . VENVSTO . AC . BENIGNO
 INGENIO . CAETERA . MITISSIMO . SOLA . IN . VITIA . ASPERO
 DISCIPLINA . DENIQVE . CHRISTIANA . PENITVS . IMBVTO
 CVIVS . INTER . NOVISSIMOS . CRVCIATVS
 SOLATIA . PARVM . INCERTA . EXPERIEBATVR
 PARENTVM . SPES . AC . DELICIAE
 ANTE . DIEM . XI . EQVO . LAPSVS . MORTEM . OBIIT
 IV . CAL . SEPT . A . S . MDCCCXVII .
 ANNOS . NATVS . HEV . PAVCOS . XXXI . MENSES . VII . DIES . XXVIII .
 RELICTA . CONIVGE . MOESTISSIMA
 CVM . FILIOLO . VNICO . MOERORIS . EXPELTE
 PROPE . GERMANAM . CARISSIMAM
 ITA . ENIM . MORIENS . IPSE . IVSSERAT
 FRATERNO . CORPORE . DEPONENDO
 HAEC . CITRA . SESQVIANNI . SPATIVM . BIS . ORBVS
 IN . IMMENSI . DESIDERII . SOLAMEN . QVALECVNQVE
 SCRIPSI . PATER .

[Dr. Whitaker's own monument has been described in the memoir of him,¹ and the inscription there printed.]

On the opposite side, upon a neat mural monument, with the arms of Ormerod impaling Legh of Lyme, is the following inscription :—

Here lies the body of LAURENCE ORMEROD of ORMEROD, Esquire, who died March 22, 1793, in the fortieth year of his age. His afflicted widow hath caused this monument to be erected, as a testimony of merited respect, for the memory of an irreproachable husband, father, brother, and friend.

[Somewhat to the north of the church is a cross of Aberdeen granite, marking the tomb of the Hero of Balaclava, well known as a gallant General, a warm-hearted Friend, and a perfect English Gentleman.² It is simply inscribed :

In Memory of
 GEN^L THE HON^{BLE} SIR J. Y. SCARLETT, G.C.B.
 Died Dec^r 6, 1871. Aged 72.]

¹ See vol. I. p. li. where for DORMUERUNT read DORMIERUNT.

² [See the Pedigree of Hargreaves of Bank Hall, in p. 175.]

The present chapel¹ will contain somewhat more than 400 persons; and the author records it to the credit of the inhabitants, that in fine weather (a circumstance of great consequence to a congregation so widely dispersed), and out of a population certainly not exceeding 900, he frequently numbers more than 300² hearers, including the children of a Sunday school. Here are about 40 communicants, for whose benefit monthly communions have been instituted by the present incumbent, who, deeply deploring the state of religion in the present day, is yet firmly persuaded that, as no other attempts to redress the evil are lawful in the established clergy, so none are at the long run likely to be attended with any good effects, but a rigid adherence to the doctrines and discipline of the Church.

From the substance to the shadow which follows it, from the chapter of religion to that of superstitions, the transition is easy and obvious. Of these, the system of Faery mythology, well adapted to the character and scenery of this place, to the deep and shady glens, the dark and antique farm-houses, where the lubbar fiend might have stretched out his hairy strength, was universally received here till within the last thirty years, though now nearly forgotten [1799]. Puck himself was known by the name of Hobthurst, or Dæmon of the wood.

The doctrine of witchcraft, of which the faculty was supposed to descend in families,³ though upon little other evidence than that of hereditary malignity, is now nearly exploded also. This opinion, though productive of the most slavish inquietude, was somewhat the more harmless as it seldom broke out here into any outrages against the persons of the wretched creatures who laboured under the suspicion, though there is reason to fear that an apprehension of some secret and unimaginable revenge operated as their best security.

Every principal house had a local ghost, and every death, at least of considerable persons, was supposed to be preceded by secret signs and warnings, which, however, were imparted in a manner at once so useless and so uncertain, as to discredit the whole doctrine in the mind of a sober inquirer.

One practical superstition, peculiar so far as I know to this place, deserves to be remembered. The hydrocephalus is a disease incident to adolescent animals, and is sup-

¹ [In the description in p. 208 the word Church has been substituted for Chapel; for this has now become the District or Parish Church of Cliviger.]

² I am far from adopting a conclusion formed by the clergy of Manchester, in a late account of the state of religion there, viz., that two-thirds of the people never attend religious worship at all;—different members of the same family undoubtedly attend in the morning and afternoon.

³ [In a scarce little book, *The Triumph of Sovereign Grace, or a Brand plucked out of the Fire*, by David Crosly, Minister, Manchester, 1743, 12mo. (which I owe to the kindness of the very able historian of Cheshire, George Ormerod, Esq.), Dr. Whitaker, to whom the volume formerly belonged, has been at the pains of chronicling the superstitions connected with a family, ranking amongst the more opulent yeomen of Cliviger, of the name of Briercliffe, on the execution of one of whom for murder the tract was published. The Briercliffes, from the curious anecdotes which the Doctor gives with great unction, appear to have been one of those gloomy and fated races, dogged by some unassuageable Nemesis, in which crime and horror are transmitted from generation to generation with as much certainty as the family features and name."—James Crossley, Esq. F.S.A. in his *Introduction to Pott's "Discovery of Witches,"* edited for the Chetham Society.]

posed by the shepherds and herdsmen to be contagious: but, in order to prevent the progress of the disease, whenever a young beast had died of this complaint it was usual, and it has, I believe, been practised by farmers yet alive, to cut off the head and convey it for interment into the nearest part of the adjoining county. Stiperden, a desert place upon the borders of Yorkshire, was the place of skulls. Of so strange and fantastic a practice it is difficult to give any solution; yet it may have arisen from some confused and fanciful analogy to the case of Azazel (Numb. xvi. 22) an analogy between the removal of sin and of disease—that, as the transgressions of the people were laid upon the head of the scapegoat, the diseases of the herd should be laid upon the head of the deceased animal, and that, as the one was driven into the wilderness never to return, so the other should be conveyed to a desert place, beyond an imaginary line, which its contagious effects should not be able to pass.¹

Why these superstitions, after prevailing, as they unquestionably have done, for centuries, are gone into oblivion so rapidly within a few of the last years, it might perplex the acutest inquirer into the changes of human manners to assign any one satisfactory reason. The fact, I am persuaded, is not to be accounted for from any increase of general intelligence and rational incredulity,—not, excepting in a few persons, from more knowledge of religion and worthier conceptions of the Divine agency; but, if any probable cause can be assigned, it is surely a melancholy one, that the people are grown more selfish and less conversible, that their old periodical seasons of narrative festivity are intermitted, that their simplicity is diminished, though their understandings are not enlarged, and, above all, that the introduction of manufactures, with the attendant spirit of gain, which torpifies whatever it touches, has eaten out, among some better things, these poor remains of old and rustic imagination.

In consequence of the original grant of Roger de Lacy, the De la Leghs long continued to claim free warren in Cliviger (not within the carucate of the grange), as will appear from the following records:—

Placita coram Dno. Rege apud West. in term. SS. Trin. anno R. Edwardi fil. Regis Edw. 17^o. [1324].

LANCAST.—Juratores, &c. præsenterunt quod Johannes fil. Gilberti de la Legh cepit quatuor bestias sylvestres in libera chacea regis super les Estmores in Touneley et in Clyvacher. (Then follows the same John's avowry of the fact according to the presentment, and his title for so doing in right of Cicely his wife, as lord of the third part Villæ de Touneley; and, after some intermediate steps, the verdict of the jury in these words)—Dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Joh'es fil. Gilberti tenet III^m. partem manerii de Touneley per legem Angliæ (*i.e.* he was tenant by the curtesy) post mortem Cecilie; et dicunt quod iidem Johannes et Cecilia, et antecessores ipsius Cecilie et omnes alii tenentes terrarum et tenem. predict. quæ idem Joh'es fil. Gilberti et Cecilia modo tenent chaciaverunt in libera chacea predicta super les Estmores in Touneley et Clivacher, et feras et alias bestias silvestras ceperunt a tempore quo non extat memoria infra certos limites in chacea Regis predicti, ratione ten. suorum predict. scil. incipiendo in quodam loco vocato Thirsedeneheved (now Thurstin Head) versus Orient. usque quendam locum vocat. Bradeleye Broke (the boundary between Habergham-eaves and Hapton) versus Occident. et incipiendo in quodam loco vocat. Saxifeldyke versus

¹ See the account of an Egyptian superstition extremely like this in Herodotus, Euterpe, ed. Grenov. p. 103.

Boream, usque quendam locum vocat. Crombebroke (the forgotten name of Redwater Clough, descending from Crowhull) versus Aust.; et dicunt quod pdict. loci de Estmores et Clevacher in quibus pdict. Joh'es cepit quatuor feras sylvest. est infra lim. pdict, &c.

These ample boundaries comprehend not only the township of Cliviger, but Worsthorn and Extwisle (in the two last of which the right seems to have been superseded by later grants), Habergham-eaves, and Burnley also¹; and, when to all these was added the great contiguous manor of Hapton, *he* must have been a Nimrod indeed of whom it could be said *æstuat infelix angusto limite*; for, from Brownbirks to Altham, in one direction, and from the summit of Hambledon to the foot of Boolsworth in another, the two diameters of this tract are little less than ten miles each; and, allowing for all the irregularities of the figure over which they are drawn, the whole area can scarcely be estimated at so little as fifty square miles, or 32,000 acres,² a wide and comparatively harmless field for the activity of an ancient hunter: when, excepting a few patches of culture about the villages, the whole country lay open before him, with no impediments in his way but rock and bog and native wood; when there were no retired pleasure-grounds to invade, no neat hedges to tear up, no young plantations to trample down,—besides that *his* rifling irruptions upon the inclosed³ domains of the neighbouring landowners were authorised and legal; but how deeply has the modern planter and improver to lament, that, under a change of circumstances, so much of this old and barbarous spirit should yet remain; that it should have been transferred from gentlemen, in whom alone it is tolerable, to the meanest of the rabble; and that he should every winter be exposed to the unlicensed intrusion of men who defy the law of trespass, because they are beneath its operation.⁴

Again, by inquisition taken before Godfrey Foljambe, date lost, but circ. 38 Edw. III. the jurors found that “Gilbertus del Legh habebat liberam chaceam pertinentem ad manerium suum de Towneley, et etiam liberam chaceam pertinentem ad manerium suum de Hapton;” and this highly valued privilege conferred upon the mesne lords a right “ad chaceandum et venandum infra chaceas suas tam cum extraneis quam cum domesticis ad liberam voluntatem eorum sine impedimento dicti Ducis (John of Gaunt) seu aliorum D'norum ib'm,” yet with a reservation of their original rights of chace to the lords paramount, “excepto quod forestarii seu driviarii dicti Ducis et aliorum D'norum antecessorum ibm. (hiberno?) temp. solebant omnimodas feras de lib. chaceis supradictis chaceare et superare,” &c.

¹ The manor of Burnley is once or twice passed in charters of the family in the fifteenth century, but never before or since. [Manors are often loosely named, when only lands were really passed.]

² [This estimate was excessive. According to the Ordnance Survey the number of acres is under 26,000.]

³ There was not a sheep fence within Cliviger in the beginning of the present century [*i. e.* the eighteenth].

⁴ A statute is much wanted, empowering magistrates to convict summarily, and in small penalties, in cases of petty and wilful trespass, especially upon pleasure-grounds and plantations. An action of trespass brought against offenders of this rank and description, would resemble a method which I once knew adopted to dissipate a cloud of gnats on a summer's evening, viz. firing at them with partridge shot. [This note was first published in 1800.]

Lastly, the manors of Towneley and Cliviger¹ have been recognized in all the family conveyances down to the year 1685; but, as no courts have been holden from time immemorial, as the superior lords have long exercised an uncontested right over the commons, mines, and minerals, and the several freeholders over the latter within their own estates, and moreover as a modern park affords an easier supply of game and venison than an ancient free chase, this shadow of feudal superiority has passed away and is now forgotten.

The great inquisition of Edw. II. post mortem Hen. de Lacy Com. Linc. &c. for the township of Cliviger is as follows:—

In Clivachre are fourscore acres of land demised to divers tenants at will, which pay for the same yearly at the feast of St. Giles £1 6s. 8d. the price of an acre being 4d. and there is one water mill which is worth by the year £1, besides all reprints, at the feast of St. Michael, and there are certain freeholders which have holden of the said Earl divers tenements, for a certain rent, to be paid every year at the term of St. Giles, that is to say:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Gilbert ² de la Leghe, 140 acres - -	46	11	William son of Robert, for 6 acres - -	2	0
William de Midlemore, for 60 acres ³ - -	21	0	Pok de Lommecloghe, for 13 acres - -	4	6
Henry son of Hobekyn, for 18½ acres - -	4	6	John de Haregreves, for 20 acres - -	7	0½
Adam son of Robert, for 6 acres - -	2	0	Stephen of the Grange, for 18 acres - -	6	6½
Richard de Colneknolle, for 6 acres - -	2	0	Dyk de Porta, for 16 acres - -	4	6
Jordan de Lyktenes, for 1½ acre - -	0	6	John del Yhat, for 6 acres - -	0	6
Dyke del Birches, for 10 acres - -	3	2	Mokock of the Lowe, for 10 acres - -	1	6½
Adam de Grimeschaghe, for 12 acres - -	3	2	John son of Gilbert, for 10 acres - -	1	6½
Robert de Grymeshaghe, for 10 acres - -	3	1	William Toppyng, for 6 acres - -	2	0
John son of Matthew, for 20 acres - -	5	4	Mokok del Merecloghe, for 6 acres - -	1	0
and one pair of gloves, price - -	0	1	Gilbert de Ormerode, for 20 acres - -	0	2
Adam ⁴ de la Leghe, for 60 acres - -	18	1½	Adam of Ormerode, for 8 acres - -	1	1½
William de Dyneley, for 16 acres - -	5	0	and a lb. of pepper, price - -	1	0
Henry de Kouhope, for 10 acres - -	3	4	Jeffrey son of John, for 1 mess. and 2 acres		
Margeria de Wolpitegrave, for 6 acres - -	2	0	of land - - - - -	1	1½

¹ Thus, per Inq. post mort. John Towneley, 1399, it was found that he held the manor of Cliviger in socage for the render of 4l. 12s. 8½d.

² The demesne of Townley within Cliviger. The boundaries of Cliviger, where this demesne, now within Townley Park, abuts upon Haberghameaves, are thus described in an award of the 31st Hen. VI.—“Whereas variances, &c. han byn movid between Richard of Townley, of Townley, and Harre of Townley, of Dutton, James of Walton and John of Halstede deme theis the meres betwene y^e seid Townes, y^t ys to wite, begynning at y^e Rawe, at y^e nord ende of y^e Floyt's Rawe to y^e next Clough N.E. following up y^e same Clough to y^e Stakes that goes to y^e rote Walt Tree y^t lies in the Rawe, these meres thus lad to be meres for evermore.” These wiseacres having appointed a few stakes and a “root walt” tree to be boundaries for evermore, they are, as might be expected, not very certain at present.

³ The demesne of Holme.

⁴ Lands in Cliviger dean, granted to Michael de la Legh, 30th Edw. I. [1301-2]. I suppose this Adam to have been his son.—Townley MSS. And this confirms my hypothesis that Michael was a collateral, though he had another son Gilbert. [Michael de la Leye had two sons: Gilbert, grantee of Hapton (father of John who married the coheiress of Towneley and was father of the second Gilbert and ancestor to the line of Towneley through his second son Richard), and Adam who is mentioned as son of Michael in a deed s. d. by sundry burgesses of Clitheroe, he being one of them. Dr. Whitaker here treats the existence of this Adam as a confirmation of his peculiar hypothesis, whereas there is really nothing in this circumstance to justify his inference. W. LANGTON.]

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John de la Leghe, for 20 acres - - -	4	7	Robert de Holme, for 8 acres - - -	7	0
Dyk son of Moccok de Brericroft, for 20 acres - - - - -	6	0	The agistments of cattle in the common pasture of Cliviger are worth, one year with another, ² - - - - -	1	0
and one pair of gloves, price ¹ - - -	0	1			
Adam the Wright (<i>Faber</i>), for 16 acres -	3	8			
and 1 pair of spurs, price - - -	0	1½			
Henry de Heley, for 8 acres - - -	1	6			
Adam of the Bridge, for 20 acres - - -	1	7½			
			Summa xi li. vis. ii d. ob.		
			Acres 602—of 8 yards to the perch, which is the customary measure of Cliviger, or 1273 statute acres.		

In the reign of Edward II. therefore, this tract afforded a decent and independent subsistence to 34 freeholders, with their families, occupied, as may fairly be presumed, in breeding sheep and cattle; for which their yet undiminished commons afforded them ample scope. The rank of tenantry, occupying only 80 acres, was very small. The lord therefore, the freeholder, and the cottager, nearly constituted the scale of society among us. And, if we add one cottage to every tenement, which is somewhat lower than the present ratio, on account of many late unauthorised erections on the wastes, it will give 68 houses, and, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ persons to a family, 306 inhabitants. A lower proportion cannot with any probability be assigned; for, if the smallest proprietors required the assistance of no husbandman or shepherd, the middle class would uniformly require one, and the higher more. To these proprietors may further be assigned a stock of at least 500 cattle young and old, and of 3000 sheep; their husbandry was wrought by oxen, they had no cart roads, and therefore little occasion for that wasteful animal the horse. Their bread corn (oats alone) was raised by themselves; the superfluity of their stock, which must have left a very large balance in their favour, was annually disposed of at the head of the Calder, on a spot yet remembered by the name of the Fair Hill; and their condition, on the whole, seems to have been that of a wealthy and contented race of yeomanry, neither oppressing nor oppressed.

To the preceding account of population and property within this township, in the beginning of the 14th century, we will now oppose that of the commencement of the 19th.³

¹ So dear were the productions of the East before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, that, according to this ratio, a pound of pepper, now worth perhaps 2s. 6d. was equivalent to 12 pair of gloves, or about 18s. Gloves being manufactured from a native commodity, and being then sold at 1d. per pair, it appears that the value of money was from 18 to 20 times its present value; so that from these 602 acres, the lords derived a revenue equal at present to 200l. per annum, or in the low state of cultivation at that time, a fourth part of their extended value. The gradual depreciation of money has reduced antient feudal payments almost to nothing: but the modern burdens of land tax, poor's rates, &c. have left the landowner, on the whole, no reason to applaud his own times and circumstances. [This note is in the First Edition, 1800.]

² There is probably some mistake in this trifling sum. [De v. s. iiij d. de averiis agistatis in communi pastura de Clivacher. De xij d. de Imparcamentis averiorum ibidem. These items are the same in both Compoti of 1295 and 1305.] The town field of Cliviger lay between Lawhouse Clough and Redlees. It was certainly inclosed early in the time of Charles the First. How much sooner I have never learned. From the allotment of Holme I conjecture the whole to have consisted of about 40 Cliviger acres.

³ [These remarks were first published by Dr. Whitaker in 1800, in the original edition of this work.]

The quantity of cultivated ground is more than trebled¹ by successive inclosures, the number of tenements increased to 81, the proprietors, excluding some trifling copyholders, reduced to seven, and, of these, four only are either occasionally or statedly resident upon their own estates; the whole number of inhabited houses is 197; the present state of population, therefore, at the same rate with the former, is 886 and a fraction. And by a schedule taken according to act of Parliament, A.D. 1798, it appeared that there were in the township of Cliviger 276 milch cows, 267 young cattle, 2294 sheep, 6 horses for carriages or riding, 73 ditto for draft, 37² carts, besides a considerable number of wretched starveling horses kept upon the commons for the purposes of carrying coals and lime. These numbers, so far as they regard sheep and cattle, are, however, considerably short of the truth, the jealousy of farmers seldom allowing them to make a full and fair disclosure of their effects.

Of the state of husbandry little can be said;—in fact, the climate, one of the dampest and most foggy in the kingdom, is unfavourable to agricultural experiments: in a few chosen spots wheat will ripen, but only in favourable years; barley succeeds rather better, but neither are generally worth the trouble and expense of cultivation; turnips, could the prejudices of the farmer be overcome, and the depredations of pilferers prevented, might be usefully employed in augmentation of winter fodder; and the modern practice of Scotland has demonstrated their efficacy in the improvement of barren lands. Fallows, however, are held in detestation, partly on account of the first expense, but principally for the very reason which ought to recommend them, namely, that they destroy the roots of the native vegetables.

The hardy black oat alone, which, when once committed to the earth, defies alike a bad climate and bad management, is in universal esteem; and here is no succession of crops, no laying down with grasses,—the fields, after being ploughed, or, on steep grounds being dug up, for oats, two or three years together, are left to swarth again of their own accord; and, before this operation is half completed, the same slovenly and unseasonable process returns. Lime is the general manure: an excellent tillage indeed upon fallows, on pasture grounds, especially after draining, and in meadows, when mingled with dung; but which, as it has no pabulum of its own, when spread before the plough, only enables the farmer to exhaust his land more completely than he could have done without such a stimulus.

In the days of our grandfathers, who occupied much of their own lands, here was an honest and useful emulation in the breed of cattle;³ that spirit, another bad effect of

¹ By a survey made A.D. 1602, it appears that the inclosed grounds within Cliviger amounted to 952 acres: in the year 1734, they were increased by inclosures to 1,324, partly including and partly excluding 300 acres decreed to be inclosed A.D. 1618; and, in 1795, a grant was made to the several freeholders, of 300 acres more, all of 8 yards to the perch; the remainder was granted out for inclosure in 1809:—the whole extent of Cliviger, including the commons, is 3,328 a. 1 r. 12 p. at eight yards, or 7,041 a. 2 r. 39 p. statute measure.

² In the year 1720, only two carts were kept in the township, so that in an interval of 80 years here is an addition of about 60 horses, which devour the fodder of 90 milch cows, or nearly a cow to every cottage.

³ The breed of horned cattle has long been one of the boasts of our county—"Regionis bonitatem etiam, si

the increase of tenantry, is now extinct, and the breed is declined both in bulk and beauty accordingly. But the farms are of a convenient size for the production of milk and butter; and, happily for the cottagers, too small in general for the making of cheese;—I say happily, for a very defective supply of milk, which is all that they can generally procure, is infinitely preferable, as food for children, to a superfluity of whey, however prepared. It is for this reason especially that humanity deprecates the consolidation of farms, to which a wealthy and selfish tenant often holds out but too powerful temptations.

From the comforts of women and children in the lowest class nothing ought to be subtracted; and while those licensed nuisances the public houses are permitted to swallow up so large a proportion of the earnings of the men, it is difficult to add to them. When three-fourths of the labourer's wages are thus intercepted, which is not unfrequently the case, extreme misery must be the consequence to his family—a misery aggravated by the impossibility of relieving it without encouraging vice. Of these houses we have only four, and those not less, nay probably more, orderly than their neighbours; yet it is a fact, capable of demonstration, that in the riotous and unthinking plenty which immediately preceded the calamities of the present war, a sum equal to the whole rental of the township was annually consumed in them. For, in fact, so strong are the remaining tendencies of our Saxon origin, that, as in the higher ranks every thing has been said to terminate in a dinner—in the lower, every thing ends at an alehouse.

In joy or sorrow, for business or dissipation, the riot of a marriage-feast, the maudlin solemnity of a funeral, the senseless noise of a parish meeting, and the never-ending jollity of a wake, *omnes eodem cogimur*,—all fly to the place which affords at once accommodation and freedom, oblivion of care, or a vent for mirth, which removes at a distance the control of domestic authority, or the voice of conjugal reproach.

What a benefactor would he be to society who could devise some amusement for the poor at home; but this is impossible, while their animal propensities are so strong, and their reasoning faculties so weak!

The circuit of Cliviger is nearly twenty miles, of which that part of the outline which extends from Hameldon Hill to Sherniford¹ coincides with the boundary of the parish, and is strongly marked by natural features; thence along the summit of the hill by Pikelaw or Thieveley Pike, are the vestiges of the Old Dyke, of which tradition records that it once formed the limit between Cliviger and Rossendale, though the former has now acquired a prescriptive right to a large tract of common on the south and west of it, and in this tract is Derplay, qu. Deer-uplay, the Uplay of the Deer, strongly implying its ancient relation to the forest. From Thieveley Pike, where are the remains of an ancient beacon, is a very noble and diversified prospect,² comprehending to the north almost the whole expanse of Craven, with the rocks of Settle, Malham, and Gordale, both Whernesides,

placet, ex armentis dijudices. In bobus enim qui sunt proceris cornibus et composito corpore, nihil quod Mago Carthaginiensis apud Columellam requirit, facile desideres.”—Camden in Lanc.

¹ Vide Perambulation of the Parish, Appendix.

² [Its elevation is 1473 feet above the sea. Ordnance Survey.]

Ingleborough, Penygent, Cam, and Graygreth Fell, north of Kirkby Lonsdale; to the west and north-west Bowland, with its range of fells from Cross of Greet to Parlike, Longridge, part of the Filde, with the western sea; and in a sunny evening, when the tide is in, a noble expanse of the estuary of Ribble like a sheet of gold. More to the south the prospect is circumscribed by Cridden and other high grounds betwixt us and the great plain of Lancashire; but these are seen occasionally, though rarely, surmounted by three conical summits of the Carnarvonshire hills, one of which, from its form and elevation, I suspect to be Carnedd Llewellyn. Directly southward, a single opening exhibits the town of Manchester, enveloped in eternal smoke, with the high grounds near Dishley, and the park of Lyme in Cheshire; while beyond, and south-eastward, further prospect is barred by the long and lofty ridges of the Peakish hills.¹ The northern and southern extremities of this great map are at least 120 miles distant from each other.

The northern boundary of Cliviger, where it abuts upon Worsthorn, is marked by a line of grey and venerable stones, inscribed with crosses; the different elevations along the once trackless line of the Long Causeway are distinguished in the same manner; and I have observed that, whenever any of these pious memorials have been obliterated from accident or with design they are still restored by some devout and secret hand. This bleak and comfortless road, which till the last thirty-five years continued to be one of the principal passes between the two counties, was the line which the Lacies and Plantagenets were condemned to pursue in their progresses from Pontefract to Clitheroe, and the latter from thence to Lancaster. What trains of sumpter-horses must, upon these occasions, have been seen traversing these boggy wastes, impassable at that time for carriages, and when the great lords, with many residences, had furniture only for one!² Such a progress, which would scarcely be undertaken but in summer, must have been the work of three days at least, over a line of about ninety miles, which we may imagine to have been thus distributed: one easy stage would conduct them to their manor of Rothwell (whence many of their charters are dated), and here, for want of accommodations beyond, they must have rested the first night. From Rothwell, another stage would conduct them to their manor of Bradford; thence probably over the moors to Luddenden; thence to the eastern extremity of the Long Causeway, by the cross still called Duke's Cross, in Cliviger; and thence, after a long descent, to their manor of Ightenhill. At the end of a short but uneasy stage, on the third, the castle of Clitheroe would await them; and thence, after two weary stages more by the Trough of Bowland, they would repose themselves at Lancaster, consoled at least by the reflection that no other English subject could sustain an equal degree of fatigue in traversing his own estates.³

¹ Many a winter's walk recalls to memory Drayton's comparison, in his beautiful poem of Dowsabell, "As white as snow on Peakish Hull."

² By this word is not meant the more massy parts of their furniture, which were absolutely immoveable logs, but bedding, carpets, &c. This was the case much later. See Northumberland Household Book.

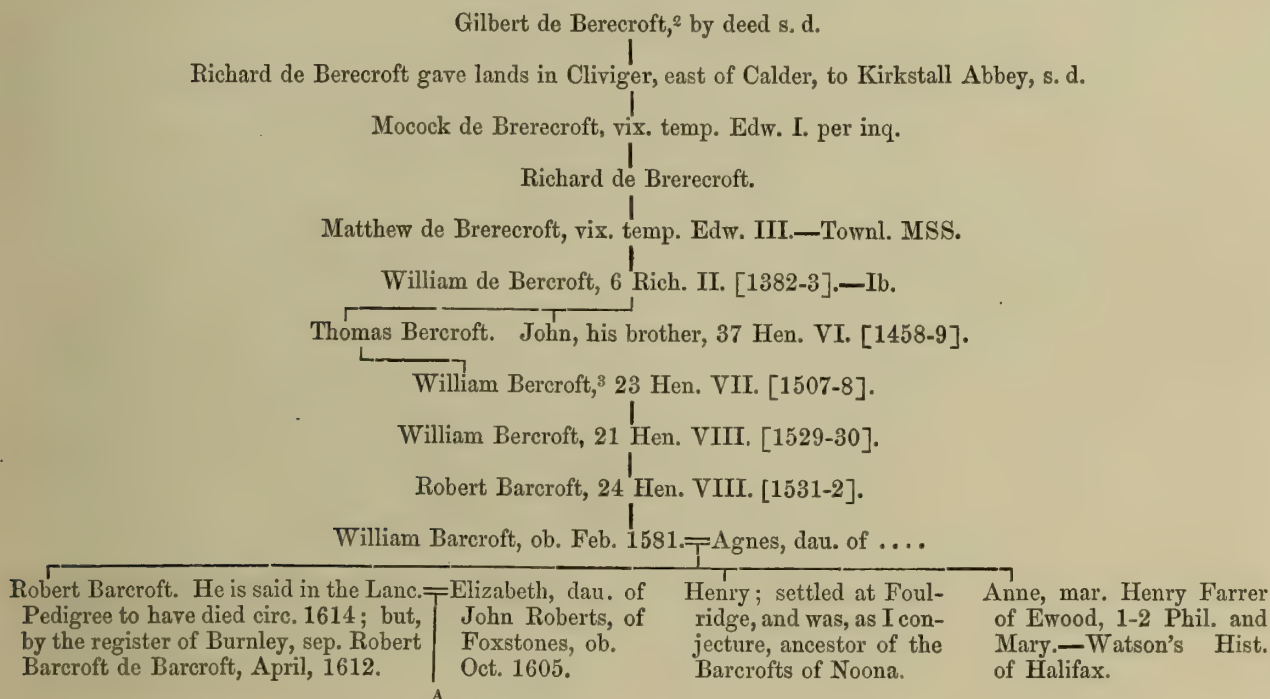
³ Every part of this route was not actually within their own estates: but, as the parish of Bradford comes in contact with that of Whalley, the estates of the Lacys actually extended, without interruption, from Pontefract to the

Another memorial of our ancient lords within Cliviger is Earl's Bower,¹ a deep gully in the rocks opposite to Holme, so called probably from some forgotten visit which might have been paid to it in hunting by one of the Earls of Lincoln or Lancaster.

BARCROFT.

Within this township, as distinct from the caracute of the grange, are Barcroft and Ormerod, the first of which, spelt at different periods according to the uncertainty of ancient orthography Brericroft, Bercroft, and Barcroft, was, from the earliest times to which records extend down to the middle of the [17th] century, the property and residence of a family of the same name, whose descent, so far as I have been able to collect it, is as follows:—

BARCROFT, OF BARCROFT.

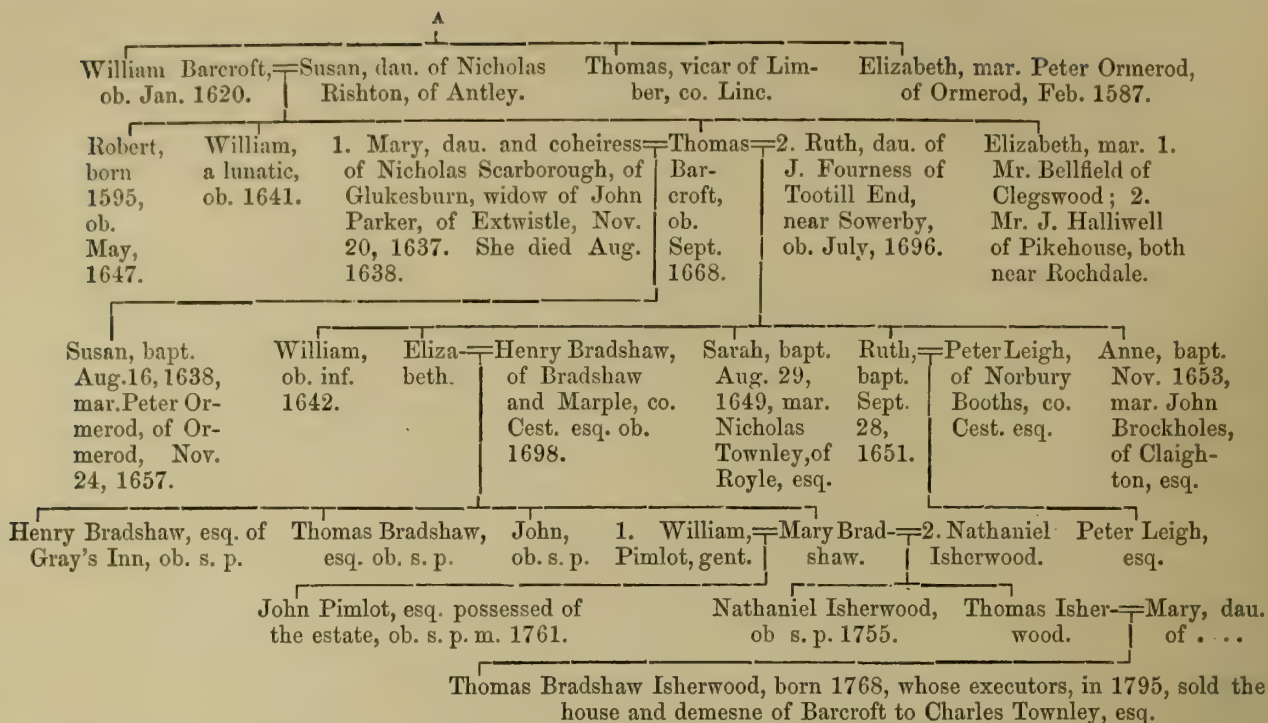


Trough of Bowland; and those of [the Royal house of Lancaster, improperly designated as] the Plantagenets, after the marriage of Alice de Lacy with Earl Thomas, from thence to Lancaster. See Fairfax's Memoirs for an account of a singular custom at Bradford, which had its origin in the practice of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster passing through that town from Pontefract to their estates in Lancashire.

¹ I ought to have mentioned White Kirk, a perpendicular rock in the same range. Is it not possible that this may have been so called from some resemblance in colour and form to the White Church or Kirk, as it would anciently be called, under the Legh? I think it even probable. [See vol. I. p. 70, note ³.]

² The ten first names in this descent are given from charters, and arranged, as far as possible, in chronological order. The same observation will apply to the nine first names in the descent of Ormerod, none of which, any more than the earlier Barcrofts, are noticed in the Lancashire pedigrees.

³ In one charter 19 Hen. VII. [1503-4] spelt Berkcroft.



The last Barcroft was a rapacious man, who, after devouring half the estates of an improvident neighbour in his life-time, made a very unequal distribution of them at his death, dividing the bulk of his property among the issue of the second marriage. Of these the portion of the first [daughter and coheiress,] together with what the second could devise, merged in the Royle estate, where it remains. From 1st ed. p. 352.]

The house and demesne of Barcroft descended through the Bradshaws, and from them to the Pimlots and Isherwoods, and in the year 1795 were purchased by Charles Townley, esq. And the portion of the youngest [daughter and coheiress], consisting of divers tenements in Cliviger, was sold in 1737, a little before the marriage of Miss Catherine Brockholes with Charles Howard, of Greystock, esq. afterwards Duke of Norfolk, to Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. [with whose representative a part of them still remains. 1st edit. p. 352.]

The house is a large, well-built, respectable mansion :¹ over the hall door is the date 1614; but the kitchen end, both from the masonry and wood-work, appears to be older by a century. The situation is warm and low; and the view to the north-west over the woods and grounds of Townley, with the gentle swell of Ightenhill Park, terminated by the majestic back-ground of Pendle, is extremely pleasing.

¹ [It occupies three sides of a small court, the fourth being formed by a screen, in which, beneath a pediment, broken into six gresses, and formerly ornamented with pinnacles, is the Gateway,—a semicircular arch with an indented moulding resembling at first sight a Norman ornament. Above is the date 1636. Over the inner doorway, which enters a projecting porch, is the name of William Barcroft. All the chambers are panelled with oak. The hall has huge transverse beams, and a music gallery, of the same; and a comfortable parlour has been formed out of the antient fireplace. The barns, as usual, are in front.—Description written by the Rev. S. J. Allen, in the margin of this page.]

PEDIGREE OF

Arms.—Or, three bars gules, in chief a lion passant of the second. Crest: On a wreath a wolf's head couped at the neck, barry of four pieces or and gules, the deputies of William Camden, Clarencieux; and again allowed in 1814, together with a confirmation of the crest of Wareing.

Matthew de Hormerodes, s. c.

Gilbertus de Omerode (wrongly named in the pedigree Tillé de Ormeroyde), held lands in Cliviger in socage from Henry de Laci, earl of Lincoln.

Gilbert de Ormerode, 9th d.

John Ormerod, of C.

John Ormerod, of C.

Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod.

Adam Ormerod, of Ormerod.

Piers Ormerod, of Ormerod.—Elizabeth, da.

John Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. held lands in Cliviger from the king in capite, obiit May 4, 15

Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. son and heir,

Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. son and heir, bur. July 4, 1578, at Burnley.—Mary, dau. of Simon Haydock, of Heysand, gent.; bur. Ap. 8, 1573, at Burnley.

1. Lawrence Ormerod, of Ormerod, eldest son and heir, bapt. at Burnley, March 30, 1564. —Elizabeth, dau. of Robt. Barcroft, of Barcroft, in co. pal. Lanc. gent.; mar. at Burnley, Feb. 20, 1587. 2. John Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, April 8, 1568, died an infant. —Mary Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Jan. 26, 1567. 3. John Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, March 27, 1567.

Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, eldest son and heir, bapt. at Burnley, Nov. 15, 1588; bur. there Oct. 16, 1653. Will dated 1650; proved 1656. —Johanna, dau. of George Howarth, of Monton, in the parish of Eccles, mar. at Eccles, Jan. 30, 1609, and buried at Burnley, June 8, 1621. 2. John Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Sept. 23rd, 1593. —Anne Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Jan. 17, 1590; died an infant. —Anne Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Jan. 28th, 1598. 1. Alice, dau. of Wm. Sagar, of Cutlow. —3. Lawrence Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Mar. 7, 1601; licensed to teach in the Grammar School of Rochdale, June 22, 1629, being B.A. —2. Frances, dau. of Todmorden, bapt. at Radcliffe, College, Oxford.

1. Lawrence Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. eldest son and heir, bur. at Burnley, Apr. 3, 1674. —Margaret, dau. of ... Lomax, of Eccles, co. Lanc.; d. 1676. —Elizabeth Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Aug. 14, 1614. 2. John Ormerod, bapt. Nov. 10, 1615, and buried Feb. 17, 1642, at Burnley, ob. s. p. 4. George Ormerod, of Monton aforesaid, gent. bapt. at Burnley, Nov. 3, 1620; bur. at Eccles, Oct. 5, 1696. Will dated July 29, 1694; proved at Chester, Nov. 1696. —Anne, dau. of ... Pilling, m. at Burnley, Nov. 3, 1669. —Alice Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Nov. 7, 1616.

Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. only son and heir, mar. at Burnley, Nov. 24, 1657. —Susan, dau. and coheir of Thomas Barcroft, of Barcroft, gent. co. Lancaster; bur. at Burnley, Jan. 1710. Will dated Dec. 14, 1709; proved at Chester, Oct. 23, 1711. 1. Lawrence Ormerod, eldest son, died s. p. in lifetime of his father; bapt. at Eccles, Sept. 29, 1670. 2. Dorothy, dau. of ... died Mar. 28, bur. Ap. 1, 1748, at Bury, s. p. —2. Oliver Ormerod, est surviving son, bur. Ap. 27, 1731.

Susannah, wife of ... Hartley, living 1709. —4. Piers Ormerod, liv. 1709. 3. Peter Ormerod, mar. Mary, dau. of John Halliwell of Pike House, Rochdale, esq., marr. covenant dated 9 May, 1702. She was buried at Rochdale 6 Nov. 1711, leaving issue Joseph, Susan, and Alice. 2. Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. —Margaret, dau. of ... Ormerod, near Barrowford, 1717. —John Ormerod, eldest son, killed by a cart, 1671; ob. s. p.

Anne, wife of ... Jackson, living 1709. —Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, gent. son and heir; bur. at Burnley, 1758. —Margaret, dau. of ... Ormerod, of Tunstead in Rossendale. —Susanna Ormerod, liv. 1709.

Anne, Ormerod, ob. s. p. —Elizabeth, wife of James Folds, of Trawden. —Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, esq. only son and heir; died Feb. 1767. —Margaret, dau. and coheir of Thomas Standen, of Burnley, gent. mar. at Burnley, June 16, 1752. —George Ormerod, of Bury, esq. 1767; bapt. at Bury, May 19, 1767; bur. at the Collegiate Church, Oct. 7, 1785.

Mary Ormerod, of Heath Green, Wakefield; died unmarried. May 20, 1818. —Anne, mar. Jan. 1802, William Monsel, esq. of 29th regt. then of the Royal Invalids of Windsor, co. Berks; died Dec. 5, 1815; bur. in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. —Margaret, wife of Richard Tunnadine, of Manchester, attorney-at-law. She d. 1 Feb. 1812, in Dublin. —Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, esq. eldest son and heir, a gentleman commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, died in 1793, aged 39 years, and was buried at Holme, s. p. m. —Martha Anne, sole sister and heiress of Thomas Legh, of Lyme, esq. and dau. of the Rev. Mr. Legh, rector of Davenham, by Charlotte, dau. of Sir Holland Egerton, of Hooton, mar. May 4, 1775.

John, 2nd son of James Hargreaves of Good Shaw, Lt.-Col. 3rd Reg. Lanc. Militia, d. 5 April, 1854. —Charlotte Anne Ormerod, only child and heir, mar. 10 April, 1802, at Winwick. died 6 Feb. 1806 at Ormerod.

John Hargreaves, born Jan. 10, 1804; died Apr. 17, 1826, unmarried. —Eleanor Mary, born Feb. 9, 1803; mar. Sept. 9, 1824. —William Thursby, of Oriel College, Oxf.; B.A. 1818; M.A. 1820; Vicar of Hardington and All Saints, Northampton, Sept. 1822; Vicar of Worsthorne, Burnley, 1836-69; Chaplain to the late Duke of Cambridge; son of John Harvey Thursby, of Abington Abbey, near Northampton, esq.; of Ormerod House. —Charlotte Anne, bo. Sept. 29, 1805; mar. Dec. 19, 1835, to Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. 2nd son of James 1st Lord Abinger. He died Dec. 6, 1871, s. p.; bur. at Holme, 11 Dec. —Thomas Johnson Ormerod, eldest son, born at Gt. Missenden, Bucks, July 27, 1809; of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 6th May, 1830; M.A. Jan. 14, 1833; Archdeacon of Suffolk 12 Jan. 1846; died at Sedbury Park 2 December, 1874. —Maria Susan, eldest dau. of Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. of Glanusk Park, Brecon (Bart. 1852); mar. Jan. 23, 1838; died 1871. —George Wareing Ormerod, b. at Astley, co. Lanc. Oct. 12, 1810; of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. Jan. 14, 1833, M.A. Ap. 21, 1836, solicitor, of Teignmouth, Devon. —John Arderne Ormerod, born at Chorlton, co. Cest.; bapt. at Backford, June 8, 1813; Fell. of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. Nov. 22, 1835, M.A. Nov. 22, 1838; died Dec. 12, 1864 at Leamington.

1. Clara, youngest dau. of Colonel Williams, R.E.; mar. 21 Feb. 1860; died 21 March, 1867. —John Har- dy Thursby, late Lieut. 90th Reg., Lieut.-Col. 5th Royal Lanc. Militia, J.P. for co. Lanc. —2. Louisa Harriet, dau. of Colonel Smyth, of Heath Hall, York-shire, mar. 26 Nov. 1868. —James Legh Thursby, Major in 22nd Regiment 24 Mar., 1863. Served with his regt. in the Crimea from 27 Nov. 1854—Siege of Sebastopol and the Assault of the Batteries 18 June. Retired by sale of his commission 24 Mar. 1863; J.P. for co. Carnarvon. —Harriet Matilda, eldest dau. of Edward Johnston, esq. of Brighton; widow of Hardman Earle, jun. of Liverpool, esq.; mar. 15 Oct. 1863. —William Ford Thursby, b. 23 Aug. 1830, of Emanuel College, Cambridge; S.C.L. 1851; B.C.L. 1855; deacon 1854; priest 1856; curate of Worsthorne; rector of Burgh Apton with Helverstone, diocese of Norwich, 1864. —Fanny, eldest dau. of Edmund Newman Kershaw, esq. of Heskin Hall, co. Lanc.; mar. 1858. —Arthur Harvey Thursby, J.P. for co. Warwick; b. 23 May, 1832. —Mary Anne, dau. of Edmund Newman Kershaw, esq. of Heskin Hall, co. Lanc.; mar. 1859. —Piers Thursby, born 30 Nov. 1834, late Capt. 9th Lancers. Served in the Indian Mutiny. —Mary, 2nd daughter of Joseph Godman, esq. of Park Hatch, Surrey; mar. 17 August, 1864. —Richard, son of ... 1836, Coldstream Guards, his commission 28 Aug. 1863.

John Ormerod Scarlett, b. 27 Ap. 1861. —Violet, b. 12 Dec. 1866. —George James, b. 17 Nov. 1869. —Mary Eleanor, b. 30 Ap. 1871. —Etheldreda, b. 17 Oct. 1864, died at Brighton. —William Legh, b. 17 Dec. 1865. —Hilda, b. 23 Dec. 1867. —Winifred, b. 11 Nov. 1868. —Arthur Edmund, b. 19 Jan. 1861. —Eleanor Mary Anne, b. 25 Mar. 1862. —Fanny Charlotte, born 5 Jan. 1864. —Emma Harriot, b. 1 Aug. 1865. —Harriet, b. 8 Jan. 1866.

ORMEROD.

in the mouth an ostrich feather erect, argent. Allowed in the Visitation of Somersetshire, 1623, by Henry St. George and Sampson Lennard, of Walmersley as used by him, by Sir Isaac Heard, knt. Garter, and Ralph Bigland, esq. Norroy, to George Ormerod, esq.
1270.

Inq. 1311. Adam de Ormerode, held lands in Cliviger at the time and in the manner aforesaid. Mokok de Ormerode.

II. 1316.

Ormerod, s. d.

Ormerod, s. d.

Hen. VI. 1438.

Edw. IV. 1480.

11 Hen. VII. 1495.

Inq. p. m. 17 Hen. VIII. Ellen, daughter of as per Inq. p. m. 17 Hen. VIII.

22 years, 17 Hen. VIII.

John Ormerod, of Haslingden, co. Lanc. 2nd son. Will dated Mar. 2, 1608, proved at Chester, May 1, 1608. dau. of . . . Whitacre, of

4. Peter Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Apr. 18, 1569; vicar of Whalley. Will proved at Chester, 1631.	5. William Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, July 13, 1571.	Oliver Ormerod, of Haslingden, eldest son and heir, living 1608.	Sibylla, dau. of Hargrave.	John Ormerod, liv. 1608, 2nd son.
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of Joseph Radcliffe, of son of Charles Radcliffe, q. and brother of Samuel principal of Brasenose mar. 1634.	John Ormerod, of Haslingden, eldest son and heir; liv. 1623. Pollard.	Oliver Ormerod, M.A. admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1596; instit. to the rectory of Huntspill, co. Somerset, Mar. 31, 1617. Author of "The Picture of a Puritane," 1605, and "The Picture of a Papist," 1606. Will dated Jan. 17, 1625; proved at the Prerog. Office, Lond. June 28, 1626.	Johanna, dau. of Rich. Hinckson, of Goham, co. Cant. Will dated Oct. 20, 1638; proved at Prerog. Office, Feb. 8 following.	Robert Ormerod, of Bridge-water, living 1683.
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Anne Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, Aug. 5th, 1619.	3. Peter Ormerod, bapt. at Burnley, June 3, 1618; died without surviving issue.	Two sons, died inf.	Mary Ormerod, wife of Robert Townley, gent. whose eldest son, Nicholas Townley, of Royle, was aged 30 years anno 1664. Had issue.	Richard Ormerod, only son and heir, at. 4 anno 1623.	Elizabeth, eldest dau., wife of Henry Howe. Had issue.	Jane and Elizabeth Ormerod, under age 1638.
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of Bury, eldest son, bapt. 1672; Mar. 1678, at Bury.	1. Alice, dau. of Charles Howarth of Chatterton Hey, Tottington, in Bury; mar. at Bury, Feb. 19, 1704.	3. Peter Ormerod, of Bury, youngest son; living July 29, 1694.	. . . Ormerod, wife of George Allred, of Eccles, living July 29, 1694.	Elizabeth Ormerod, living unkm. July 29, 1694.	George Ormerod, bur. at Burnley, June 4, 1666; died an infant.	John Ormerod, bur. at Burnley, April 6, 1667; died an infant.
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Alice Ormerod, born Dec. 12, 1708; bapt. at Bury; mar. 31 Jan. 1730, to James Openshaw, of Walmersley, co. Lanc. Had issue.	George Ormerod, of Bury, gent. only son and heir, born Mar. 4, and bapt. at Bury, Mar. 6, 1719; died June 29, 1789; bur. at St. John's in Bury. Will dated Feb. 27, 1789; proved at Chester, July 23, same year.	Anne, daughter of John Hutchinson, of Bury, merchant, born 1719; bapt. at mar. at Bury, Dec. 28, 1743; died Dec. 23, 1788; bur. at St. John's in Bury.	Anne Ormerod, bapt. at Bury, Ap. 17, 1716; ob. s.p.
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only child, born April 20, 1757; died before his father, at the Church of Manchester. Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Thomas Johnson, of Tyldesley, co. Lanc. esq. by Susanna, dau. and coheir of Samuel Wareing, of Walmersley, esq.; born Oct 22, 1752; mar. at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, Oct. 18, 1784; died Ap. 13, 1822, at Manchester, aged 70.

has Peter Ashburn, late Elizabeth, on, Bart.; co. Lanc. died Mar. 10, 1826.	John Ormerod, of Rochdale, co. Lanc. died Mar. 10, 1826.	Tille Ormerod, heir of his grand-uncle, T. Ormerod, of Halifax; d. Dec. 3, 1804.	Henry Ormerod, M.D. of Rochdale, co. Lanc. ob. s.p.	George Ormerod, of Sedbury Park. co. Gloucester, and Tyldesley, co. Lancashire, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., born Oct. 20, 1785, bapt. at St. Mary's, Manchester, November 13, 1785; of Brasenose College, Oxford; created M.A. Feb. 5, 1807, D.C.L. Dec. 1818; author of "The History of Cheshire," &c.; died 9 Oct. 1873.	Sarah, eldest dau. of John Latham, of Bradwall Hall, co. Cest. and Harley Street, London, M.D. F.R.S. president of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, by Mary eldest dau. and coheir of the Rev. Peter Mere, B.A. vicar of Prestbury, co. Cest.; born at Prestbury, Dec. 28, 1784; mar. at Sandbach, Aug. 2, 1808; died April 11, 1860, aged 75.
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an Henry Mere Ormerod, b. in London January 10, 1816, solicitor, of Manchester.	Madalina Clementina, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. G.H. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, widow of R. G. Stapylton, esq., barrister-at-law; mar. 9 April, 1874.	William Piers Ormerod, F.R.C.S. born May 14, 1818; died June 10, 1860, at Canterbury, unkm.	1. Mary Olivia, eldest dau. of Robert Porter, esq. of Brighton, mr. at Hove, April 12, 1853; died s.p. June 21, 1853, aged 24.	Edward Latham Ormerod, F.R.S., born in London, Aug. 27, 1819; of Caius College, Cambridge, M.B. 1846, M.D. 1851, F.R.C.P. 1850; died March 17, 1873, at Brighton.	2. Maria, 2nd dau. of Frederick Millete, of Woodhill, esq. late Member of Supreme Council of India; mar. at Send, May 29, 1856.	Arthur Stanley Ormerod, born Aug. 14, 1821, at Sid Abbey near Sidmouth; of Exeter Coll. Oxford, B.A. Dec. 7, 1843, M.A. January 3, 1846; appointed vicar of Halvergate, Norfolk, March, 1853.	Georgiana Elizabeth, born in London, Dec. 23, 1822. Eleanor Anne, born at Sedbury Park 11 May, 1828.
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Ha Alice, Eleanor dau. Annie, b. of R. 12 Aug. 1824; d. Don- 1824; d. 2nd Ap. 1845. Sophia Charlotte, born 18 July, 1840.	Elizabeth Mary, born January 20, 1842, at Llansantfrad, co. of Monmouth; m. Aug. 2, 1864, Rev. Charles John Evans, eldest son of C. Evans, esq. Chancellor of Norwich, Fellow of Kings' College, Cambridge, and Rector of Ovington.	George Thomas Bailey Ormerod, born April 1, 1846, at Norwich; of Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. 1867; M.A. 1870; of the Inner Temple; called to the bar 30 Apr. 1870; deacon 1872; priest 1873; curate of Stroud, dioc. of Glouc. and Bristol.	Joseph Arderne, born April 7, 1848, at Starston Hall, Norfolk, solicitor. Edward Stanley, born Jan. 28, 1852, at Redenhall Rectory; of Corpus Christi Coll.; Scholar 1867; B.A. 1871; Fellow of Jesus' College, Oxford, 1870.	Gertrude Susan, born 20 Jan. 1842, at Porth Mawr, near Crickhowell. Alice Catherine, b. 28 June, 1850, at Redenhall Rectory.	Mary Olivia, eldest dau. b. 5 June, 1857, d. at Brighton, Mar. 1866. Edith Harriett, b. Mar. 15, 1859. Alice Mya, b. 17 Oct. 1860. Constance Marian, b. 25 July, 1863, d. at Brighton, 23 Feb. 1866. Effie Margaret, b. 11 Nov. 1865.	Edw. Millett, b. 8 Sept.; d. 22 Sept. 1867. Ernest William, b. 17 Nov. 1868. Arthur Latham, b. 14 July, 1870.	Rose Evelina, born 27 Feb. 1873.
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rey Florence Emma, b. 17 Feb. 1859.	Arthur Doncaster, b. 6 May, 1860.	Edmund Hasell, b. 8 Mar. 1862.	Mabel Gwendoline, b. 9 Feb. 1866.	Ethel Constance Geraldine, born 8 July, 1867.	Charles Augustus Hathorne, born 19th Feb. 1872.
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ORMEROD,

An house and family of equal antiquity with the former. Orme is a common Saxon name, and the second syllable, Royd, has been already explained in vol. i. p. 229.

The present house of Ormerod¹ appears to have been rebuilt in the life-time of Laurence Ormerod and Elizabeth Barcroft, whose names it bears, with the date 1595. It stands to some disadvantage, with a rising ground in front and declivity behind; but this last is filled with a background of aged sycamores and elms peopled by a numerous colony of rooks. The house was fronted anew and modernised by the grandfather [Lawrence Ormerod, esq. ob. 1758,] of the late possessor, who left it an extremely neat and comfortable residence.

In this township is still preserved an instrument of ancient and approved efficacy in suppressing the licence of female tongues, namely, a Brank (qu. à Teut. *Brangen*, *ostentare*, as the culprit was led about in this disgraceful state of penal silence). There is an engraving of such an one in Plot's History of Staffordshire, and another in Brand's History of Newcastle.²

BRIERCLIFFE.

This township, with its dependent hamlets of Extwisle and Worsthorn, constitutes a fourth part of the extensive parochial chapelry of Burnley.³

The earliest notice I have met with of this township is a grant by Robert de Lacy, who died A.D. 1193, of half a carucate of land in *Brerecleve* to Oswald Brun, test. *Galfr. Decano*. This was probably the basis of that township as distinct from the two subordinate hamlets; but the next paragraph proves it not to have been followed by manorial rights.

¹ [The date of the original house of Ormerod is uncertain, and little of it remains with the exception of some mullioned windows in the present kitchen. Since its re-erection in 1595 it has undergone many alterations. A drawing is preserved which shows its appearance in 1734. At that time it was of a plain character, having a centre containing the principal doorcase (still remaining), and gabled wings to the east and west. Considerable extensions have subsequently been made, and two low towers have been erected. A new western porch was added in 1833 from designs by Mr. Webster, architect, of Kendal. This is a beautiful work in the Elizabethan style, with fluted columns and pierced parapet. Near it is a curious archway (erected 1834) with a chevron ornament, being a reproduction of an arch of considerable antiquity at Barcroft. Internally the house possesses many points of interest; there are examples of ancient wainscot and oak carvings, and the principal apartments and staircases have panelled ceilings with richly ornamented freizes. Amongst the works of art are many inlaid cabinets, displaying the delicate ornaments of the first half of the 17th century, and a curious carved panel is here preserved containing the arms of "Spencer de Hurstwood."

W. A. WADDINGTON.]

² [On this subject see *Notes and Queries*, First Series ix. 149, 336, 578.—x. 154, 293.]

³ [The new church of St. James at Briercliffe was consecrated by Bishop Sumner in 1841. The patronage is in Hulme's feoffees. A parsonage was built in 1844, on land given by R. T. Parker, esq., of Cuerden.]

[Omnibus sancte matris Ecclesie etc. Robertus de Lacy salutem. Sciatis me concessisse etc. Oswardo Brun pro homagio et servicio suo dimidiam carucatam terre in Brereclive et 30 acras in bosco de Rudgeleie de asserto, illi et heredibus suis, Tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete etc.; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis pro omni servicio quod ad predictam terram pertinet 17s. His testibus, Sampson tunc dapifero, Galfrido Hansell, Henrico de Minore, Will. fil. Will., Hugone de Eland, Elia camerario, Radulfo coquo, Richardo et Alano filiis Henrici fil. Richardi, Hugone de Miltun, Heilli de Dukensleie, Suano, Roberto, Richardo fratribus suis, Galf. decano, Johanne fratre ejus, Will. fil. Will. fil. Matthei de Gatheresby, Rob'to Noell. Harl. MS. 2074, f. 55 b.]

In 35 Hen. III. [1250-1] Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter of free warren for his lordship of Brereclive,¹ which gives at once the true orthography and etymology of the word. The meaning is sufficiently obvious—a steep overgrown with briars; the latter syllable accurately descriptive of its general position: a long and moderate declivity from the confines of Yorkshire to the verge of the township of Burnley, the former indicating its uncultivated and intangled state at the time when the name was formed.

[Brerecliffe made this return at the Inquisition of 1311:—

	£	s.	d.
Tenants at will, 166½ acres	2	15	6
Robert son of Mokocke of Brerecliffe, 63 acres in fee	1	1	0
Adam de Walleshagh, freehold, 51 acres	0	17	0
	<hr/>		
	£4	13	6]

A family calling themselves de Brerecleve appear as parties or witnesses to charters relating to estates in this place from the time of deeds without date to the reign of Henry VI. The name still subsists, but in the lowest rank.

Briercliffe, with its dependencies, is chiefly remarkable for some undescribed and hitherto almost unnoticed remains of Roman antiquity. Subordinate as it should seem to the station of Castlecliff, the *Castra æstiva* of *Calunio*,² has been a chain of small Roman posts on the elevated grounds of Briercliffe, Worsthorn, and Extwisle, commanding the great inclined plains which are intersected by the deep ravines of Thornden, Swinden, and Thurstin.³ First of these, and in the middle of Worsthorn moor, are the remains of a

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 102.

² See vol. I. pp. 43, 44.

³ [Mr. Wilkinson's paper on the battle of Brunanburh, in vol. ix. of the Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, describes the whole series of incampments referred to. They may be briefly summarised as follows: 1. Castercliffe, near Colne; a large parallelogram, with double vallum and foss. 2. Shelfield; circular incampment. 3. Ring Stones Hill; circle of stones. 4. Broad Bank; circular intrenchment, with avenue of stones. 5. Hell-clough Hill; circular intrenchment, with extensive earthwork rampart and tumulus. 6. Pike Law; circular beacon and tumuli. 7. Moose Hill; circle of stones and tumulus. 8. Twist Hill; rectangular incampment, with tumulus and adjoining inclosure. 9. Ring Stones Camp; rectangular incampment and additional inclosure. 10. Slipper Hill; circular beacon. 11. Pike Stones; remains of tumulus. 12. Red Lees intrenchments, nearly obliterated. 13. High Law; rectangular fortification and tumuli. 14. Easden Fort; rectangular incampment. 15. Copy Nook; several tumuli. 16. Thieveley Pike; circular beacon, and remains of the "Old Dyke." 17. Broad Clough Dykes; long and deep intrenchments near Bacup.]

small angular fort about forty-eight yards by forty-two within, consisting of a foss and the remains of a wall. Vacancies for the Prætorian and Decuman gates, opening nearly north-west and south-east, are distinctly visible. And again, beyond the deep gully of Swinden, is another fort exactly forty-two yards square, with the ruins of a wall, but no appearance of a foss; the gates situated as above.¹ At a small distance appears a barrow of loose stones; and in the inclosed grounds beneath the former are the remnants of two others, which, though the greater part of them has been carted away, appear from their outline to have been of large dimensions. Whether any discoveries have ever been made in removing these tumuli I have never learned. Both these fortifications are situated in the immediate vicinity of springs; and both have evident marks of fire upon the stones. On the high grounds eastward of the latter is a circular intrenchment, nearly in a line with the two former and Castercliff, about fifty-eight yards in diameter. Still to the eastward, and directly in view of Castercliff, is the elevated summit of Shelfield, on which something of antiquity connected with the foregoing remains might have been expected, but has been sought in vain. The name of *Burwains* (Burghwains), a house in the neighbourhood, naturally excites in the mind of an antiquary the expectation of something Roman about it, as *Burnswork* and *Burrens*, the last a corruption of *Burwains*, as the former of *Burrenswork*, are the modern appellations of the two celebrated camps near Middleby, in Scotland, the *Blatum Bulgium* of Antonine's Itinerary.² These remains, evidently connected with others of similar dimensions and structure in Cliviger, Hapton, &c. have this circumstance in common, that they are all placed upon the western slope of the great chain of hills, which Camden very properly denominates the English Apennine, and all upon sites most accessible to enemies from the east. They are also provided with a correspondent apparatus of beacons, from which the alarm of an irruption might instantly be communicated to the summit of Pendle, and thence to Ribchester: one on Pikelaw (or Thieveley Pike), in Cliviger; another on the higher part of Worsthorn moor; a third on Bonfire Hill; and a fourth on Boolsworth; all of which have remains very conspicuous. Beacons, always placed in situations the most remote, and composed of materials at once durable and worthless, though loosely compacted, are among the most lasting of the works of man.³

¹ The first of these is known to the shepherds by the name of the Ring Stones; the second, of Twist Castle, being situated upon Twist Hill, which, perhaps, enters into the composition of Extwistle.

² See Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 115, and Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 103.

³ [On the 3rd May, 1843, Studley Martin, esq. of Liverpool, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London the following account of the discovery of a sepulchral urn on the moors near Burnley:—

“Being on a visit to the Rev. William Thursby, at Ormerod House, I went to see the spot on the moors, about four miles east of Burnley, dividing Lancashire from Yorkshire, where Mr. Spenser discovered some time ago four urns, which he gave to Mr. Parker of Cuerden: and on my way I noticed a collection of stones scarcely raised above the turf, which struck me as worth investigation, evidently not got together for lime-burning, clearing the land, or any building purpose. On the 17th of April I therefore, assisted by a man with a spade and pick, and accompanied by Mr. John Thursby, examined the centre of the heap. The stones were rough, irregular, and moss-grown. Upon clearing them away some fine sand appeared, and about a yard below the original surface, covered by a stone, was an

On the uses of these small and evidently military works two conjectures may be offered: one, that they were intended for the retreats of cattle and the defence of the herdsmen who attended them from the predatory attacks of the Britons. This is, perhaps, to assign to them too mean an object, and is, besides, partly negatived by the foregoing observations. The second is, that they were intended to form parts of a great plan of fortification for the defence of the *Western Setantii*, and their early Roman colonists, from the attacks of the *Eastern Brigantes*. The idea of this general plan, without any knowledge of the remains now before us, has been struck out by the bold and happy genius of Mr. Whitaker; and the more it is considered, and the recesses of our Apennine explored, the more abundant confirmation I am persuaded it will receive. The words of that able antiquary are as follows: "Bremetonac in the north, a fortress about Colne in the centre, and a second perhaps about Littleborough or Windybank, and another at Castleshaw in the south, seem to have formed a regular chain of forts for that purpose upon the Situntian side of this natural barrier. And these seem to have been answered by another chain of fortresses upon the Brigantian, Camulodune being opposed to Castleshaw, and Olicana answering to Colne."

But the principal stations were many miles asunder; and the long unfortified ridges of the intervening hills would afford to an active and light-armed enemy many opportunities of unseen irruption, and of undisturbed retreat. Against these insults, therefore, it became the skill and vigilance of the Romans to provide; and nothing could more effectually answer the purpose than a chain of small fortifications almost within call of each other, and placed exactly in situations where nature had left the openest and most unbroken slopes of ground from the east.

Such is the opinion which an attentive consideration of the whole chain of hills around, and the hint so happily thrown out by the Historian of Manchester, have enabled the author to form concerning these singular and unnoticed remains.

Though the Mineralogy of the parish does not immediately fall in with the plan of this Work, it may not be improper to notice, under the township of Briercliffe, a mode of obtaining limestone, peculiar, so far as I know, to that and a few adjoining districts. In the deep gullies within Cliviger, Worsthorn, Briercliffe, &c. which have been furrowed out by the long continued descent of mountain torrents to the west, are found, irregularly scattered, vast beds of limestone, evidently detached from their parent rocks, and worn, by gradual attrition, to a pebbly form. These are now deposited at random in beds of clay or other loose

urn containing ashes and fragments of partially burnt bones, pronounced, from roughness where the muscles had been inserted, to be those of a muscular man. The urn, of coarse material, without inscription, was exactly in the centre of the heap, which formed a circle, extending east and west eight yards in diameter and about six north and south. Round the urn was a sort of wall of stone filled up with peat or clay, the cardinal points being marked by larger stones. The whole of the space inclosed by the stones was examined, but without further results.

"The spot on Worsthorn Moor, about three miles east of Burnley, is on the north side, and about 200 yards from the summit of a hill called Smallshaw, and is at the junction of two scarcely defined paths, one leading from Worsthorn Quarry, over the moors in the direction of Mr. Spenser's urns, (which were found on the further side of a hill to the east and separated by a ravine from Smallshaw,) the other a hill to the north, between which and the stones is a hollow called Thornden, with a stream flowing into one of the Calders."—*Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 553.]

matter; and, the land which contains them being of little value, they have been from time to time disinterred by *hushing* or washing away the soil from reservoirs collected above, the outlets of which are directed at pleasure, and pointed with much dexterity at the remaining beds.

Amidst the scenes of desolation which this strange process has occasioned, the broad beds of gravelly stones tossed about as in the abandoned course of some great river, the fantastical directions which the streams have successively taken, and sometimes insulated masses of earth or limestone terminating in sharp ridges by the gradual attrition of their sides, exhibit a novel and striking appearance such as is rarely produced by any artificial cause.

But the streams beneath are almost perpetually discoloured and deformed by this uncleanly operation, which is carried on near their sources, and from which the connivance of centuries has left the inhabitants upon their banks below without hopes of redress.

EXTWISTLE.

Before we can settle the etymology of this and some other local names, which will occur in the course of the present work, such as Bird-twistle, Oswald-twisle, Twiston, anciently Twisleton, &c. it will be necessary to ascertain, or at least to offer some conjectures as to the meaning of the word *Twistle*, which, I believe, is unknown to all our etymologists.

Anglo-Saxonibus betpeonan. betpynan. betpeoh. betpih. betpix. betuh. betpux usurpantur pro Inter duo, in medio duorum. *Alam.* en zuischan, *Anglis* between, betwixt, *Belgis* twisschen, tuschen." *Jun. in Cod. Arg.*¹

The most probable account, therefore, which can be given of the formation of the word is, that the first syllable being dropt, as in *twixt* Poet. from *betwixt*, in the haste and indistinctness of vulgar pronunciation, the same process afterwards took place as in the change from Saxon to Belgic, and that from *Twixtle* were formed *Twistle*, *Twisle*, or *Twisel*. *Twistle*, therefore, is a boundary,² and *Extwistle* the boundary of oaks, from *ac*,

¹ *Evangelia Gothica et Anglo-Sax. edit. Junii.* [Dordrecht, 1665. *Glossarium Gothicum*, art. *Twa*, p. 336.]

² [Since passing our author's etymology (in p. 58) of *Bridtwisell* as "a boundary frequented by birds," I have made inquiries without finding that Dr. Whitaker's explanation of *twisell* or *twistle* has been disputed or discussed by any subsequent writer, though it has naturally been accepted and followed by many who have compiled their books upon this county from his. Knowing that there are *Twisells* in Northumberland,—one in the parish of Bamborough, another in Norham, and a third in the parish of Morpeth, I turned to Mr. Hodgson's History of that county, hoping to profit by his skill in a branch of antiquarian inquiry for which he had a personal taste, and in which his experience was considerable. However, I cannot find that he has left any remark upon the simple *Twisells*; but under *Hautwisell* he makes the following remarks, evidently unaware of Whitaker's opinion:—"In all old authorities this name is commonly written *Hautwysel*, *Hautwisel*, or *Hautwysill*. It is of difficult derivation. Is it Saxon, from *Hau* and *Twysel*; or Norman, from *Haut*, high, *wes*, watch, and *hill*? My late friend Mr. Hedley, of Chesterholme, bid me not 'venture to doubt' its Norman origin, as referring most unquestionably to the earthwork to the south-east of the village, where the inhabitants had kept watch and ward, and on the top of which there are still remains of an intrenched inclosure for the safeguard of themselves and their cattle on any sudden inroad of their Northern enemy." (*History of Northumberland*, II. iii. 117.) It did not occur to Mr. Hodgson to compare this name with the other Northumbrian *twisells* above

plur. *acar, quercus*. And it is remarkable that the two deep cloughs which bound this domain have, till some very late depredations, abounded with fine trees of the species to which it owes its name.

The house of Extwistle, long the property and residence of the Parkers, in a commanding situation,¹ with a fine view to the west, is a lofty pile, now abandoned to dilapidation.

This manor belonged to the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Newbo, in the county of Lincoln; for Richard de Malbyse granted to the abbot and canons of this house half a carucate of land in Extwisell, which donation was confirmed by Robert de Lacy, and therefore must have taken place in or before the year 1193, when he died.

John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, quitclaimed to the abbot and canons of the same all the services due to him in Extwistle.

Universis presentibus et futuris presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Johannes de Lasey Comes Lincolnie Constabularius Cestrie salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divine karitatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et pro salute animarum patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse remississe et quietum clamasse, ac presentis scripti patrocinio confirmasse de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum Deo et Beate Marie et Abbati et Conventui de Nubo ordinis Premonstratensis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, wardas relevias sectas scutagia et omnia alia forinseca servicia ad me vel ad heredes meos spectantia de terris in villa et in territorio de Extwysle quas Ricardus Malebyse eis contulit et Dominus Robertus de Lasey eisdem confirmavit. Salva mihi et heredibus meis foresta mea. In hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilli mei impressionem apposui. Testibus, Domino Karolo Abbate de Stanlawe, Dominis Henrico de Longo Campo, Roberto de Cestria et Waltero de Ludhame militibus, Domino Roberto persona de Radeceleve, Domino Osberto persona de Dunnyngton, Domino Ada de Notynghame capellano domini Comitum, Simone de Heryz, Ricardo de Fossato, Ricardo de Cantelawe et aliis.—Duc. Lanc. Cl. xi. No. 7, f. 55.]

mentioned, or he would have seen that *wes-hill* did not provide for their initial *T*; but his description of the castle hill at Hautwistle goes far to confirm the idea I am inclined to adopt, that a *twisell* is a double or forked valley. The castle hill at Hautwisell is "a natural diluvial bank cut off from the ground to the north-east by the glen of the Halt-whistle burn." . . . "Like the mound on which [the castle of] Bellister stands [not far distant] and Tomnaheurich on the plain of Inverness, it is a natural mass of diluvium of the age of the higher banks on each side, and left by the currents that swept away the intervening deposit." So, at the present site of Extwistle Dr. Whitaker mentions "the two deep cloughs which bound this domain." Twysill castle, in the parish of Norham, belonging to Sir Francis Blake, Bart. is seated on a *twisell* formed by the rivers Till and Tweed, near their junction: see the view of it by T. Allom, 1834. In Halliwell's Dictionary we find as a meaning for *twistle* "that part of a tree where branches divide;" and if the same idea is applied to land, it will represent a double or branching valley. In the present volume occur Bridtwistle, Entwistle, Extwistle, Oswaldtwistle, and Twisleton: there may possibly still be other *twisells* which I have not recognised. J. G. N.]

¹ [In this respect it forms an exception to the general rule, for our ancestors mostly preferred warmth and shelter rather than exposure to the keen wintry blasts from the moors. The main body of the mansion consists of three lofty storeys, evidently in the later Tudor style, and these lose nothing of their dignity from the steep slopes on the south front of the building. Some years ago a considerable portion of the west end fell down, destroying one of the best apartments and several others which were known as the ladies' rooms. The remaining portions, however, are extensive. The north side contains the real front of the mansion, and the principal apartment, on the second floor, is approached by a flight of broad stone steps from the court below. This spacious room may have been the dining-hall, for two long tables are still remaining, and it is well lighted on the north by a large and handsome mullioned and

PARKER OF EXTWISLE AND CUERDEN.

[From a Pedigree, accompanied by Evidences, communicated by Robert Townley Parker, Esq. to *The Reliquary*, Feb. 1871, vol. xi. p. 161.]Johannes Parcarius de Ightenhill, gave in his com-
potus 16 May, 1306, occ. 6 Edw. III. 1332-3.

Adam le Parker de Brunlay.....

William le Parker, occurs 24 Mar. 13 Ric. II. 1390,
and t. Hen. IV.

Richard Parker..... Nicholas. Edmund. Lawrence Parker.....

Milo Parker..... Laurence Parker..... John Parker of Monkehall, in Extwisell, died 14 Sept. 23
Hen. VII. 1507; inq. p.m. 2 Oct. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529.Thomas Parker..... Edward Parker..... John Parker of Monkehall, Isabella, dau. of John Brockholes, Esq. and widow
born 1481, liv. 1561. of Thomas Butler, mar. betw. 1526 and 1528.Edward Parker, b. 1493, living in Jan. 1531. Edmond Parker, ob. 20th Feb. 1528, s.p. Robert Parker purchased the manor of Bre-
cliffe and Extwisle granted to Wm. Rams-
den 20 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. Jane or Joan, dau. of Simon Haydock
of Haydock, who died 1568. She
was living 1561.Edmund Parker..... Ellen John Parker of Extwisle, heir to his father and
grandfather, 1575, died 21 Jan. 1635. Margaret, dau. of Laurence Townley
of Barnside, died Sept. 1633.

Robert Parker, living 1594.	Robert, bo. 1573, d. 1574.	John Parker of Extwisle, Esq. bapt. 1578; Sheriff of Lancash. 1653; died 23 Ap. 1655; b. at Burnley.	Elizabeth, dau. of Cuthbert Holdsworth of Sowerby, co. York, bur. 1655.	3. Robert, born 1579.	4. Laurence, born 1582.	5. William, born 1582.	6. Francis, born 1583.	7. Charles, bo. 1584.	Charles, bo. 1619.	8. Nicholas, born 1587.	9. Ambrose, born 1598.	10. Robert, born 1591.	1. Jane, born 1575, mar. 1. Edward Tempest of Yellison, co. York, at Burnley 1597; 2. George Tempest, second son of Leonard, third son of Ro- ger Tempest of Brough- ton.	2. Ellen, born 1576, married Charles Bannister of Park- hall, gent.	3. Margaret, born 1577, mar. Ed- ward Wal- ton of Mars- den, gent.
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Robert Parker of Netherwood, in Extwisle, gent. Mary, eldest dau. and coh. of Nicholas, son and heir of
born 1604, ob. v.p. 1636, bur. at Burnley. Peter Scarborough of Glasburn Hall, co. York, Esq. Nicholas, born 1606,
died 1670.

John Parker of Extwisle, Esq. born 1634, died 1682.	Jane, dau. of Henry Forster of co. Hants, gent. and widow of Francis Malham of Elslack in Craven, a Roy- alist Colonel. She died 1686.	Jane, mar. John Horsfall of Mal- sis, co. York.	Elizabeth, mar. 1. Thomas Belfield of Clegge, gent.; 2. George Halstead of Bankhouse, gent.	1. Thomas Mary, born 1636, bur. 9 June, 1638.	Isabell, bapt. 1 Nov. 1631.	Dorothy, born 1650, bur. 16 Nov. 1650.
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Robert Parker of Extwisle, Esq. born 1663; She- riff of Lancashire 1710; died 1718.	Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Christo- pher Banastre of Banke. She died 1713.	John, born 1665, died 1667.	Mary, born 1667, mar. Waddington of Ollerton Gledow, co. York, gent. in 1689; 2. Richard, second son of Sir Ralph Assheton of Middleton, Bart.	1. Benjamin Elizabeth, born 1670, mar. Thomas Lister of Arnoldsbiggin, co. York, bur. at Gisburne.	Jane, born 1673, mar. Edward Parker of Browsholme 1693.
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Robert, born 1693.	Banastre Parker of Extwisle, Esq. born 1697, died 1738.	Anne, dau. and coheir of William Clayton of Fulwood and of Liver- pool, Esq. M.P. for Liverpool.	John, died 1698.	Nicholas, died 1699.	Henry, died 1704.	Elizabeth, born 1692.	Mary, born 1694, died 1701.	Jane, born 1695.
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Robert Parker of Cuarden, Esq. born 1727, died 1779.	Anne, dau. and coheir of Thomas Townley of Royle.	Banastre, born 1731, died 1739.	Nicholas, born 1734, died 1740.	William, born 1729, died un- married 1764.	Elizabeth, born 1720, died 1721.	Anne, born 1722, died 1735.	Jane, born 1723, mar. John Tarleton of Living 1764, and mother of General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart.	Mary, born 1724, died 1743.	Elizabeth, born 1725.	Sarah, born 1736, died 1740.
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Banastre, Ann, dau. of Parker of William Cuerden, Hulton, co. Esq. born 1758, died 1830, 1788, s.p. aged 70.	Thomas Parker of Cuarden and Astley, Esq. born 1760. Sheriff of Lancashire, 1793, died in his shrievalty 1794.	Susannah, dau. of Peter Browne of Astley, born 1762, sole heiress to her brother Peter; mar. at Croston 16 Oct. 1787; mar. 2ndly, 13 Nov. 1797, d. 1852, bur. at Chorley.	2. Sir Henry Philip Hogh- ton of Hogh- ton Tower, died 1835, Jane.	Sarah, born 1751. Elizabeth, died 1775.	Anne, born 1762, mar. 9 Oct. 1787, Richard Crosse of Shaw Hill, Esq. who assumed the name of Legh (of Adlington); she died Dec. 17, 1807, at 39.
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Robert Townley Parker of Cuer- den, esq. born 27 Aug. 1793, Sheriff of Lancashire 1817, M.P. for Preston 1837, 1852.	Harriet, youngest dau. of Thomas Brooke of Church Minshull, Cheshire, second son of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton, Bart. born 13 Mar. 1798, mar. 21 Dec. 1816.	Susanna, born 12 Aug. 1788, mar. 19 Aug. 1811, Francis Richard Price of Bryn-y-pys, co. Flint, esq. She died 1821.	Anne, born 1789, mar. 6 May, 1811, John Baskervyle Glegg of Withington and Gayton, Cheshire.	Jane, born and died 1791.
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Thomas Townley Parker, Esq. of Channock, co. Lanc. born at Cuarden May 5, 1822, mar. at Prestwich 18 Aug. 1848, Katherine Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Black- burne, Rector of Prest- wich.	2. Robert Townley Parker, born at Cuarden Dec. 20, 1823, Captain in the 33rd Regt. mar. Feb. 21, 1850.	Judith Augusta Caroline, young- est dau. and coh. of Jones Panton of Plas Gwyn, co. Anglesey, Esq. mar. 2 Feb. 1850.	3. Henry Townley, born at Cuarden March 31, 1827.	4. Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, bo. at Naples Feb. 4, 1830, Rector of Burnley and hon. Canon of Man- chester, mar. 1858, Cath- erine-Susan, dau. and coheir of John Wilson of Norman- ton Hall, co. Leic. Esq.	5. Frederick Townley Parker, bo. at Florence Feb. 6, 1832, mar. Nov. 1, 1854.	Louisa Elizabeth Katherine, only dau. of William Hunter Little of Llanvair Grange, co. Monmouth, Esq. married at Llanvair Kilge- dine, co. Monmo. 1 Nov. 1854.	Harriet Susan, born at Davenham, county Chesh. 14 Mar. 1818, mar. 1843, Thomas William Tatton of Withenshaw, Esq. Emily-Anne, born at Cuarden, 5 Aug. 1819; died 26 June, 1860, bur. at Bamber Bridge. Louisa Lucy, born at Chambéry, near Ge- neva, 1825; mar. 2 March, 1845, Philips Buchanan, Esq. eldest son of Rev. Alexan- der Buchanan of Hales, co. Salop.
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Peter-Brooke, born 1851; bur. 4 Dec. 1863, at Bamber Bridge.	Banastre, born 30 Aug. 1854.	Ida-Mary, born Sept. 21, 1858.	Clare Europa Townley-Parker.
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Gerald-Townley, born Sept. 12, 1855.	Cecily Gwendolen, died 1867.
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After the Dissolution, this manor was granted, with many other lands, to John Braddyll, by whom, or his descendants,¹ it was alienated to the Parkers.² I meet with the family here, however, as early as the reign of Edward IV.; and, as early as Edward III. there was a family in Briercliffe,³ or in this hamlet, calling themselves De Monkys, or, in French charters, Le Moin, from whom, probably, Monk-hall received its name, as they may have done from having stood in some relation as agents or otherwise to the canons of Newbo.

[The Parker family removed to Cuerden early in the last century, where their pedigree will be found hereafter.]

A species of internal regulation anciently prevailed in the manors of Blackburnshire, of which I have met with no distinct account but in this township and that of Downham. Though unnoticed, so far as I know, by any writer, it was probably of high antiquity, as the name is pure Saxon, Byrelaw, from *Byre*⁴ *manerium*. The custom will best be explained by the following curious document.

THE BYRELAW OF EXTWISELL, confirmed by JOHN TOWNELEY, of Towneley, Esquire, JOHN PARKER, of Extwisell, and others, May A.D. 1561.

First, it is agreed that foure Byrelaw men be chosen and appoynted for the saide townshipp.

2d. It^m, that noe townesman shal tayke anie beast, shepe, or horse, to y^e coñon, except yt be a poore man that hath kyne to geve him milk, or a horse or other beste to leade his eldyng, sub pœna iij s. iv d.

3d. It^m, if anie inhabitant ther stawve anie thornes in Swindene, to forfeit iij s.

4th. It^m, if anie inhabitant ther cutt downe or fell anie thornes in Swindene, to forfeit iij s. iv d. except y^e saide byrelaw men assent to y^e saide fellyng or stawving.

doubly transomed window. The ceiling is curiously ornamented, and so was that of the portion now in ruins. The fireplaces display the broad low arches common in the Tudor style. T. T. W.]

¹ In this grant it is very incorrectly called the Manor of Briercliffe with Extwisell, as Briercliffe, properly so called, was never granted out. [Under royal licence, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544-5, the manor of Brereclyffe and Extwistle was purchased of William Ramsden by Robert Parker, to be held of the King by the service of the tenth part of a Knight's fee, and the annual payment of 8s.]

² William Parker, of Extwisle, occurs 10 Hen. IV. [1408-9]; and John Parker, of the same place, 7 Hen. VI. [1428-9]. They were probably lessees under the abbey of Newbo.

On 21 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII. (1529) John Parker, gent., who died 14 Sept. 1507, 23 Hen. VII. was found by inquisition to have held le Monke-hall in Extwistle and vj. mess. c acr. terre, xx acr. prati, xl acr. pasture, x acr. bosci, c acr. more et turbar. cum suis pertinenciis in Extwisill infra villam de Brerecliffe by knight's service, and for the eighth part of a knight's fee he had granted them, by a deed dated 27 Sep. 16 Hen. VII. 1501, to his son and heir John, who at the date of the Inq. in 1529 was aged 48 and more. *Duc. Lanc.* vol. vi. n. 37.

By Inq. taken 29 Jan. 21 Hen. VIII. 1530, Edmund Parker was found to have held by knight's service, but for how much was unknown to the jurors, a messuage, 40 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 10 of pasture, 6 of wood, 12 of moor and turbarie in villa de Extwisell, on which Edward Parker entered ut consanguineus et proximus heres, videlicet, filius Thome Parker, filii Milonis Parker, fratris Laurencii Parker, patris Edwardi Parker, patris predicti Edmundi Parker. Predictus Edwardus Parker fuit etatis die capcionis hujus Inquisitionis xxxvii annorum et amplius.]

³ Gilb. le Mon. 7 Edw. III. [1278-9].

⁴ See Spelman's Glossary, *in voce* Bye.

5th. It^m, if anie man sell anie slate oute of y^e saide townshipp, to forfeit for ev'ry waineload xii d. It^m, for ev'ry waineload of lime.

6th. It^m, all goodes of straye to be impounded, and y^e owners to paie for ev'ry horse or mare vjd. for ev'ry horne beste, except shepe, iv d. and for ev'ry shepe jd. and for ev'ry fold break vjs. viij d.

7th. It^m, noe servyng man to have above x shepe on y^e co^mon wthout assent of y^e byrelaw men.

8th. It^m, all ringe yardes to bee made afore y^e xv of March yerely sub pœna iij s. iv d. and at y^e same day al cattel to be avoyded out of y^e fields under like paine.

9th. It^m, noe grass to bee mowne, shorne, or pulled betwene y^e Feste of y^e Nativitie of o^r Lorde and y^e laste daye of September, on peine for ev'ry defaute of ij s.

10th. It^m, if anie kinde of evil neighborhode be comittyd and founde by y^e byrelaw men, to paye for ev'ry such defaute iij s. iv d.

11th. It^m, for ev'ry defaute in breaking of hedge or cuting wode in y^e enclosures, ev'ry trespasser to paye iij s. iv d.

After the word "comon," in the second article, I suppose the words "before some certain day" to be omitted, as it is scarcely to be conceived that the land-owners would wholly exclude themselves from the common for the benefit of the cottagers. Yet, with this restriction, the provision was highly favourable to the poor. See also Article 7. The words *stauve* (to stub or grub up), and *elding*, now become obsolete, are pure Saxon; the former from *ſtop*, *stipes*, the latter from *æleð*, *ignis*. The corn-fields evidently lay open. The corn was sown before the 15th of March, old style, and therefore the ring yards or fences were to be made up, and the cattle kept out. With respect to the 9th Article, it was an ancient custom to mow rough hay, both upon the commons and in the forests; but this branch of common right is here restricted to the last four months of the year, as in spring it would have prevented the growth of the summer herbage, and in summer have impaired the common too much. It was plainly intended that nothing but dry refuse grass should be thus taken.

WORSTHORN.

The next hamlet dependent upon the township of Briercliffe is Worsthorn, originally Wrthston, or Wrdeston, the Saxon *W* absorbing the vowel *o* or *u* immediately following.¹ Wrdeston or Wrthston is the town of Wrthe, a genuine Saxon name, probably that of the first proprietor.

A series of charters relating to this manor, which have fallen into my hands, will enable me to give a pretty connected account of the origin and progress of property within it from a very early period to the present time.

It has already been observed that all the manors within the Hundred of Blackburn were Mesne Manors dependent upon the Castle and Honor of Clitheroe; and of the mesne

¹ I have seen instances of this relic of Saxon orthography in charters as late as Edward III. [In such charters a mark of contraction generally occurs, which some readers overlook. In the copy of the present charter, which we now print from the Harleian MS. such a contraction usually follows the initial *W* in the name of Worsthorne.]

lords since the Conquest, the first who occurs here is Matthew, son of Henry de Wrdest', who, by deed without date, but probably of the time of Stephen or Henry II. grants to Henry son of Adam de Winhill, pro homagio et servitio suo, one toft and croft in the villa de Wordest', test. Henry de Tunlay, Richard son of Hugh de Alvetham, Henry de Clayton, Henry de Suttlewrde, Adam de Winhil, Rob. son of Sawin de Wrdest', Matthew son of Hozebert, Adam Mercator (*i.e.* Chapman), John son of Dolphin, and others. This charter¹ is written in a semi-Saxon character, extremely fair; and the names of the latter witnesses, who had not acquired local names from the possession of lands, demonstrate how small an effect the Norman Conquest had had upon the nomenclature of the lower orders. The proprietors of estates, we see, had begun to be denominated from their respective places of abode.

Another circumstance of some importance may be inferred from the signature of Henry de Tunlay. No person of that baptismal name occurs in the earlier descents of the present family. This deed, therefore, is unquestionably prior to the grant of the Villa de Tunlay, in the time of John; and there must have been an earlier race possessed of the same estate as we have already shewn.

But to return. Before the time of Edward II. or at least in the very beginning of that reign, the manor must have returned, by escheat or otherwise, to the superior lord; for, by a very fine charter, bearing date anno² . . Edward II. [20 Edw. I.] it was granted by Henry de Lacy, the last Earl of Lincoln of that name, to Oliver de Stansfeud, constable of Pontefract Castle, and Receiver of the Honor, [together with the homage and service of the following persons, a catalogue of whom will give a pretty exact idea of the state of property and population within the manor at that early period:—John de la Leye, Adam le Heyr, Adam le Spenser, Robert son of Alexander, William de la Hallstedes, John de Windhill, Richard son of Henry, Thomas del Stock, Adam Bridde, John le Hunt, Richard Strideovermore,³ Robert Fitel, Robert Chapman,⁴ Adam de Bottedene, Eli son of Roger de Hallestedes, Adam son and heir of Robert Just, Agnes daughter of Richard de Towneley, Philip de Clayton and Isabel his wife, John de la Leye and Cecilia his wife, Gilbert de Briddetwisele.—From First Edition, p. 359.]

[Omnibus, etc. Henricus de Lacy comes Lincolnie salutem, &c. Nos concessisse, etc. Olivero de Stanisfeud receptori nostri de Pontefracto pro homagio et servicio suo homagium et servicium totum

¹ [Whitaker evidently much antedates this charter. The witness, Richard son of Hugh de Alvetham, lived either in the reign of Henry III. or was the Richard of that period's grandson, whose father was also Hugh. See Mr. Hulton's pedigree of Alvetham or Altham in the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, p. 294. For the pedigree of Wydenhull, Withinhill, or Winhill, see the same book, p. 831. The early date assigned by Whitaker to Henry de Tunlay is of course also affected by these evidences. Upon another of the witnesses, read by Whitaker as "Rob. son of Sawin de Wrdest'," the Rev. S. J. Allen has left this MS. note: "Dodsworth mentions a Seward de Werthisthorn, to whose son Robert, Henry son of Richard de Holand gave lands in Clivachre, per cart. s. d."]

² For some reason, which I do not understand, the date of this charter had been erased, and the word "vicesimo" written on the erasure. This was impossible, as Henry de Lacy, the grantor, had then been dead sixteen years. [The charter is really dated 20 Edw. I. 18 years before the Earl's death.]

³ This ludicrous word, which seems to have been an ancient nickname, has never occurred to me in any other instance.

⁴ See the word *Mercator* in former charter.

Johannis de la Leye de omnibus terris et tenementis que de nobis tenuit die confeccionis hujus scripti in Wřthstorne, homagium et servcium totum Henrici fil. Gilberti de Wřthstorne de omnibus terris et tenementis que de nobis tenuit die confeccionis hujus scripti in Wřthstorne, homagium et totum servcium Ade le Heir de omnibus terris, etc. in Wřthstorne, homagium et totum servcium Ade le Spencer de omnibus terris, &c. in Wřthstorne, homagium Roberti filii Alexandri de omnibus terris, etc. in Wřthstorne, homagium et totum servcium Will. de Halstedes, Joh. de Windgill, Ric. fil. Henr., Tho. del Stocke, Ade Rudd, Jo. le Hunt, Ric. Strideovermore, Robert Fitel, Robt. Chapman, Ade de Bottedene, Elie fil. Rogeri de Halstedes, Ade filii et heres (*sic*) Robt. Juste, Agnetis filia (*sic*) Rich. de Towneley, Philippi de Clacton et Isabelle uxoris ejus de hereditate dictæ Isabelle uxoris ejus, Jo. de la Leye et Cecilie uxoris ejus de hereditate dictæ Cecilie, Gilberti de Bridtwisell de omnibus terris et tenementis que de nobis tenuit per legem Anglie de hereditate Ade filii sui die confeccionis hujus scripti in Wřthstorne. Tenendum et habendum eidem Olivero et heredibus de Emma quondam uxore sua et heredibus eorundem de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, etc. reddendo inde annuatim j.d. ad festum Sancti Egidii Abbatis, salvis tamen puturis debitis et consuetis servientibus et forestariis nostris et heredum nostrorum predictis tenentibus, etc. *? Hereditas*
 Testibus domino Will. le Vavasoure, domino Jacobo de Nevill, domino Johanne de Hodilston, militibus, domino Will. de Nony, domino Nicholao de Redings, clericis, Tho. de Fischburne, Alano de Smethetton et aliis. Data apud Pontemfractum 7^o die Aprilis, anno regni regis Edwardi primi vicesimo (7 Ap. 1292).
 "This deed in the keeping of Rich. Towneley of Towneley, Esq." It was, together with copies of many others, communicated to Randle Holmes by Mr. Townley of Carr.—Harl. MS. 2074, f. 56 b.]

The pedigree of this grantee, collected partly from Mr. Watson's account of the family, in the History of Halifax, and partly from original authorities pen. auct. is as follows:—

PEDIGREE OF STANSFIELD.

ARMS. Sable, three goats trippant argent (so painted at Heptonstall, but in Elam chapel they were collared and belled).

Wyon Maryons, a follower of one of the
 Earls of Warren.

Jordan de Stansfield. daughter of John de Townley.

John, mar. Elizabeth, dau.
 of Thomas Extwisle.

Thomas. Robert.

Oliver de Stansfeld, [Constable of Pontefract,] grantee
 of this manor, survived to 23 Edw. III. [1349-50].

Emma, dau.
 of

STANSFIELD OF STANSFIELD. See pedigree in
 Hist. of Halifax, p. 281.

John de Stansfield, 8 Hen. VI. [1429-30.]

James Stansfield, 32 Hen. VI.¹ [1453-4.]

Geffray Stansfield.

Giles Stansfield.

Johanna. = Simon Haydock, of Hesandforth, gent.²

In the reign of Henry VI. the manorial rights conveyed by the last grant appear to have been contested by the Townleys of Townley, representatives of the De Leghs; and,

¹ [James Stansfeld de Brunley, sen. gent. Geoffrey Stansfeld de Brunley, gent. and others are parties in a bond for the payment of 300*l.* to John Townley, esq. 31 Hen. VI.—Note by Rev. S. J. Allen.]

² By Inquisition taken 39 Eliz. [1596-7] it was found that Evan Haydock de Hesandforthe held the manor of Worsthorn, in socage, per fidelitatem et redditum 1*d.* and that Simon his son was of the age of forty years.

from the mention of *mayhem* and *monnes dethe* in an award of Sir Thomas Stanley, father of the first Earl of Derby, the contest appears to have been conducted in the spirit of the times. That award, however, determining that James Stansfield and his heirs should have and enjoy the seignior, rent, and service due and accustomed, of the said londes and tenements, extinguished the flame for about a century, when, similar disputes to the former having arisen, and a claim on the part of the freeholders to the substitution of a certain prescriptive payment in lieu of services, reliefs, heriots, &c. having been set up, 1st Elizabeth, "Laurence Townley, of Barnside, and Alexander Houghton, of Pendleton, Gents. did ordain, deme and award that Symon Haydock and Johanna his wife should discharge and release to John Townley, Esq. and the other proprietors, all homage, service, harriots, knight's service, wards, marriages, and all other things which the said Symon Haydock and Johanna his wife, as in the right of the said Johanna, have claymed to have of the said John Townley, &c. within the towns of Hyrstwood and Worsthorn, and their awneytors, by reason or occasion that the said messuages, lands, and ten'ts in Hyrstwood and Worsthorn aforesaid should be holden of the said Symon Haydock as in the right of Johanna his wife, saving only the yearly free rent of 10*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* which hath byn used and accustomed to be paid to the said Symon, and to the awneytors of the said Johanna." In compliance with this award the sum of 20*l.* was paid "upon the fonte in Brunley church," by the several proprietors, to the said Symon and Johanna, Sept. 29th, 1560. This is a late relic of a very ancient usage. In times when subscribing witnesses were difficult to be obtained, it was necessary that important legal transactions should be matters of public notoriety; and, for this purpose, the parish church, immediately before or after divine service, was very properly chosen. I have an ancient charter of feoffment dated "apud Ecclesiam de Rachdale;" and the reserved rents of several chapters which are required to be paid on certain tombstones within their cathedrals, are remnants of the same usage. This latter award affords an opportunity of comparing the state of property in the township at this time, with what it had been two hundred and fifty years before. The freeholders were now as follows:—John Townley of Townley Esq., Richard Grimshaw of Clayton, William Barcroft of Barcroft and Agnes his wife, Barnard Townley of Hurstwood, Oliver Halsted of Rowley, William Halsted of Worsthorn, John his son, John Halsted of Hough (now High) Halsted the parent house of the family, Robert his son, John Woodrooff of Brunley, William Foldys of Downcer House, Christopher Jackson, John Halsted of Wyndlehouse and Alice his wife, John Hirstwood, Edmund Spenser, Richard Hychson, John his son, John Aspeden, chaplain; he was the first Protestant curate of Burnley, and disposed of his property, 8th Eliz. to John Woodrooff [1565-6] of Brunley (another of the freeholders) by the style of "Joh'es Aspedene, Cler. modo seu nuper incumbens in ecclesia sive capella de Brunley." The history of that church will shew the reason he had for being dubious of his own title. They were probably the chantry lands which the incumbents were empowered to alienate in their own names.

On a comparison of the freeholders in the reign of Edw. I. and 1 Eliz. it appears that, excepting in a single instance, no consolidation of property had taken place during a period

of two hundred and fifty years. In the reign of Edward I.¹ the proprietors were twenty; in the 1st of Elizabeth they were eighteen: but, in the first catalogue, John de la Legh held lands in his own right, and others in the right of Cecilia his wife; besides that Agnes de Townley, sister of Cecilia, dying, as appears, without issue, her portion of the inheritance descended, upon her decease, to her sister's issue.

It is further observable that, with four exceptions in the first catalogue, and five in the latter, all these persons resided upon their own properties, in the condition of small gentry or substantial yeomanry; whereas, in two hundred and forty years more, the freeholds are reduced nearly one half; only a single, and he a small, proprietor is resident: and thus, by the operation of a principle too general throughout the kingdom, "*nobile illud decus et robur Angliæ, nomen inquam Yomannorum Anglorum, fractum et collisum est.*"²

An indigent and selfish tenantry, little solicitous about anything but to extract from the earth, by the most short-sighted and ruinous husbandry, what it will yield from year to year, are wretched substitutes for the owners themselves, who have a permanent interest in the improvement of their properties: the descendants of imprudent or unfortunate farmers swell the list of paupers; mendicancy and swindling are encouraged, in order to diminish the poor-rates; the sick and aged, neglected or oppressed; no object of respect, no example of decorum, no friend of humanity is at hand; and thus a *deserted village*, deserted I mean by those who, from their property or influence, might either employ, protect, or humanize the poor, becomes at once a nuisance to its neighbours, and a burden to itself.³

In this township is ROWLEY, the property and long the residence of the Halsteds, a branch from High Halsted, but now, like too many old and respectable mansions, mourning the absence of its owner, though the situation is exceeded by none in the neighbourhood, warm, sequestered, and environed by rising oak woods, to the growth of which the soil is peculiarly favourable. The date upon the front of the house, a plain, strong, hall-like dwelling, is 1593.⁴

¹ [Not Edw. II. as Dr. Whitaker supposed: see the note explaining this in p. 229.]

² Ascham, *Epistola Commendatitia ad Ducem Somersetensem, pro Collegio D. Johannis*. Ascham, *Epistolæ*, edit. Elstob, 1703, p. 294.

³ [A National School was opened at Worsthorpe, Oct. 31, 1831, and licensed for public worship. The first stone of the present church was laid Sept. 11, 1834; and it was consecrated by Bishop Sumner, in 1836; the Rev. William Thursby, M.A., of Ormerod House, Burnley, being the first incumbent. The patronage is in Hulme's feoffees.]

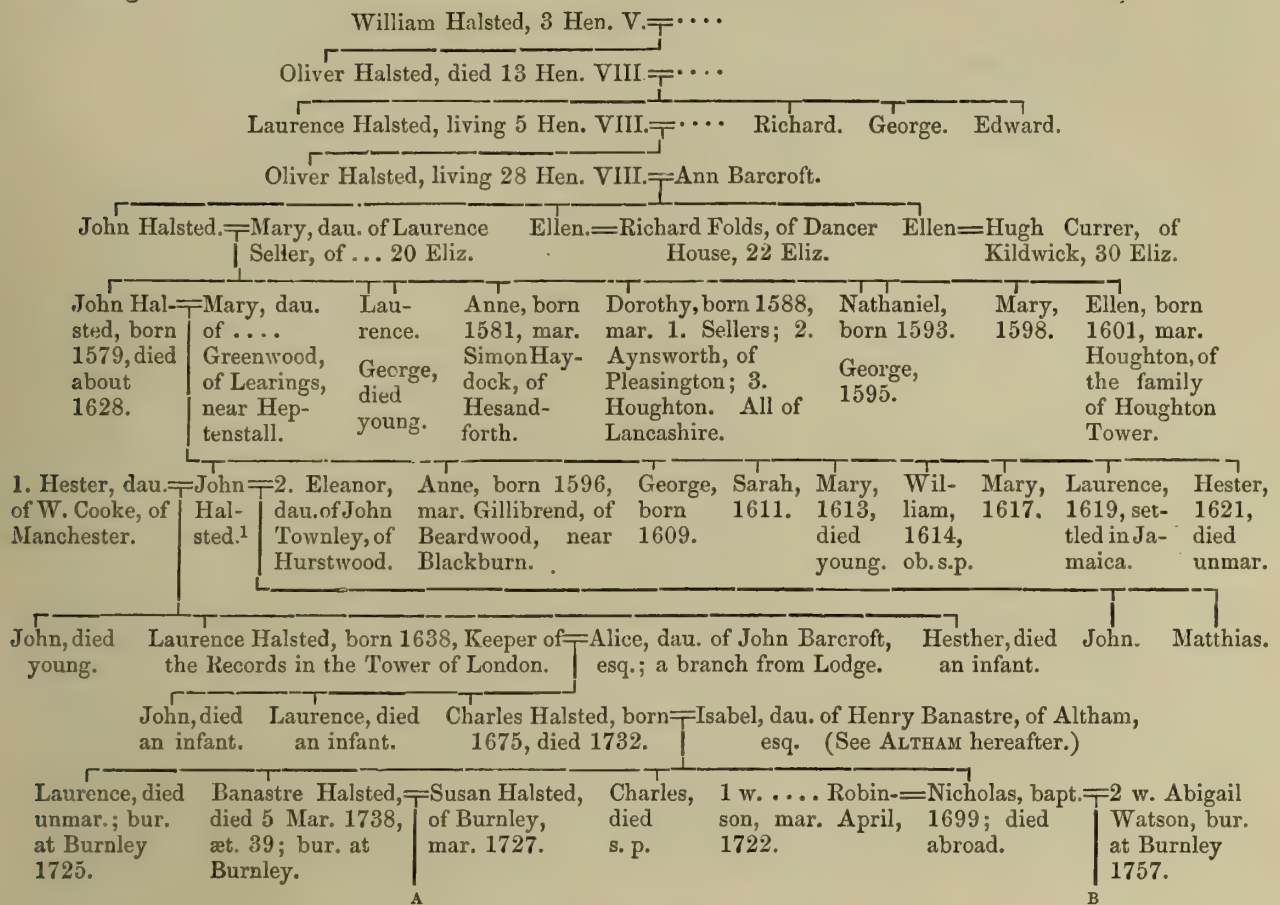
⁴ [Rowley Hall has been considerably modernised. The two gables to the south have been retained, and so have the two smaller ones which face the east. There are two mullioned and transomed windows to the south, consisting of five compartments each, and above these are two mullioned windows of four and three compartments respectively to light the upper rooms. The porch is surmounted by two gables, the modern doorway being under the one which faces the south-west. The capitals of the right-hand door-posts contain the inscriptions

I. M. H.

1593 Sep. 27

By deed, without date, [already inserted in p. 222,] Robert de Lacy, who died 1193, grants to Oswald Brun half a carucate in Brerecleve, and one essart called Ruhlie.

The descent of Halsteds, of Rowley, from a roll in the possession of the family, is the following :—



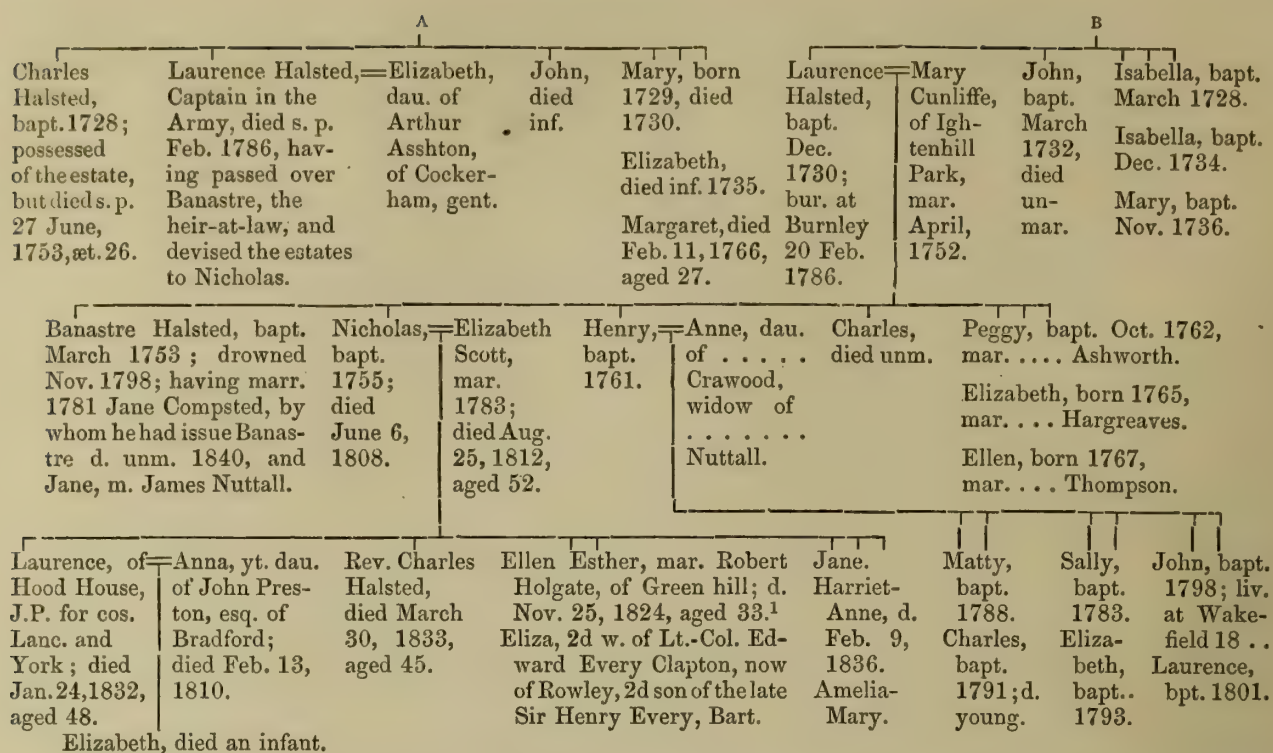
These fix the builder or rebuilder of the hall to be John Halsted, who married Mary Sellers. The interior of the hall has been entirely renovated; but it still deserves the character given it by Dr. Whitaker of a most desirable residence.—T. T. W.]

¹ The following memorandum, in the handwriting of John Halsted, father of Laurence the keeper of the Tower records, proves that Prince Rupert's army marched through Lancashire and the adjoining parts of Yorkshire, in two divisions :

"Mem. That about 24th June, 1644, I had taken from Swinden, by Prince Rupert's forces, five beasts, to the value of 20*l*. Item, one horse from Rowley by the said Prince's forces to the value of 2*l*. Item, about the . . . I had taken from Swinden by the garrison of Skipton 10 oxen and two other beasts to the value of 45*l*. as the market was then.

"Item, the plunder of my house (meaning probably at Swinden) at their pleasure, which I know not how to value."

It is pleasing to observe that Laurence Halsted, son of this sufferer from the King's forces, was so steady a royalist as to be excepted, according to Whitelocke, out of all acts of indemnity in the treaties between Charles I. and the Parliament.



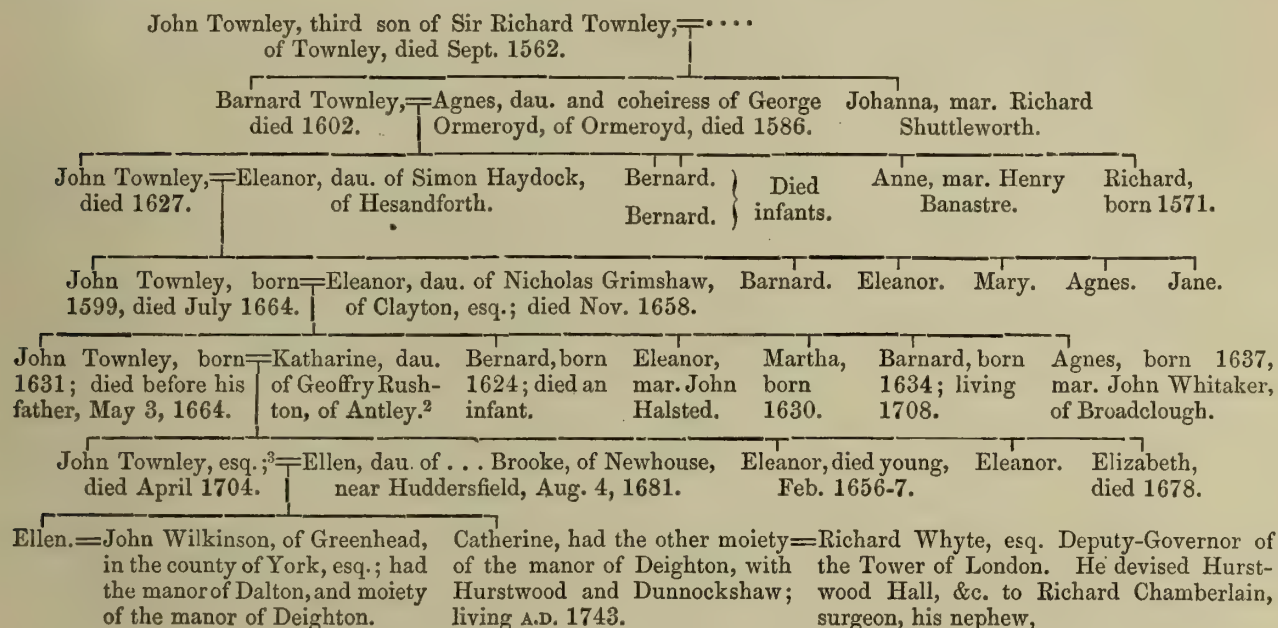
[The additions to this pedigree have been made from tablets in Burnley church (see its History by T. T. Wilkinson, 1856, p. 102,) from the Register of Burnley, and private information.]

Within the hamlet of Worsthorn is HURSTWOOD,² another instance of the composition of local names so often remarked, by translating a word originally significant, and de-

¹ [In 1833 Eliza and Amelia, daughters of Robert Holgate and his wife Ellen took the name of Halsted by royal licence. *Notitia Cest.* ii. 313.]

² [Since the time of Whitaker, Hurstwood has been associated by many writers with the name of Edmund Spenser the Poet : who, though a native of London, evidently derived his extraction from the neighbourhood of Burnley. After taking his degree of M.A. at Cambridge in 1576, he went (as his biographers have generally stated) to reside with some of his relations in the North of England. Here he composed *The Shepherdes Calendar* : and the language of his shepherds is the language of this district. Edmund was always a favourite name with the family : and one Edmund Spenser has appeared in p. 231 as a freeholder at Hurstwood in 1560 : descended probably from the Adam le Spenser of 20 Edw. I (p. 229). The parish register of Burnley mentions Spensers of Hurstwood down to the year 1654 ; and others of the name lived at Exwhistle, Pendle, The Ridge (a farm belonging to the grammar school at Burnley), Marsden, Briercliffe, Filly Close, and Ightenhill park : a farm at Filly Close is still called Spencers. See in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1842 an interesting communication from Mr. F. C. Spencer of Halifax on the origin and locality of the family of Edmund Spenser, including extracts from the registers of Burnley, Newchurch in Pendle, and Colne, which show the continual recurrence of the baptismal names Edmund and Laurence ; with a pedigree of the descendants of the poet, by Sir William Betham, Ulster. The poet had a son named Laurence : and Mr. F. C. Spencer suggests that Laurence Spenser, buried at Newchurch in Pendle in 1584, may have been the Poet's grandfather. See also Mr. Craik's essay on *Spenser and his Poetry* 1853, i. 12, iii. 243—252 ; and *Edmund Spenser and the East Lancashire Dialect*, by T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. &c. a paper printed in the Transactions of the Historic

scriptive of some striking circumstance or appearance about a place, but become unintelligible by length of time and change of language: the Saxon *Huppt* or *Hýppt* merely denoting a *Wood*.¹ The village, however, has now completely lost its claim to the appellation. Hurstwood Hall, a strong and well-built old house, bearing on its front, in large characters, the name of Barnard Townley, its founder, was, for several descents, the property and residence of a family, branched out from the parent stock of Townley, in the person of



by whose representatives it was sold to William Sutcliffe, of Burnley and Barwick, of Leeds, for about 3,000*l.*; and in January, 1803, to Charles Townley, esq. for 4,000*l.* It consists of 45 Lancashire acres.

By the great Inquisition of 1311, it was found that Oliver de Stansfeud held half a carucate in Worsthorn. The inclosed lands in this township are since increased to 600 acres 8 poles Lancashire measure, and the whole, including the commons, consists of more than 1,700 acres.

Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1867. In a volume of poems by Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, entitled *Isles of Loch Awe, &c.* 1855, is given at p. 150 a view of the Spensers' house at Hurstwood, illustrating a poem named "The Dream of Nature."]

¹ But in some old charters it is spelt *Hirtswood*, which I am inclined to think was the genuine orthography of the word, from *þeort*; *cervus*.

² At Haslingden, by Laurence Rawsthorne, esq. a justice of the peace, Oct. 27, 1656. (Reg. Whalley.) The well-known practice of the Usurpation.

³ He was buried at Huddersfield.

ADDITIONS TO CLIVIGER.¹

This township, in which the Author has so near and domestic an interest, is entitled to a little more attention than it has hitherto received, both in respect to scenery and antiquities.

The rocky portion of Cliviger to the east abounds with waterfalls, some of which are of considerable depth and beauty. Redwater Clough, the course of the ancient Crowbrook, forms a bold and rocky boundary to the two counties. Here remains much native wood mingled with jutting points of crags, one large waterfall, and a small one of singular beauty near the top, overshadowed by a single oak, which might almost be painted of its own dimensions. On the opposite side of the valley is Beater Clough, another ancient boundary, derived probably from the Saxon Beatepe, on account of the "beating" of the waters. This contains a series of falls at least half a mile in length. Next the west is Ratand Clough, which retained the Saxon name of Routand Clough (the brawling torrent) even in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and in floods projects a single sheet of water nearly sixty feet in depth, environed with noble rocks. Next, and still to the west, is Earl's Bower, the streams of which at the same seasons fall more than an hundred and fifty feet, though in high east winds a great part of it at the point of projection is caught up into the air, and visibly dissipated in vapour. Lastly, in the gully of Dodbottom, are two falls of about eight yards each. But all these require a swell of water to give them their proper effect.

I shall next notice some ancient names and their etymologies. Calder,² first mentioned in a charter of Simon abbot of Kirkstall, I am now inclined to think is simply the Danish *Kalldur*,³ *frigidus*. Munsus Rake, the name of a winding road in Cliviger Dean, is evidently Monkshouse Rake, a vestige of their property here, after an interval of five centuries.⁴ Scarth Rake: this is pure Danish, *scarth* in that dialect being a scar. And does not the "White Kirk" adjoining, the name of a perpendicular rock bleached by the storms, contain a very ancient allusion to the White Kirk under the Lee at Whalley?

It may also be proper to mention in passing a few old local words with their derivations. Rake is a winding road up the long side of a mountain, from the Anglo-Saxon *pacan*, *porrigere*. Scouts are long ridges of rock stretching parallel to the horizon, perhaps from *reotan*, to shoot out in length. Clough, a narrow broken valley, is pure Saxon; but the etymologists have not observed that it comes from *cleopian*, *findere*, to cleave asunder. The Dutch *kloof* [from *kloven*] is the same word.

The original boundary between Cliviger and the forest of Rosserdale was unquestionably the Old Dyke which traverses the ridge of the hill nearly from east to west by Pikelaw. The freeholders of Cliviger, however, are now possessed of a large tract of moor-ground on the other side: a poor compensation for the loss of their freehold rights in all their ancient commons, which the acquirement of this occasioned.

In the earlier part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth a suit was instituted by the proprietors of the vaccary of Horelaw Head, otherwise Bacop Booth, against those of Cliviger, to recover this parcel of common, on the following grounds.

¹ [These Additions were introduced by Dr. Whitaker into his Second Edition (1806), after p. 354. The Geology that follows was appended in 1818.]

² The stream, which rises from the same source, is called East Calder in charters relating to the part of Stansfield adjoining to Cliviger, temp. Edw. III. Townley MSS.

³ [Kaldar is Icelandic, not Danish. The derivation was taken by Dr. Whitaker from Ihre's Glossarium Suio-Gothicum, art. *Kall*. The correct Islandic word is *Kaldr*. Cleasby, Icelandic-Engl. Dict.]

⁴ These lands were alienated by the abbot and convent of Kirkstall, in the reign of Edward I.

It appeared from the evidence of several ancient persons, who remembered the boundaries before the disforestation of Rossendale, that the meres lay from Tower Hill (near Bearnshaw Tower) to Hag-Gate, or the old road along the Haia Dominicalis, still called Old Dyke, thence to Routandclough Head, thence to Pike Law, and thence to Derplay Hill. And this division nature as well as tradition pointed out.

But, on the other hand, it was proved on the behalf of Cliviger that about sixty years before certain marked stones then remaining, and including the disputed ground, had been laid as meres by Sir John Townley, knt. in the presence of Sir Peter Legh, steward of the honour of Clitheroe, and Sir John Booth, receiver.

Secondly, it appeared from the court rolls that two acres of land, parcel of the two hundred and forty acres in dispute, had been granted to Robert Whitaker of Holme, as part of the commons of Cliviger within Dirpley Graining, anno 17 Edw. IV. [1477-8], and two acres more to Thomas his son, anno . . Hen. VII.

To all these things the people of the vaccary replied that they were done without their knowledge or privity.

On the whole there can be no doubt that the Old Dyke had been the original boundary of the forest, but that the meres of Cliviger had been wrongfully extended at some indefinite period before the 17th of Edw. IV. in consequence of which a prescription was established against the foresters. Under this impression therefore they abandoned the suit, and consented to inclose along the meres which Sir John Townley had laid; and the outfence then built forms the present boundary.

[But this victory had a very injurious effect upon the interests of the people of Cliviger, for now that the four acres thus granted out as wapontake lands were proved to lie within that township, the officers of the Honor of Clitheroe insisted upon it that the old unquestioned commons of the township, which had time immemorial been considered as freehold, were of the wapontake tenure also; and after some litigation, a. 26 Eliz. the freeholders were contented to take a decree empowering them to get stone, slate, flags, clay, peat, earth, etc. for their own use within the same, and transferring all other mineral rights to the Crown. 2nd ed. p. *354; omitted in 1818, and the next three paragraphs inserted.]

How long the Coal so abundant in this rocky district has been wrought for sale does not appear from any document which I have seen: I only know that in the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary [1556-7] those sovereigns granted to my ancestor, Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gentleman, his heirs and assigns for ever, all their "coole-mynes and coole-pitts in Clyvecher," which in the year 1567 this improvident grantee transferred to John Townley, esq. for the trifling sum of 20*l.*, and by this bargain his descendants have during the last forty years been deprived of at least 1,000*l.* per annum.

How this valuable property reverted to the chief lords I have never learned. In one of the old works was found an ancient sandal with straps for upper leathers, and to another is still attached the tradition of a providential interference so nearly resembling Harrison's story of the Crow of Cumerystwyth that I shall relate it in the words of that old and simple writer:—

"And here by the way it is worthy to be noted of a crow which a miner of tinne, dwelling neere Comerystwyth (sixe miles from Stradfeur), had made so tame that it would daily flie and folow him to hys worke and other places where so ever he happened to travaile. Thys laborer working on a time in the bottome where the first myne was knowne to be, did lay his purse and girdle by him, as men comonly doe that addresse themselves to apply theyr business earnestly, and he him selfe also had used from time to time before. The crow likewyse was very busie flitting about him, and so much molested hym in deede, that he waxed angry wyth the byrde and in his fury threatned to wring of his necke, if he myght once gette hym into hys hands. To be short, in the ende the crow hastily caught up his girdle and purse, and made away wyth all so fast as hir wyngs coude cary hyr. Hereupon, the poore man fallyng into great agony (for he feared to lose peradventure all hys money) threwe downe hys mattocke at adventure and ranne after the bird, curssing and menacing that he should lose hys life if ever he gotte hym againe; but as it fell out the crow was

the meanes wherby hys lyfe was saved, for he not bene long out of the mine ere it fell downe and killed al his fellowes." ¹

In the Red Moss, a part of this two hundred and forty acres once within the forest, iron arrow-heads have often been found. These it is probable had been aimed against the deer rather than used in battle.

I have only to add that in October 1802, in a field belonging to the author, was found a torques of the purest gold. It was lying upon the surface, having been turned up by the plough or harrow, and picked up by a reaper. The weight is above one ounce and a half. It was originally a complete circle, then bent back upon itself and twisted round, excepting at the ends, which are looped, as if intended to be fastened about the neck by a cord. It is now in my possession.

ON THE GEOLOGY OF CLIVIGER.

This district is selected for the purpose of geological research, first, as being more intimately known to the author; and, secondly, as being more strongly and distinctly marked by the vestiges of convulsion and disorder, which, at some remote period have rent the crust of the earth, than any other in the parish of Whalley.

Modern geologists have divided the strata of the earth into two general classes, primary and secondary, of which the first, consisting principally of granite, is found to contain no organised remains, either animal or vegetable, and undoubtedly existed before the creation of organised matter. Of these primitive strata we have no appearances, any more than of distinct and insulated blocks of the same species, though these are often found on the surface of the earth, at a great distance from their parent beds. The secondary strata, as enumerated and arranged by geologists, are calcareous rocks, containing innumerable remains of marine animals, and sandstone, containing relics of vegetable substances; and these are found alternately one above the other. In the district, however, now under examination there are no calcareous beds, and only two strata of sandstone, superinduced on innumerable and distinct deposits of argillaceous matter, which abound in vegetable remains.

On the formation and present position of the strata of the earth there are two hypotheses; one, which is that of Dr. Hutton and Mr. Playfair, that they have been produced by the action of a central heat, which has reduced the whole crust of the earth to a state of fusion: the other, that they are the result of chemical depositions, and that, as these depositions must originally have been horizontal, their present inclined position is to be ascribed to an irregular subsidence, while the whole of the ancient continents sunk so as to form the present bed of the ocean, which, with the exception of certain islands, covered the surface of our present continents. This is the hypothesis of M. de Luc: and the present inquiry will prove which of the two is best adapted to solve the phenomena of the district now before us.

The township of Cliviger, situated in the dorsal ridge of the island, is remarkable for a great disruption in the mineral strata, which forms a deep and narrow pass between the counties of York and Lancaster, after which the mountains gradually subside, while they expand to east and west, embracing the plain and low lands, bounded to the north by the great bulk of Pendle. On the opposite sides of this great disruption, there is no correspondence between the strata, for which reason the appearance of the whole completely negatives the opinion of Mr. Playfair and his school, that valleys have been universally excavated by the long-continued action of streams which have at first been accidentally directed into their present courses. For, on entering this district from the east, there appear four successive disruptions, exhibiting abrupt sections of all the mineral beds which have been broken off successively by the falling down of the strata in front, while they have themselves undergone a considerable declination to the north-west. These strata moreover are all argillaceous, and consist alternately of argillaceous rock, schistus, iron, and coal. On the other side the plane

¹ Description of Britaine, prefixed to Holinshed, vol. i. fo. 116, first edit. 1577.

of the strata in the direction of the valley is nearly horizontal: the dip is to the south-west, and above all the argillaceous strata, which in no respect coincide with those opposed to them, are superinduced two ponderous strata of sandstone, one nearly fifty feet thick, with a deep bed of schistus interposed between them.

Such appearances it is impossible for a moment to impute to the action of waters, or indeed to the upheaving of these vast masses by the operation of central fire, inasmuch as the heated air from the moment of its escape must have lost its expansive force, and could only have produced such fissures as "welts," which would have sufficed for its emission, and after which its power must have ceased. But there is in these strata a much stronger proof that, as they have not been reduced to their present disordered and dislocated state by the operation of central fire, so they do not owe their present mature and stratified forms to the same power. In one word, that they have never been in a state of fusion. It has been convincingly argued by M. de Luc that, had the calcareous strata ever been liquified by fire, besides that the fixed air which they contained would necessarily have been dislodged (and dislodged it would easily have been notwithstanding the interposition of the sea), all appearances of animal organization, which abound in such bodies, and sometimes even shells in their recent state, must necessarily have disappeared. In addition to which it may be urged, with respect to the argillaceous strata, that had *they* been liquified by fire, all the vegetable remains with which they abound must likewise have disappeared. To prove this, let any one throw a plant of fern (the commonest of all extraneous fossils) into a cauldron of molten lead or iron, and after the mass is indurated let him seek for the substance, or even for the impression of the plant.

In this district the argillaceous strata which form the *visible* basis of the whole parish of Whalley, will form the principal object of our consideration, and may properly be denominated secondary strata, as the sandstone in Cliviger, and the calcareous rocks about Clitheroe, are evidently superinduced upon it. I think it is generally understood by Christian geologists, among whom the amiable M. de Luc holds the first place, that, by the *days* into which the work of creation is divided by Moses, are to be understood indefinite periods of time. During the era of the creation, whether longer or shorter, two principles were evidently employed by the Creator, which ceased when the formation of the crust of this globe was accomplished. These were crystallization and chemical deposition, of which the former appears to have taken the lead in the formation of granite, the simplest and most ancient of all mineral productions, and the basis on which they rest. Hitherto there was no organization: but now (I speak of the particular district before me) the work of chemical deposition began: so that the chaotic pulp (I use these terms from the want of better and more adequate ones), which contained in itself the principle and the matter of all mineral substances, began to precipitate according to chemical affinities, particles *electing* particles, agreeably to the law of their nature. Of this process the great symptom is stratification; an effect produced either by the temporary cessation of the cause, which left an indurated surface for the next deposition to rest upon; or by the superinduction of different, though generally homogeneous, matter.

In the earlier part of this period, and precisely in the order which we are taught to expect by the narrative of Moses, vegetable substances, the first organised matter, were created. Accordingly, in these argillaceous strata are found, in a mineralised state, many specimens of the filices, some roots of unknown plants, and many distinct and beautiful specimens, apparently of pine, though different from any species with which we are acquainted in their recent state. Of these it is remarkable that they are all more or less flattened; which proves the deposition by which they were surrounded to have been extremely rapid; for, had it been so slow as merely to have kept pace with induration, an arch of hardened matter would have been formed over these remains so as to have prevented them from being crushed by the incumbent weight. This is an important chronometer, and is directly opposed to the hypothesis of those who assign very long periods of time for the successive operation by which the creation was carried on. But, though each operation appears to have been rapid, yet the following considerations will go far to prove that there were considerable pauses, which afforded space for the operation of more gradual and less active principles. Vegetation, it must

be remembered, had now commenced: and the only rational hypothesis concerning the origin of fossil coal is that its basis consisted in beds of peat earth. But all these must originally have been the superficial soil composed of decayed roots and other vegetable substances, intermixed with the more permanent remains of wood, which actually abound, some of them scarcely mineralised, in our coal strata at present. These phenomena prove that, on the hypothesis of our present continent having constituted the bed of the primeval ocean, the coal districts must have been islands extant above it: and they also prove, as they are found in successive beds, three, four, or more above each other, that there have been as many successive pauses in the work of deposition, during which, by the aid of vegetation, successive beds of peat earth have been spread over the repeated surfaces and successively overwhelmed by new depositions. The opinion that peat has been the parent of fossil coal is confirmed by the universal fact that the stratum immediately beneath the coal is clay, an unmineralised deposit almost always found in the same situation beneath the peat in its recent state.

In Cliviger and the adjoining districts these stratifications of argillaceous matter are evidently of two different periods, both, however, antecedent to the creation of animals, not a vestige of the remains of which is ever found in the latest of them. These are, first, the great rocky disruption already mentioned, the two sides of which must immediately after the great convulsion which produced it have met in an acute angle in the valley beneath, which is now partially filled up by later depositions and become a plain. But the materials of this plain, with the exception of mere superficial alluvions, though evidently applied to the feet and sides of the former broken strata, and therefore of later date, are nevertheless of great antiquity. From within a very few yards beneath the present surface they are uniformly stratified, and have therefore been produced during the period when the work of deposition was going on, which must have ceased before the production of quadrupeds, by whom a world in such a state would have been uninhabitable.

Now, these argillaceous strata, containing successive coal-beds, and applied to the feet of the rocky hills, constitute the great plain of Lancashire, and maintain an uniform inclination towards the Irish sea, whose bed they seem to constitute, either by having gradually sunk beneath its surface, or having been fractured by sudden disruptions. But plains thus formed during the period of the creation are carefully to be distinguished from mere alluvions, which are mixed unstratified deposits of debris poured down from the higher grounds, and prove, I think, beyond a doubt, that the earth, as to its present surface, is of no higher antiquity than that which is assigned to it by Moses. For although the rocks themselves might have resisted the operation of atmospherical causes for millions of years, yet there are hills at their feet of soft schistus, and other loose materials, continually exposed to the action of rains and torrents, still remaining, though under a constant course of erosion, in a considerable degree unimpaired. Yet, what attentive observer of this district does not, in the course of thirty or forty years, recollect that the plains have been perceptibly elevated by local alluvions, the collateral valleys widened by the fall of their sides, and their beds deepened by the gradual attrition of their torrents?

If these causes had been operating, as some men would persuade us, for millions of years, what must have been the consequence? Almost an universal level. Whereas the simple process of multiplying the period of a man's own recollection by one hundred will fairly account for all the effects produced since the great work of mineral deposition or, in other words, of creation ceased.

This leads me to observe that there is some leaning to system, and consequently some inaccuracy, in the hypothesis both of M. de Luc and his antagonists, with respect to the origin of valleys: the one affirming that they are universally the effect of torrents; the other as generally that they have been produced by sudden and violent disruptions. The district now before me will prove that both these systems are partially true and partially false. Of the principal valley, indeed, it is impossible for the most careless observer not to perceive that torrents can have had no share in its formation or increase: but Cliviger abounds with deep collateral gullies, of which it is evident that the basis has been an original fracture in the rock, which has given a determination to the waters collected on the opposite slopes. How else are we to account for the deep and

rapid waterfalls, where the torrent, which has obviously been unable to form any depression in its rocky bed, either above or beneath, must, on the other hypothesis, be supposed to have broken off a perpendicular surface, many yards in depth, of matter equally intractable, or rather the same.

Yet, on the other hand, where these permanent and unconquerable obstacles do not intervene, it is equally obvious, that the beds of our torrents are becoming wider and deeper; that rains, thaws, and other atmospheric causes are perpetually detaching from their sides large masses of loose matter destined to form alluvions on the plains beneath, but that these effects are gradually ceasing, since the deeper the channel becomes, the harder and more impracticable is the surface on which it has to act for the future, and the wider it has already been worn, the less impression will future torrents be enabled to make upon its sides.

Heretofore, however, these impressions have been very great, for I can show, immediately behind my own house, a rock forming one side of the bed of a torrent, and now little less than fifteen feet above it, of which all the salient angles have been rounded and broken off by the violent attrition of masses of rock, rolled down, in successive floods, from above.

In one word, both systems may be conciliated thus: The original fractures have not and could not have been occasioned by water: but what that powerful agent has been able to effect under circumstances most favourable to its operation, in narrow clefts and deep waterfalls, is this: it has worn away the first asperities, it has wrought by the attrition of pebbles a few rock-basons on the sides, and in the course of thousands of years, it has excavated a foot or two from the rock at the point of its projection. But what is this to the production of rocky valleys; and, allowing all that is required, even millions of years, how is this cause to account for the appearance of strata on the opposite sides, where the salient angles are not only entire, but where they have no correspondence in position, and no affinity in their respective species?

One appearance in the geology of this district yet remains to be noticed, and one difficulty to be stated. The long declivity towards the west, which extends into Briercliffe, through the several gullies of Sheden, Thursden, and Thornden, has evidently been sea beach, as it consists of immense and irregular beds of pebble of various descriptions imbedded in an unmineralized deposit of clay.¹ All this confused mass, of which there is no instance known to De Luc, and only one in Ireland, is of the species which Saussure calls *débris*, being nothing more than the rubbish left by the gradual retreat of the sea, by which, antecedently to its subsidence westward, this whole tract has manifestly been covered.

Superficial marine symptoms of the same kind appear from Ormerod to the immediate brink of the valley above Barcroft, and thence to Hecklehurst; and the Calder and the Brun appear to have worn their way from these levels to their present beds through masses of this loose *detritus*. In a small valley above Scholeyhead, it is found in a very singular situation, having followed and closed a breach made by some prodigious torrent in all the regular strata down to the principal coal-bed, a depth of forty yards, which last has for a considerable space been washed away. The last of these appearances may be accounted for by some tremendous swell of the sea, agitated, as it must have been at the period of these subsidences, and directed by some obstruction on each side into the specific channel, within which it bore the hardest and most ponderous of the strata before it. With respect to the former, while it affords the strongest and most direct evidence which I have ever met with, that the present surface has originally formed the bed of the ocean, it appears to have undergone no other alteration since the general subsidence took place, than the precipitation of a bed of clay or marle, which remains unmineralized.

M. de Luc maintains, and with great probability, that all the early strata of the earth must originally have been in an horizontal position, to which it is manifest that all the subsequent depositions must have been perpendicular, so that had they rested on surfaces ever so much inclined, their own must have preserved the general parallel. This is certainly true in theory, and the appearances of the depressed and elevated strata

¹ [Known to more recent geologists as glacial drift.]

generally coincide with the opinion. Yet, in this district, there are appearances extremely difficult to reconcile with this hypothesis. In many places the strata are no more parallel with each other than with the horizon. For though at any considerable depth beneath the surface this relative parallelism, excepting in case of some accidental disturbance, is generally maintained, and though the great abrupt sections of rock and other minerals, wherever they break out, evidence the same fact, yet on the opposite sides, where the more superficial dip of the mineral beds coincides with the general subsidence, yet does not keep pace with it, so as to merge in the plain below, all the strata, as they approach the surface, become attenuated, and at length expire.

Weighing these appearances with all the attention of which I am capable, I cannot think them of moment enough to shake M. de Luc's general principle, with respect to this specific subject, though I find it difficult to account for them consistently with it. The only conjecture which I can offer on the subject is, that the great shock which took place at the time of the general subsidence, having happened when these strata were in a semi-fluid state, that shock which would of course be greatest at the lowest point of depression, might compress and attenuate the softest parts of those strata so as to produce the appearance with which we are now embarrassed.

One observation more, and I have done. It is extraordinary that so good a man as M. de Luc should be so great an enemy to final causes; and that he should object to the opinion of Mr. Playfair on the formation of vegetable mould, that it is merely a disintegration of the rock or other strata immediately beneath the surface, perpetually diminished by atmospherical causes, and as constantly renewed by the process of disintegration. Yet, if this were not the case, why should the quality of the soil be determined by that of the minerals beneath? Why does the surface which covers calcareous beds, exhibit a verdure and a set of plants of its own? Why, in this district in particular, are all our best pastures found on the slopes where the lower mineral beds do not break out: and why are the opposite sides where they do break out marked by sterility? Why does the valley of Rossendale wear that wretched aspect which it does, but that the atmosphere has nothing to decompose for the renovation of vegetable mould but schistus? In one word, this process of disintegration is altogether providential; but, like the other operations of Providence, governed by general rules, and therefore accompanied with exceptions to its own generally beneficial effects.

Lastly, one principal point at issue between M. de Luc and his antagonists, is this: Whether the surface of the present globe be or be not composed of materials collected from the wreck of former continents, and consequently whether any process is now going on from which it may be inferred that the present globe is at some period to be disintegrated for the formation of a future world? The determination of this question is highly important, inasmuch as the affirmative leads to Dr. Hutton's and Mr. Playfair's opinion, that there exists no assignable origin to the material world, and consequently that it may undergo future changes *in infinitum*: whereas the system of Mr. de Luc strongly supports the doctrine of Moses, that matter itself had its origin at no very remote period; that its successive modifications have taken place in the order assigned by the prophet; and that there are no appearances which contradict an opinion that the present state of the terraqueous globe is not the last.

This conclusion is established by M. de Luc's acute distinction betwixt causes which have ceased and causes which continue to operate. Among these the great master cause, chemical deposition, has evidently ceased, ceased even before the creation of quadrupeds, who could not have existed during its continuance, while the alluvions which are daily taking place, and the gradual diminution of the bed of the sea, have no tendency than a further continued approximation to a general level on the surface of the globe. No combinations are forming, no tendencies to any such combinations anywhere appear; and it could only be by the renewed application of some chemical principle like that applied by the Creator to the chaotic mass at first that the unstratified and decomposed ruins of the present surface could be re-united and combined for the formation of new continents. Yet there are processes in these districts still going on which may seem to

countenance the opinion that the work of chemical deposition has not altogether ceased. These are the incrustations of calcareous matter on the sides and bottoms of caves, and the deposits of ochre on the bottoms of old and abandoned coal-mines. But, in the first place, these are not chemical, but mere physical depositions, and, secondly, from the rapidity of their increase they conclude strongly against the high antiquity of the globe. When I say that they are mere physical depositions I mean that they are impregnations precipitated by the power of gravity from an homogeneous fluid; and, with respect to their rapidity, if, which is literally the fact, an artificial excavation in a coal-mine three feet deep can be more than half filled by ochery depositions in a century, what must have become of all the ochre precipitated in millions of years?

It is another powerful argument in favour of M. de Luc's system that these recent precipitations, of which the date can accurately be assigned, as soon as they begin to harden begin to stratify also, so that the operation of fire is obviously unnecessary to the production of this effect. And with respect to calcareous caves and their incrustations, though it were to be wished that some accurate experiments were made in order to prove their advancement in any given time, it is a well-known fact that any extraneous substance placed under a perpendicular fall of limestone water will be encrusted over in a very few years. Yet are caverns of no ample dimensions very little contracted from their original dimensions at this day.

Lastly, to apply M. de Luc's doctrine of "subsidences" to the general appearances of the surface throughout the parish of Whalley.

The great disruption which forms the gorge of Cliviger, and gradually expands east and west towards Boolsworth on one side and Hapton Scouts on the other, has already been mentioned.

The first valley of Rossendale, to the turn of the Irwell at Bacop, has been formed by the subsidence of the strata, whose sections appear at their highest point of elevation opposite to Holme: the second, by another great fracture, of which the section appears opposite to New Church. The depression of Hapton Scouts has produced a third, betwixt Hamilton and Cridden. Another great break off to the west forms the opening from Accrington to Haslingden, and thence in the direction of the Irwell towards Bury. The singular phenomenon of the rearing mine, which in some places is almost vertical, has formed the valley of Sabden, and perhaps the aperture between Pendle and Billinge. Those two great longitudinal masses appear to have been affected, if not produced, by the same convulsion. Similar dislocations have rent off Longridge and Tottridge, and formed the valley of Hodder; while limestone beds have at a later period, and by some local principle of chemical deposition, been spread at the feet of Pendle from Downham to Clitheroe (a continuation of the great calcareous basis of Craven), and a similar process has spread a coat of the same valuable matter over the original argillaceous bottom from Whitewell to Chipping.

Meanwhile atmospherical and vegetable causes have contributed to round off the original angular asperities of the hills. Mere rocks indeed have been little affected by these operations, and remain standing and striking monuments of those vast convulsions by which the present face of the earth in these rugged districts has been produced.

But on the beds of schistus which constitute the bulk of these mountains such causes have produced great effects. By laying bare the subjected rocks they have indeed increased their asperities in some instances; they have ploughed many deep furrows on their sides, but the gradual disintegration of schistus at the surface has rounded off innumerable angles, while the formation of peat-moss on their summits has given them a flowing and gentle outline, which though far less striking than the jutting prominences of the Cumberland fells, is infinitely more graceful than the harsh and formal appearance which these great protuberances must have retained for many centuries after they emerged from the universal level.

Neither let it be forgotten how delightful and how beneficial these convulsions have become to man. Had it not been for the inequalities in the earth's surface thus produced, the whole face of the globe would have been a perfect blank, uninteresting as the dykes of Holland or the fens of Lincolnshire: the pleasing variety of hill and dale, the scenery of lake, and rock, and cataract, could scarcely have occurred, even to the

imagination; in short, all the sources of gratification arising from what is called the picturesque must have been wholly wanting. Nay, more,—such inequalities were necessary to the infinite varieties, both of plants and animals, in which the Creator appears to delight. Every temperature, every soil, has a set of animals and vegetables peculiar to itself, which could not otherwise have existed. Without these convulsions commerce also must, in a great measure, have been unknown. The produce of mountains is necessary to the inhabitants of the plains below; while, in order to render life comfortable, the fruits of the more genial plains and valleys are equally necessary to those of the mountains. But, above all—had the earth's surface remained a perfect plain, the precious metals could only have been obtained in very small quantities, and by very feeble and superficial operations. It may be said that steam-engines might, as they do at present, have superseded the necessity of levels, to draw off the water. But steam-engines imply a previous supply of iron and coal, neither of which could have been obtained, or indeed would ever have appeared to solicit investigation, before the edges of mineral beds were exposed by fractures of the crust of the earth; for it must be recollected that, where there are no mountains, there could be no torrents to wash them bare. Yet the precious metals, as they are called, and other more valuable minerals, were surely not created for the purpose of lying useless and unknown till the consummation of all things; they were displayed, and they were rendered accessible by these mighty convulsions, first to attract the curiosity, and afterwards to exercise the industry and to supply the wants of man. Geologists may, if they think proper, call the present world a ruin; but till the round and finished fabric, as it came from the hands of the Creator, was reduced to its present broken and dislocated state, however comfortable an habitation it might have afforded to birds, to the amphibia, and to a few quadrupeds, its last created inhabitant, man, must have remained what he began, a savage, unwarmed, unclothed, and unsheltered as the brutes, since it is to these inequalities on the surface of the planet which he inhabits that he is ultimately indebted for all the arts of life, and consequently for all the accommodations of civilised society.

In a work of this nature, professedly written for amusement, and of which even the information claims only to be of the lighter kind, a serious mind will sometimes feel itself called home to reflections of more importance. And, in taking leave of this district, ten times more extensive than many Southern parishes, it is impossible not to lament the effects which the want of a place of worship, and the consequent omission of religious duties, together with the non-residence of all the principal proprietors, have had both upon the manners and morals of the neglected inhabitants.¹

Where true religion takes possession of the heart, it requires no aid from inferior principles; a Christian is already a good neighbour, a good citizen, an honest man. Where this is wanting, authority and example, such as are produced by the intermixture of regular families in the middle ranks, powerfully contribute to external decency and the comforts of the present life. Where neither of these principles has scope to operate, nothing remains to render society tolerable but the strong coercion of laws executed with promptitude and vigour. Even the last is wanted here!

¹ [During the last half-century, commencing from the appointment of the late Archdeacon Master to the incumbency of Burnley, a great and happy change has been effected. The church of Worsthorn, and those of Habergham-Eaves, and Christ church at Colne,—all consecrated in 1836, were the first three of the many new churches that have now been raised within the ancient parish of Whalley.]

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF COLNE.

Following the course of the Pendle Water, improperly taken for one of the branches of the Calder, “and thence,” as Harrison¹ saith, “one water that cometh by Wicoler,” we arrive at Colne, a considerable market town, advantageously situated on a dry and elevated ridge. This is unquestionably the *Calunio* of the anonymous Ravennas (see the Chapter of ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, Vol. I. p. 42), and was probably never abandoned entirely in the long and obscure period of Saxon history. Ecclesia de Calna is expressly mentioned in the charter of Hugh de la Val, which was probably not sixty years posterior to the Conquest;² and, as it was a chapel dependent upon Whalley, the silence of Domesday Book with respect to it by no means disproves its existence at an earlier period. Here was one of the four manor-houses of the Lacies, from which several of their charters are dated, now, in the mutability of all human things, degraded into the workhouse of the town.³

The ancient state of property here is well ascertained by the Inquisition post mortem of the last Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, 4th Edw. II. [1311].

	£	s.	d.
One capital messuage, or manor-house, worth, ultra reprisam	-	-	-
551 acres demesne lands, less by 100, demised to divers tenants at will	9	3	8
10½ oxgangs in bondage	1	11	6
Works remitted	0	3	6
14 tofts held at will	0	7	0
Two mills at Colne and Wolfredene	5	0	0
Molendinum Folreticum, <i>i.e.</i> fulling mill ⁴	0	6	8
Halmot of Colne and Walfredene, cum membris	1	0	0
FREE TENANTS.—Rob. de Emote, 10 acres	0	3	4
Adam, son of Nic. de Holdene, 30 acres	0	7	6
Rob. de Catlowe, 16 acres	0	8	2
Richard, son of Alan de Alcantotes, 30 acres	0	10	8
William, son of Adam de Alcantotes, 7 acres	0	3	6
Richard son of Adam Ayre, 20 acres	0	1	8
Adam son of Peter de Alcantotes, 23 acres	0	7	8
Sum total	19	14	10 ⁵

¹ “This brooke (the Calder) riseth about Holmechurch . . . thence to Higham, and yer long, crossing one water that commeth from Wicoler by Colne, and another by and by named Pidle brooke (Pendle Water), that runneth by New church in the Pidle, it (Pendle Water) meeteth with the Calder, which passeth forth to Paniam (Padiham).” Harrison, *Desc. of Britain*, Book i. ch. 14.

² [See vol. I. p. 77.]

³ It has since been removed.

⁴ This implies a manufacture of cloth here at a very early period, and plainly contradicts the generally received opinion that English wool was universally manufactured in Flanders till the Act of the 10th Edw. III. inviting over Flemish manufacturers, and granting them considerable privileges. The first fulling-mill known to have been erected in the parish of Halifax, was 17th Edw. IV. [1477-8]. See Watson's *History of Halifax*, p. 66. [There was a fulling mill at Burnley in 1311.]

⁵ Taking this at a carucate, the oxgang must have been eighteen acres, which exceeds the usual proportion.

This, like all the chapels of the old foundation, was robbed of its glebe, and converted into a mere pensionary establishment at the appropriation. This glebe consists of about 36 acres, or two bovates, the almost unvarying allotment to these old endowments, and an adequate and plentiful provision for the wants of an unmarried incumbent.

The Church of Colne, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a spacious and decent building, which seems to have been restored about the time of Henry VII. or VIII. though three massy cylindrical columns on the north side are genuine remains of the original structure.¹ The font is angular, and bears the arms of Towneley, and the initials L.T. probably for Laurence Townley, the first of Barnside. The carved work of the screen and lattice which surrounds three sides of the quire is extremely elegant, and precisely of the same pattern with that of the chapel at Townley, which I have assigned to the latter end of Henry VIII. Here are two chantries: that on the north side of the quire² belonging to the Banisters

¹ [These columns are of transitional Norman character. Most of the church has been rebuilt in the late Perpendicular period. On the 8th July 1515 the Archdeacon of Chester issued a commission to Edmund Braddyll and Henry Towneley, gents., authorising them to rebuild certain parts of the chapel of Colne then dilapidated. (Archdeacon of Chester's Act Book, quoted in *Notitia Cestr.* ii. 324.) The old screen, though much mutilated, still remains; it contains simple tracery, and has a carved cornice with vine ornament. The centre of the nave is occupied by the original oaken benches. In 1855 a portion of the north aisle was widened about 15 feet, the plaster ceilings of nave and aisles were cleared away, and the ancient roof-timbers exposed to view. The tower-arch was also opened out, and many other improvements effected. In 1861 a beautiful Perpendicular window was inserted in the chancel, with the following inscription: "This window was erected to the glory of God by the parishioners and friends of the Rev. JOHN HENDERSON, in the 42nd year of his incumbency, Anno Dom. MDCCCLXI." The window contains numerous figures in stained glass, amongst which are our Saviour and the four Evangelists, the twelve Apostles, also five incidents in the life of Christ. Under this window is a carved stone reredos of five arches. There are monuments in the choir of the Emmotts of Emmott and Parkers of Alkincoat, and other local families. And under the tower is preserved the ancient octagonal font, with shields containing the arms of Towneley; the initials of Lawrence Towneley; a cross, whips in saltire, three nails, hammer, and pincers—implements of the Passion; and the monogram *Ths*. This font in form closely resembles one in the church of Bolton by Bowland (engraved in the *History of Craven*). The tower is a battlemented structure of ashlar courses in the Perpendicular style erected about 1430, and contains six bells, cast in 1815. The arched porch is surmounted by a curious sundial. The exterior generally presents work of different periods, and is of picturesque appearance. The fragments of battlement at the end of the aisle have evidently been continued across the church. On the tower are several shields of arms, now much decayed, on one side Towneley (?) and Radcliffe (with a crescent), side by side; on another, a charge resembling the Irish harp, and Paly (also side by side); on a third a fess between three crescents (Lacy of Cromwellbotham?) and a shield quite worn away.—W. A. WADDINGTON, 1873.]

² At the allotment of the pews in this church by John Townley, of Townley, esq. in 1576, I find mentioned "St. Cyte's Quire;" but it does not appear whether it was that on the north or south side. A *St. Sitha* occurs in the Romish Bederoll [Letania Sanctorum]: Enchiridion præclaræ Eccl'æ Sarum, 1528 [printed St. Citta in the edition of 1541. Leland found at Bradford in Yorkshire "one Paroche Chirche and a Chapel of S. Sitha." (Itin. vii. f. 53.) Cita is one of the ways in which Chich (in Essex, now St. Osyth) was written in records, and is used in Domesday (Morant, Hist. of Essex, i. 456); and, as the Priory of Austin Canons there was sometimes called Cice, Cita, Chich, etc. (as in A.-Sax. Chron. 1123) from the name of the place, and sometimes St. Ositha from its patron saint, some confusion may easily have arisen, especially in the North, as to the name of the saint. The fact that Chich, the burial-place of St. Osyth and the site of her monastery, is on the river Colne may have induced the founder of this quire to dedicate it to her. Her office is given in most editions of the Sarum Hours. In the edition of 1526, fol. 14, it begins *De Sancta Sitha Virgine Antiphona: Ave Sancta Sitha famula Jesu Christi Que cum tota anima Deo placuisti, &c.*]

of Parkhill, that on the south to the Townleys of Barnside.¹ Against the east wall of the north chapel is a singular inscription, cut upon oak, of which the ground has originally been vermillion, and the letters illumined. It is, I think, clearly to be read as follows :—

Qualibus in cœlo precibus succurrere mundo
²
 Hac recitare via debes letare Maria
 Larvas interitu diluit illa manu
 Hyrd genitrix Christi Wilhelmum deprecor audi
 Ne superet mors me virgo parens retine.

The whole was evidently a prayer addressed to the Virgin, by one Hyrd,³ probably a chaplain or chantry-priest of the place, against diabolical illusions (*larvas*) in the hour of death.⁴

In the 8th Edw. III. [1334-5] I find⁵ that John de Haslingden and Adam de Swyne, chaplains, as I conjecture, of Colne, for the chaplains of the place were the usual trustees upon these occasions, granted certain lands and tenements in Blakey, in conformity to the will of Richard de Merclesden deceased, to one John de Merclesden, for the term of his life, and after his decease to find one chaplain who should celebrate for the soul of the said Richard and Avice his wife, their children, ancestors, and all the faithful deceased, in the church of Colne or Broughton, or in the chapel of the manor-house of Richard de Broughton, or at Swynden. Whether this foundation actually took effect, or where, I have not learned.

The incumbents of this church, so far as their names and other circumstances relating them can now be recovered,⁶ are as follows :—

¹ In a flat stone within this choir is a cross fleury, and round the verge an inscription in the character of Edward the Sixth's time, or thereabouts, now become very obscure, but the words Thompson and Esholt are plainly legible. Now I find that in 1547 the site of the nunnery of Esholt was granted to Henry Thompson, one of the Gens d'Arms at Boleyn (*i. e.* Boulogne) who, by Helen, daughter of Laurence Townley, of Barnside, had a son William. In this chapel there is only one other memorial of the family, dated 1677. [Regarding the life and family of Henry Thompson of Esholt, near Bradford, see *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vi. p. 650.]

² The first pentameter line is wanting. [The inscription is carved on three pieces of oak, and more than one line may be lost.]

³ A William Hyrd was presented by Abbot Paslew, and the burgesses of Clitheroe, to the chantry of St. Nicholas of Edisforth, A.D. 1508. I suspect him to be the same person, and to have been afterwards removed to Colne.

⁴ [In his first edition Dr. Whitaker here remarked, "I am ashamed to notice the absurd and disgusting reading which has been palmed upon the last excellent Editor of Camden's *Britannia*, and the equally offensive conjecture which accompanied it from his correspondent." The misreading was *in coitu* instead of *interitu*: which Mr. Gough had derived from a note made by Dr. Cowper of Chester so long before as the year 1747. Mr. Gough acknowledged the correction in his review of the *History of Whalley*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1802, p. 52, and then suggested to read in the second line—

Hac cantare via debes *Letare Maria*.

The *Letare Maria* was a favourite hymn to the Virgin.]

⁵ Townley MSS. G. 26.

⁶ [With addenda communicated by Mr. Canon Raines.]

INCUMBENTS OF COLNE.

[John Hychyn, Curate of Colne, 16 Aug. 1500. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii. p. 489.)

Sir William Fayrebanke, clerk. His will is dated June 10, 1520. He bequeaths his body to be buried in y^e Chappelle of Coln; to the sayd Chappell for my berriall x^s; to S^r Robert Blakey Chaplen to praye for my sawle wherso^r hee wyll vi^s viii^d; to y^e sayd S^r Robart a gowne clothe wth lynnyng, lying in the power of — Shaw late wyffe of Henry Shawe. He makes his father Edmund Fairbank and Alis his mother his executors, and gives “all my goodes not bequeathed to be disposed to y^e plesur of Godd and y^e wealthe of my sawle.” (Lanc. and Cheshire Wills, p. 10.)

Sir Robert Blakey, priest, divina celebrans in Capella de Colne, 23 Aug. 1535. (Lanc. MSS. vol. ix. p. 289.)

Dom. John Feldon (or Fielden) at the Bishop's Visitation 1536. *Ib.*

Dom. John Crabtree, same time. *Ib.*

Roger Blakey, Curate of Colne 1560-1574. *Ib.* Whitaker has the date 1556.

Richard Briarley, 1599; buried near the vestry door Feb. 2, 1635. There is a letter of his in Lanc. MSS. vol. ix. p. 284, in which he describes himself, in a scholar-like hand, *Rich: Briarley, Minist^r Colniens^s. Oct. 9, 1611.]*

Thomas Warriner, A.M. of whom I learn, from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, that he was known to Archbishop Laud, and that, in the year 1645 (with this circumstance accords the alteration in the Registrar's hand, March 30, 1645,) he was, in the time of divine service, dragged out of the desk by two soldiers, who pursued him down the aisle, and owned that they had intended to fire upon him, had not some of the congregation restrained them: after this he fled into Yorkshire, where he is supposed to have died, as he never returned to Colne, and was succeeded by one Horrocks. Thus Dr. Walker. But the immediate successor of Mr. Warriner was:

Thomas Whalley, interred here Feb. 22, 1646-7, which is all I have learned concerning him. Upon his demise entered the above-mentioned

John Horrocks, A.M. a Puritan, from Horrocks Hall, styled in the Inquisition of 1652 “a very able divine,” though he is said by Walker to have been ignorant and immoral in a high degree. But it was enough for these Commissioners that he was a determined partizan of the governing powers; yet he conformed when many better men resigned their preferments, and died minister of Colne, Sept. 7, 1667, aged 77. There is an absurd and bombastic epitaph over him which I shall not transcribe.¹

To him succeeded James Hargreaves, a native and schoolmaster of this place, interred Jan. 11th, 1693, with this testimony in the register, which I sincerely hope he deserved: “Fidelis hujus ecclesiæ pastor.”

Thomas Tatham, son of Christopher Tatham, of Otterburn in Craven, afterwards vicar of Almondbury, in Yorkshire: he resigned this living in 1708-9, and died at Almondbury about the year 1716.

¹ [It is inserted hereafter, p. 255.]

To him succeeded, April 2, 1709, John Barlow, born at Harwood, near Blackburn, and educated at Glasgow; he was interred here, April 10, 1727, with this eulogy in the register, “*Fidelis laboriosusque hujus ecclesiæ pastor.*”

Thomas Barlow, his son and successor, survived him only a few weeks, and was interred May 5 following. Next followed

Henry Smalley, interred Feb. 3d, 1731-2. Then

[William Norcrosse, descended from a family of that name at Ribchester, of which place his ancestor was Vicar in the 17th century, and was suspended by the Bishop. The minister of Colne, after many altercations with his parishioners, was suspended by Bishop Peploe, April 3, 1741, (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii.) and died the same year in the Fleet Prison. He was succeeded by]

George White, A.M. educated at Douay for orders in the Church of Rome, but upon his recantation was noticed by Archbishop Potter, who recommended him to the Vicar of Whalley. He was the translator of Thurlow's Letters into Latin, and the editor of a newspaper called the *Mercurius Latinus*,¹ a man neither devoid of parts or literature, but childishly ignorant of common life, and shamefully inattentive to his duty, which he frequently abandoned for weeks together to such accidental assistance as the parish could procure. On one occasion he is said to have read the funeral service more than twenty times in a single night over the dead bodies which had been interred in his absence. With these glaring imperfections in his own character, he sought to distinguish himself by a riotous opposition to the Methodists, then almost an infant sect, who took advantage, as might be expected, of his absence and misconduct, under the direction of Mr. Grimshaw, an earnest sincere man, of whom I have so good an opinion as to believe that, had he lived till now to see the consequence of those eccentricities in which he allowed himself, he would have altered his conduct, and contented himself with a better-regulated zeal. His life (that of Mr. Grimshaw) has been written by the late Rev. Mr. Newton, in a series of Letters to the Rev. Henry Foster,² but in a spirit for which the serious and regular clergy owe neither the one nor the other any obligations. Who can forbear to express his surprise, when he hears one clergyman relating to another, with apparent satisfaction, the boast of a third, that, amongst the other fruits of his ministry, he had to number five converts who had become teachers of dissenting congregations?³

¹ [Thirty-one numbers of the *Mercurius Latinus* were issued. Mr. White also published, *The Englishman's rational proceedings in the Choice of Religion: a Sermon preached at St. Giles Durham 1741 against Popery and Presbyterianism. A Sermon against Methodists preached at Colne and Marsden in the county of Lancaster: preached at Colne July 24, and at Marsden Aug. 7, 1748. Preston 1748, 8vo. pp. vi. 24. Text, 1 Cor. 14; 33. The Miraculous Sheep's Eye at St. Victor's in Paris: a Burlesque Poem against the Veneration of Reliques. 1743. The High Mass: a Burlesque Poem. 1747. Price 6d. Theological Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Middleton's late Introductory Discourse and Postscript, with some Hints relating to his other works.*]

² [Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. William Grimshaw, by John Newton, 1799. 12mo. Mr. Grimshaw was Perp. Curate of Haworth, near Keighley, born 1708, died 1763.]

³ In an account of local circumstances and manners like the present work, such an instance of religious eccentricity would have been entitled to nothing more than a transient animadversion: but, as a very large body of men has lately risen up in the bosom of the Establishment [this note appeared in the first edition of 1800], who allow themselves

But to return. Mr. White, after one of his excursions, made his appearance with a Madan Helen Maria Piazza, an Italian gouvernante, whom he married at Marsden, March 23rd, 1744-5. He died at Langroyd, and was interred in his own church, April 29, 1751. His successor was

more or less to act upon the same principles,—as an opinion has gone forth in consequence, that the English Clergy are now divided into two great bodies, one consisting of those who inculcate the doctrines but neglect the discipline of the Church ; the other, who maintain her discipline but explain away her doctrines—it seems to be an object of general importance to state this matter with perspicuity and precision.

In An Impartial and Succinct History (as it is entitled) of the Church of Christ, lately published by the Rev. Mr. Ilaweis, we are told, “that the number of Evangelical ministers is of late amazingly increased;” they are described as “carefully conforming to established rules, and strictly regular, yet everywhere objects of reproach, because their conduct reflects on those who will not follow their examples. They labour under many discouragements. They have often been treated by their diocesans with much insolence and oppression;” and, though “they can number no bishop, nor scarcely a dignitary among them, yet their number, strength, and respectability continue increasing.” Such is the character here given of this body of men.

The effects of their ministry are next described as follows: “By the labours of these most excellent men the congregations of Methodists and Dissenters are greatly enlarged; and though during their lives and incumbency they fill their churches, yet on their death or removal they *unintentionally* add the most serious part of their flocks to their (Dissenting) brethren who are of a like spirit.”

The assertions contained in the last paragraph are unquestionably true; and, wherever the blame lies, will perhaps account for some part of that discountenance complained of above. For, with respect to those in the former, I would ask, whether it can be proved that this body of men are objects of reproach, or treated with insolence and oppression, merely because they are serious and devout, abstracted from the world and its pleasures, or because they preach according to the articles of their own Church, while at the same time they carefully conform to established rules, and are strictly regular? But, among this great body, all of whom are represented as partaking of the same consistent and excellent character, are there none who have disgraced the Gospel by their licentious lives? none who have obtained their preferments by simony, or hold them by fraud? Is it or is it not irregular in clergymen to preach in dissenting places of worship, or even to frequent them? to baptize without sponsors? to expound the lessons? Discountenance, surely, is the slightest animadversion to which such conduct is entitled, and, perhaps, in the present state of manners and discipline, it is the heaviest that will be inflicted.

Again, we are told, “that these men have been treated by their diocesans with much insolence:” but are there no instances in which their diocesans have been treated with insolence by them?

And, is a style of speaking, in which they are known to indulge, of *this prophane* or *that ignorant bishop*, either seemly in itself, or always concealed from their superiors? If they complain of the *hauteur* of rank, is not the inflation of low popularity more offensive? Or, if they are really conscious that their ministry, zealous and earnest as it is allowed to be, has a tendency to swell the number of Dissenting congregations when they are succeeded in their pulpits by men of different principles, do they guard against these abuses by faithfully inculcating the nature of a Church, the sin of schism, the duty of conformity?—nay, do they believe that there exists such a sin or such a duty? And yet are not the governors of the Church placed in their important stations to preserve this very conformity? Can they, therefore, do less than discountenance those who, under the character of ministers of the Gospel, appear to have forgotten another character, to support which they are fed, namely, that of ministers of the Church of England by law established?

On the other hand, it may be asked, whether there is not another and a very general kind of irregularity, little considered in that light, by which is meant non-conformity to the *doctrines* of the church, either in preaching mere morality, or a system of modern christianity, radically different from the letter as well as spirit of those articles which all clergymen have subscribed? Is not this conduct equally dishonourable and more pernicious than the former? Ought it not to be opposed at least by equal discouragements?

Roger Wilson, LL.B. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, a younger son of the family of Eshton, near Gargrave; he died at Otley, and was interred there March 18, 1789, aged 77 years. The next incumbent was

The doctrines of our Articles are indeed preached alike by the Evangelic clergy, as they are called, by the more serious and orthodox Dissenters, and by a third description of persons who will next be adverted to.

And such is their efficacy upon the heart, that when once deeply imbibed from the lips of an established minister, upon his decease or removal, if not succeeded by a person equally faithfully and zealous, the people, supposing them not well principled in the nature of conformity, will seek for similar instructions where they can find them. But then I assert that there are clergymen in the Established Church, who, within the pale of order, faithfully preach the doctrines of their Church and of the Gospel, without discountenance from their superiors; because they labour at the same time to inculcate principles of obedience and conformity to every ordinance of man, ecclesiastical and civil, for conscience' sake; labour to provide for the contingency of an unfaithful successor, set before their people the consequences and the sin of schism, shew them that the character of a clergyman vitiates not the efficacy of the sacraments, debases not the spirit of the liturgy, and that the sermon, though an edifying and instructive, is not the only or even principal part of public worship. When questioned as to the lawfulness of schism, even in extreme cases (that is, where the terms of conformity are not sinful), they will uniformly prohibit it; shew the possibility of a religious congregation of strict conformists subsisting under an irreligious minister, and teach the people to expect a blessing from God upon an humble spirit of order and obedience, under circumstances ever so disadvantageous, rather than in that intractable humour of self-will and separation which is going on rapidly, to the destruction of all religion.

Here, indeed, a real and great difficulty presents itself to the consideration of every serious minister in the Establishment; for, on the one hand, men are not to be left to perish in ignorance, in order to preserve an establishment; and, on the other, they are not deliberately to be driven into schism, to save their souls;* yet those only who have tried the experiment are acquainted with the difficulty of instilling a real sense of religion into minds almost entirely governed by animal feeling, without setting their spirits afloat, and producing a tendency to enthusiasm and disorder. Love of novelty, impatience of restraint, artful insinuation, all operate in the same direction; and nothing but constant attention and affectionate exhortations, mingled with temperate authority in the established minister, can counteract that centrifugal force (if it may be so called) in religion, which is constantly operating to the dissolution, not only of establishments, but even of ancient sects themselves. This is undoubtedly a difficult work, and will not, it must be confessed, always be successful. What then is to be done?

To this question four answers will be returned: for, in the first place, the Politician will reply, "Do nothing, and preserve the Establishment." The Enthusiast will next exclaim, "Away with Establishments from the earth, and leave us to save souls in every place, and by every instrument—a method which God has been pleased signally to own and bless."

A third description of persons will say, "Let us not refuse the wages of an Establishment; but let us not be fettered by its restraints; let us accept the care of a parish, but, as opportunity offers, make excursions into wider fields of spiritual usefulness; let us accept of churches, as spacious buildings, affording to us opportunities of haranguing greater numbers than we could otherwise collect, and nothing more. With a church in any other sense than a commodious edifice and a certain stipend annexed to it we have little concern."

Lastly, every truly serious and conscientious minister of the Establishment will reply, "The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations: I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the Church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option—I eat my bread on that condition—if I transgress it I am a dishonest man—I see indeed the genuine doctrines of my own Church entirely neglected by some of its ministers, and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, or other poisonous combinations, by others: nevertheless I know them to be the word of truth—I will, by God's grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures, preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so

* Because the particular good proposed would be overbalanced by the general bad consequences of schism, as more souls would be lost than gained on the whole.

John Hartley, A.B. of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, [to whom, and to the Rev. John Allanson, now minister of Padiham, but long and usefully employed in the ministry of Colne, I am indebted for much information relating to this place. 1st edit. p. 371.] who died May 22, 1811, aged 51, and was interred at Colne.

doing my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience.

“Yet this is not all my duty : I am well aware that, under lively impressions of religion from these awful truths, the people committed to my charge will, after my decease or removal, be tempted to seek for that comfort elsewhere which it is possible they may no longer receive in the Church : I will therefore prepare them for that contingency ; I will not fear the common accusation of bigotry from lax and licentious men ; I will endeavour to instil into my people the nature and the rights of a Church as distinct from a sect ; will shew them the excellence of their own liturgy, articles, and homilies ; prove to them how much fewer of the means of edification than they suppose are lost by the removal of a religious pastor ; how much remains in their own power ; and when I feel myself about to be taken away, will conjure them by their baptism, confirmation, and communion with the Church—by all the blessings they have received, and all the delusions they have escaped within its pale,—*wherein they have been called, therein to abide with God.*

“I will endeavour, as far as they are capable of understanding the argument, to acquaint them with the nature and history of schisms ; to shew them that they have uniformly had their origin in the corrupt passions of men, in enthusiasm, presumption, obstinacy,—and have ended in heresy and irreligion ; that, while great part of the comforts which men profess to enjoy who have struck off into these devious paths probably arises from the complacency naturally felt in following our own wayward wills, no temper will so soon draw down a blessing from God as that which leads them in humility and order to acquiesce in the present appointment of Providence, to pray indeed for a restoration of their former advantages, and, in the mean while, *to edify one another.*”

To do justice to a subject which the present awful state of our ecclesiastical establishment renders peculiarly interesting would require a volume. The foregoing observations, indeed, already exceed the legitimate bounds of a note ; yet I am tempted to trespass still farther.

The Governors of the Church complain, and surely with reason, that an order of men is rapidly increasing within the Establishment who, to use the lightest terms of disapprobation, have too little reverence for *their* authority, or for the constitution, forms, and ordinances of that venerable body to which they belong.

From generous or conscientious minds they will undoubtedly receive the most valuable species of obedience, namely, that which is paid under the sense of its being due to a power little able to enforce its own rights ; for it must not be dissembled that the government of the English Church is at present too much under the influence of Erastian principles, controlled, that is, by the civil power in matters purely spiritual.

But, on the other hand, it should be remembered, that one great cause of this lamentable defection from the Church is an internal decay in vigour and in spirit which must be mortal if not opposed by well-timed and skilful remedies ; that, notwithstanding the immense quantity of patronage in private hands—notwithstanding the scandalous traffic carried on in things sacred, and the utter inattention to merit, especially to clerical merit, in conferring benefices so circumstanced ; yet a power remains with the governors of the Church which would, if vigorously exerted, go far towards redressing the evil. Thus, for example, if, in conferring holy orders, an authority which the civil power hath left untouched in the hands of its proper depositaries, attention were always paid to the seriousness and religious views of the candidate, as well as his literary qualifications ; and, still farther, if in the disposal of Episcopal preferments it were uniformly the first object to place in the important charge of parishes none but those who their patrons were persuaded would *watch for men's souls as they who must give account* ; if, in comparison of this great object, family interests, solicitation of friends, and even the powerful claim of literary merit, as unconnected with clerical usefulness, were conscientiously postponed, the Church might indeed perish,—but its governors would *have delivered their own souls.*

Again. In populous manufacturing towns especially, the number of dissenters is perpetually increasing, merely in consequence of want of accommodation in churches. The erection of new places of worship upon the Establishment

Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, A.M. of University College, Oxford, 1811; [died 1817. See his epitaph at Holme, in p. 210.

Philip Abbot became Vicar in 1817, and resigned in 1821.

John Henderson, 1821, is the present Vicar.]

should therefore be encouraged and assisted; a permanent interest in such foundations should be held out as an inducement to erect them, by granting the patronage to trustees in perpetuity; above all, free Churches for the Poor should be opened in large towns, and great care be taken to supply them with zealous and faithful, but discreet and orderly preachers.

Lastly. A spirit of ornamental architecture in new-built churches should by all means be discouraged; by this step religion would gain much, and taste would suffer nothing; for, in all modern edifices of this kind the point required has been (and very properly) to compress the greatest number of people into a given space; an end which is scarcely compatible with graceful form or elegant proportion. But it has been the preposterous ambition of architects to make up for defects in proportion by profuseness of decoration; and thus, in many instances, by columns, pilasters, pediments, &c. stuck upon walls without use or meaning, they have swallowed up sums which might have raised another edifice of equal dimensions and usefulness, in turning what would otherwise have been a plain, barnlike, unpretending, serviceable building, into something like a *cotton mill ornée*.

Architects of the second or third order return out of Italy with their heads full of ancient temples, forgetting that these models of symmetry and grace were never intended for the assembling of multitudes, and that when once their forms and proportions are violated for that purpose, decorations which became *them* are as preposterous as a birth-day suit upon the back of a clown.

A man of genius in architecture, as in other sciences, will unite beauty and simplicity: inferior artists are ever labouring to conceal poverty of design under elaborate ornaments: but prudence and policy, good taste and religion, equally dictate an admonition to frugality and plainness, in modern ecclesiastical buildings.

[The remainder of this note was added in the Third Edition.]

In the year 1815 one of the Norman columns of this church, in consequence of some recent interments near its base, suddenly gave way, and occasioned a considerable declension of the other columns north and south, so as visibly to threaten the destruction of the whole edifice. This circumstance was highly favourable to the views of a party who wished for the demolition of the building, and the substitution of a modern erection in the slight and vicious style now become so fashionable. A general meeting of all the parties interested was convoked, and the old and venerable fabric was condemned.

Weighing, however, the appearances of declension, and well knowing an architect whose skill and courage were adequate to the task of restoring the whole, the patron of the church convened a second meeting, and prevailed upon the parish to try the experiment. The manner in which the restoration was effected deserves to be remembered. First, the column whose failure had occasioned all the mischief having been removed, the basis appeared to have been *undermined* and cut away from time to time, in order to make room for interments. A new and ample basis of strong masonry was now laid upon the rock, and the original column replaced with great care and exactness. All this was easy.

But the restoration of the two other columns which had but partially declined was (without a total demolition) a much more hazardous undertaking; the architect, however, by sharing the risk of being crushed to death with the workmen, prevailed upon them to make narrow perforations under the basis, from north to south, through which he introduced strong bars of iron. He then placed large beams of wood along the surface, from east to west, on each side of the columns, and when the bars had been passed through the apertures, strapped them over the beams, and bound them immoveably together. By this method the columns, arches, and superincumbent walls were actually suspended.

He then proceeded to withdraw the decayed bases, and the whole structure above was left visibly hanging in the air, in which state it remained till new and massy bases were constructed beneath, which by strong underpinning restored the inclined columns to the perpendicular. Meanwhile, during the architect's absence for a few days only, a violent attempt was made to demolish the church. One of the fine carved principals was thrown down, and the walls were next attacked; but happily the old grout-work was not of a temper to give way to anything but gunpowder, and the assailants were compelled to desist. Still, however, the spirit of party ran so high that it was deemed necessary to place a guard in the vestry by night till the restoration was completed.

By Inquisition, taken at Blackburn, June 25, 1650, it was found that the chapelry of Colne consisted of Colne, Foulrig, Marsden, and Trawden, and 400 families; that John Horrocks, minister, "an able divine," received 11*l*. 10*s*. per annum, from the farmers of the rectory, by order of the County Committee, and that these townships together desired to be erected into a parish.

The following are the principal monumental inscriptions :

ARMS : A fess engrailed, between three bull's heads cabossed.

Between the middle aisle and this pillar are deposited the bodies of WILLIAM EMMOTT,¹ of Emmott, in this county, Gent. buried 27th of August, 1683, and MARY, his wife, buried the 14th of August, 1677, leaving issue four sons and one daughter, viz. : William, John, Thomas, Margaret, and Christopher. THOMAS EMMOTT, their third son, buried 29th Aug. 1699, aged 29.

Hic beatæ spe resurrectionis depositæ sunt exuviæ GULIELMI EMMOTT de Emmott, generoso orti sanguine. Ineunte ætate, Coll. Jesu apud Cantab. sup. Ord. Commensal. Amicis deinde charus, vicinis utilis, omnibus hospitalis vixit, omnibusque flebilis occidit Maii 13,

Anno { Christi 1720^{mo}.
Ætatis 51^{mo}.

Etiam MARLE² WAINHOUSE, sororis ejus, quæ obiit Januarii 16^{mo},

Anno { Christi 1722^{mo}.
Ætatis 51^{mo}.

The above inscriptions are in the body of the church, and near the pulpit.

To the memory of RICHARD EMMOTT, Esq. late of Basinghall Street, London, merchant, nephew to John and Christopher Emmott, whose monuments are put up in this church. He departed this life the fourteenth of March, 1761, in the 60th year of his age. And his body lies interred in the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, in Basinghall Street, in London.

In the Townley chapel, or choir, as it is generally called :

Hic sepulta jacet JANA filia et hæres JOHANNIS STONEHEWER, nuper de Barlyford in Comitatu Cestriæ, gen., charissima Conjux Rici. TOWNLEY de Barnside et Carrhall arm. quæ obiit 21mo. Sep. anno D'ni 1677, relictis Jana et Anna filiabus suis, et simul secum filia altera eorum Alicia isto eodem tumulo obdormiente.

In the body of the church, opposite to the pulpit :

Close to this pillar lieth the body of ROBERT PARKER, late of Alkincoates, gent. second son to Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, in the county of York, Esq. who departed this life, Nov. 10th, 1714, aged 52.

In the chancel :

To the memory of CHRISTOPHER EMMOTT, Esq. late of London, merchant, fourth and youngest son of William Emmott, of Emmott, Esq. He had so good a judgment in mercantile affairs, that differences between merchants were often, by consent, referred to his determination, by which he prevented many law-suits. He acquired a large fortune, with a good réputation, and died, unmarried, the 24th of February, 1745, in the 72d year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Michael Bassishaw, London. Likewise to the memory of JOHN EMMOTT, of Emmott, Esq. second son of Wm. Emmott, of Emmott, Esq. a gentleman of great piety and charity. He left 10*l*. per annum to the free school of Rawden, in the county of

¹ There is a difference of one day in the date of this gentleman's interment, between the parochial register and this inscription.

² Qu. Margaret, vide *suprà*.

York, and 10*l.* per annum to the school at Lanshawbridge, in this parish. He died, unmarried, the 21st of Oct. 1746, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in this church. In gratitude to two such worthy relations, their nephew, Richard Emmott, hath caused this monument to be erected.

An epitaph inscribed upon a brass plate, within the communion rails:—

Hic jacet JOHANNES HORROCKES, qui fuit Artium Magister et hujus Ecclesiæ Minister: vixit annos 77, obiit die Septem. 7^o an. Dom. 1669.

Rostra disertus amat, sic rostra Johannes amabat
 Horrockes, pro rostris quippe disertus erat.
 Barnabas ille piis, Boanerges et ille profanis,
 Mercurius simul ac Mormoluxēion erat.
 Parcite Pegasides! mihi credite, plangitis illum
 Quem Sion aut Helicon quemque et Olympus habet.
 Nec gazas Arabum, tua nec miracula Memphī,
 Sed stupet hic Seraphim quem stupuere Magi.
 Sarcophago contenta minor, pars major Olimpo,
 Utraque sed pariter dalmaticata fuit.
 Pullulat ut Phoenix redivivus, apostolus Horrockes
 Patrizet¹ juvenis: fama perennis erit.²

Contiguous to the churchyard is the Grammar School, a mean and very ancient building, supported upon crooks, and memorable for nothing but the education of Archbishop Tillotson, whose mother was a Nutter of Pendle Forest.

In the township of Colne are three very ancient mansions—BERNESETE, now BARNSIDE, EMMOT, and ALCANCOATS.

The first³ of these, in a high and naked situation, contiguous to the moors of Yorkshire, belonged to the priory of St. John of Pontefract, a circumstance which undoubtedly gave name to the neighbouring house of Monkrode, upon the same estate. Under the priory it appears to have been held for two or three generations by the Townleys, a branch from the original house of Townley; but, upon the dissolution of monasteries, the manor of Bernesete, with its appurtenances, was granted by letters patent⁴ of Henry VIII. anno regni 36 [1544-5] to John Braddyll, of Whalley, Gent. one of the original grantees of Whalley Abbey. From the Braddylls, I suppose the manor to have been sold to the Townleys, who were probably lessees only under the priory. The descent of this branch is as follows:—

Laurence Townley, living 14 Edw. IV. [1474-5] second son of John Townley, =
 of Townley, esq. by Isabel Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

Henry Townley, = Barnard. Isabel, marr. Robert Banister, Jane, marr. Simon Blakey,
 of Parkhill. of Blakey.

Laurence Townley, living 3 Hen. VIII. [1511-12] as appears by a bond and = Hellen, natural daughter of Thomas
 award of John, then abbot of Whalley, and Thomas abbot of Salley. Hesketh, of Rufford, esq.

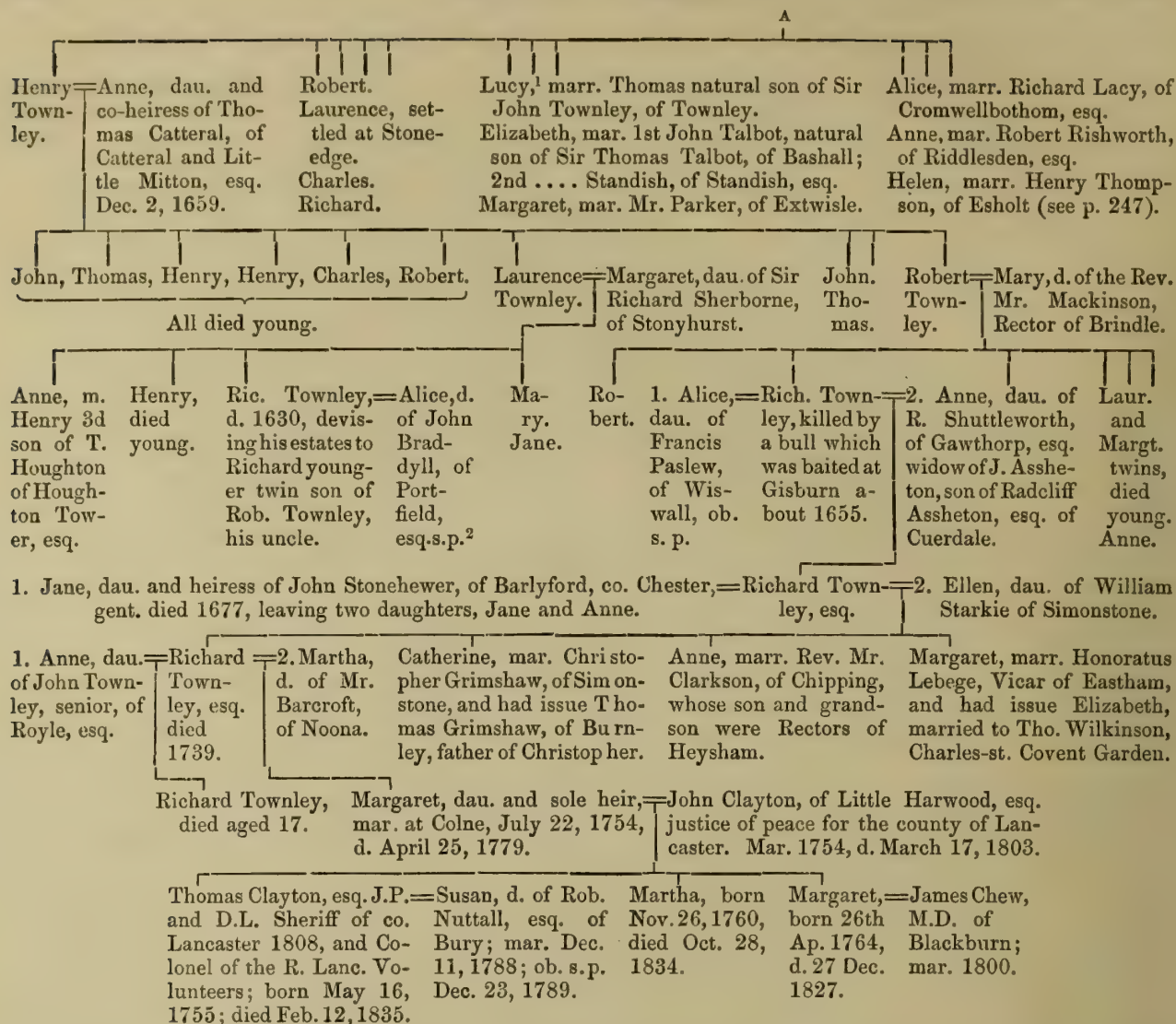
A

¹ For patrisset.

² I have now printed this epitaph on account of its extreme absurdity. It is one of the most extravagant pieces of bombast that I have ever met with. [See p. 248.]

³ This was probably an early grant of the Lacies to that foundation, but has never occurred to me.

⁴ Braddyll MSS. No. 57, pen. auct.



The house of Barnside has been strongly and durably built: one wing, with a deep embayed window, embattled, appears to be coeval or nearly so with the present family; the rest, which is of better masonry, seems to be more modern. Another wing, containing the offices, has been destroyed; the rest, if left to itself, may remain for centuries. It seems to have been abandoned by the family, for the warmer situation of Carr, about the middle of the last century.³

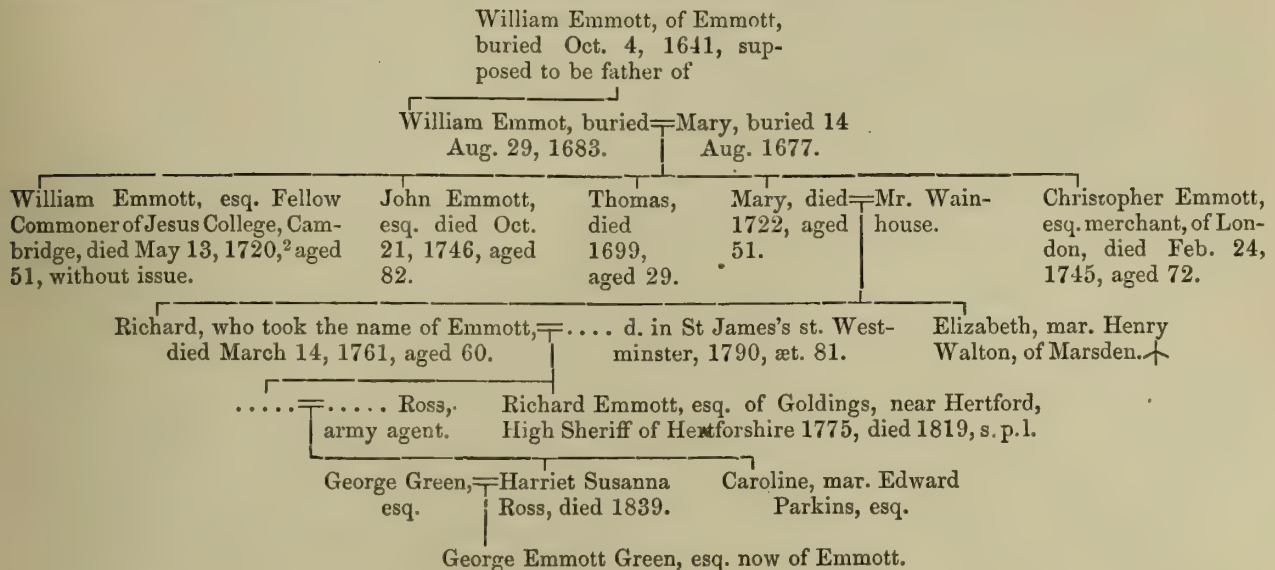
Far beneath, yet on the summit of a smooth and gentle elevation, shrowded in aged trees, is the ancient house of EMMOTT, which has given name to a long line yet extant. Of these the first whom I have met with is Robert de Emot, who held lands here

¹ [The will of Lucy Townley of Shacklehay, widow, dated 27 Aug. 1621, and proved 6 Nov. 1621, is printed by the Chetham Soc., Lanc. and Chesh. Wills, iii. 197-8.]

² She married, secondly, Mr. Christopher Townley, of Moorhiles, the indefatigable transcriber.

³ [Barnside was sold, after the death of Colonel Clayton, for 22,000*l.* to Mr. Robert Halstead Hargreaves of Ardwick, and is now the property of his son. The old house has been demolished.]

4 Edw. II. [1311] as per Inquisition. After him I have no materials of information relating to this family¹ before the commencement of the parish registers, from which, and from their monuments in the church of Colne, the following short and imperfect descent has been compiled:—



John Emmott was a pious and amiable man, a Christian of the old school, regular and devout, retired and humble. William, the older brother, is said to have had a portion of the same spirit. Their infirmity was, that both were inattentive to their worldly concerns, so that Christopher the younger brother, who acquired a large fortune, with a very fair character, was compelled to repurchase the paternal estate. But such examples, whenever they occur, of a character nearly lost, deserve to be recorded, to the shame of a degenerate posterity.

The house is respectable and convenient, with a front of rather heavy modern architecture, and contains many portraits of the family by Mr. John Emmott, who was fond of painting. By the way side, near the house, is a perfect cross, with the cyphers I p S and M, half obliterated, upon the capital; the only instance which I recollect of the kind by a way side, though the bases of great numbers remain in similar situations. A very copious spring in an adjoining field, now an excellent cold bath, is called the Hullown, *i. e.* the Hallown, or Saints' Well. Hence the name of the place eamunt, or the mouth of the water.

[There are three valleys which run from Colne Water up to the slopes of Boulsworth. The first is that of Trawden, in which is Trawden hall³; in the second is Wycollar;⁴ in the third Emmott, just described, and, higher up, Barnside.

[¹ In the Court Rolls of Colne in the Duchy office occur the names of Edward, Thomas, and Nicholas Emott 1510, Thomas and Richard 1511, Joan daughter of James Emott in the same year, and William Emot 1513.]

² Townley MSS.

³ [Trawden is noticed in vol. I. p. 313.]

⁴ [And Over and Nether Wycollar are mentioned in the next page of vol. I.]

WYCOLLAR was in the possession of Piers Hartley, gent. in 22 Hen. VII. and passed in marriage with the heiress of that family, about the middle of the sixteenth century, to Nicholas Cunliffe of Hollins, gent.

The family of Cunliffe derive their name from Cundeclive near Billington, where the high land is still known as Cunliffe Moor or Cunliffe Edge. Adam de Conlive was one of the jurors in an inquisition on the manor of Manchester 2 Edw. I. 1273-4; and at a period very little later the name of Robert de Cundeclive occurs as a witness to several charters.¹ A connected pedigree can only be formed from a later date.² (See opposite page.)

Henry Owen Cunliffe, esq. dying in 1819, the estate of Wycollar was purchased under a decree of Chancery by the mortgagee the Rev. John Oldham:³ by whom it has been recently sold to John Wilkinson Warney, esq. barrister at law, of Fence End. The ancient hall is situated in a low position, and must have presented a very picturesque appearance when surrounded by the old woods. It stands at the end of a hamlet consisting of groups of farm and cottage buildings, of varying antiquity, approached by a narrow stone bridge over a brook. The ancient dining-hall still remains, with a gigantic fireplace of handsome design, having within its semicircle, behind the fire, a stone seat supported on corbels, capable of accommodating sixteen or eighteen persons.⁴ The whole of the south side of the room is occupied by a fine mullioned window of twelve lights. An unsightly wing has been added, with plain wooden windows; but this, together with the whole building, is now falling into decay.

¹ [See the Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 103, 318, 860, 954, 1029, 1040, 1041. It will be found that he was contemporary with Geoffrey de Dutton and Hugh de Birun stewards of Blackburnshire, and with Sir Adam de Blackburn.]

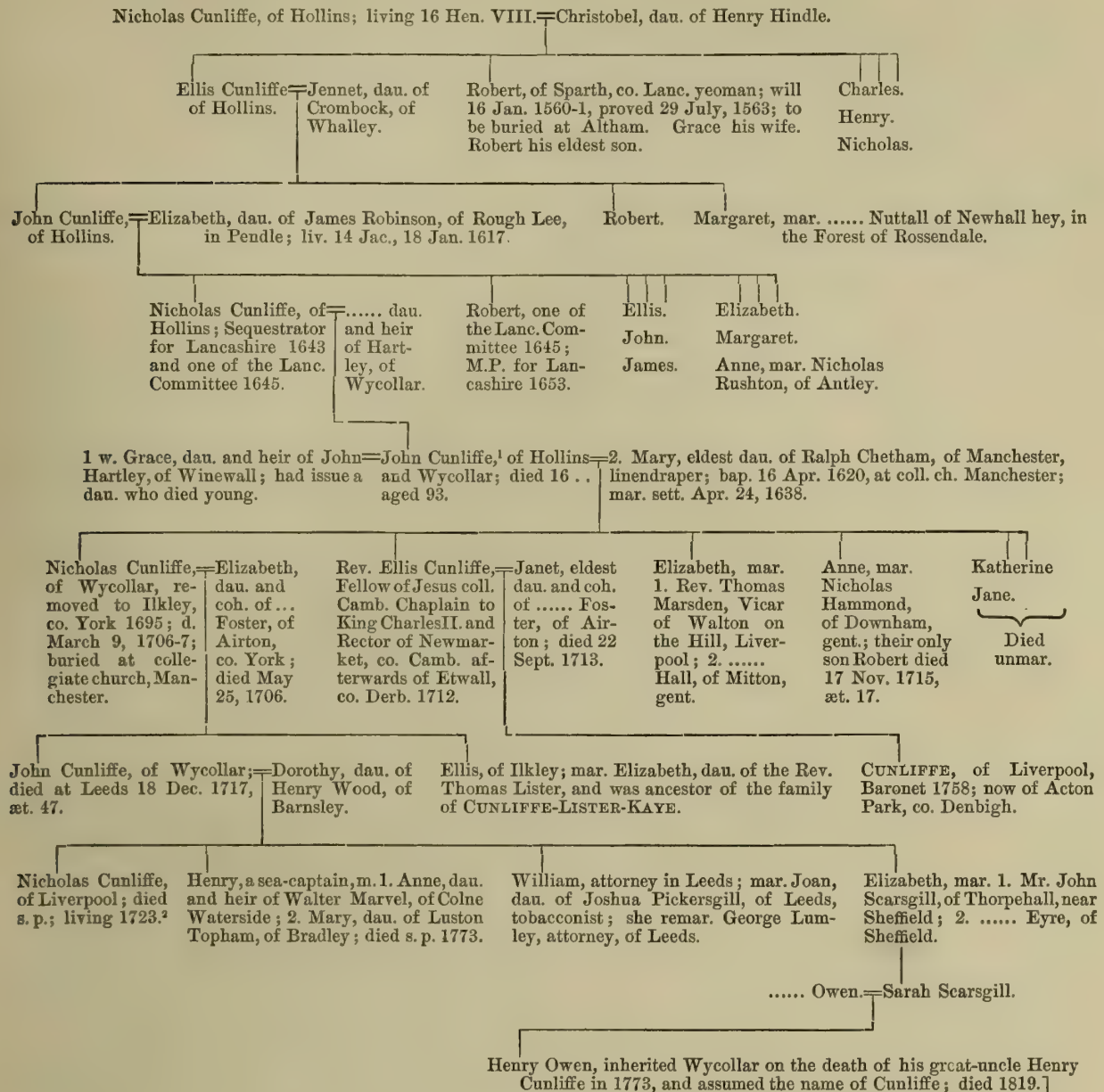
² [The materials for this pedigree have been supplied by Mr. Canon Raines. No pedigree was recorded at the Visitations; and the account of the family, first published in Betham's Baronetage, vol. iii. and followed in Gregson's Fragments of Lancashire, p. 169, is full of errors, which have been again copied in the recent volume of Lancashire Pedigrees by Foster.]

³ Notitia Cestriensis, ii. 327.

⁴ [This is represented in the wood-engraving at p. 295 of Gregson's Fragments of Lancashire, but all the other features of that engraving are reversed from their true position—the door, the window, and the remarkable opening to a well at the side of the fire-place. From that engraving only, the features of the room being still reversed, was fabricated the plate in Baines's History of Lancashire, which affects to represent Christmas in 1650, drawn by H. Melville, engraved on steel by E. Smith, 1834. The same plate, being republished by Messrs. Fisher in others of their works, has rendered this unfortunate composition very familiar. It must be added that the description of Christmas quoted from "a family MS. of the Cunliffes," in Baines, 1st edit. iii. p. 244, and more briefly in 1870, edit. ii. 31, is evidently as much a modern fabrication as Mr. Melville's design, and quite of a piece with the historian of Preston's imaginative account of King James's entertainment at Hoghton Tower.

The name is indifferently written Cundeclive and Cunliffe late in the 17th century. See Croston's History of Samlesbury, pp. 170—179.]

CUNLIFFE OF HOLLINS IN ACCRINGTON AND OF WYCOLLAR.



¹ [John Cunliffe was an original trustee of the lands, &c. of the Hospital in Manchester founded by his wife's uncle Humphrey Chetham, of Turton Tower and Clayton Hall, esq. appointed by will dated 16 Dec. 1651; and his wife was a legatee of the same will. On the death of her brother George Chetham of Elton, in the parish of Bury, unmarried, she became one of his coheireses.]

² [Nicholas Cunliffe of Wycollar, gent. was, on the 12th June, 1723, bound in 2,000*l.* to Rev. Roger Kay, Rector of Fittleton, co. Wilts, to secure the payment of 1,000*l.* from lands of said Nicholas at Accrington; and on the 15th Nov. following in 160*l.* to Richard Kay of Woodhill, par. Bury, gent. to keep harmless the goods and chattels of said Kay from the costs of any suit commenced or to be commenced hereafter in Chancery by Jermaine Duxton concerning any money which the said Duxton might claim in right of Jennet his wife, daughter of Nicholas Cunliffe, gent. deceased, out of an estate called Wallhead (qu. Woodhead) alias Hollins, which the said Nicholas above bound has lately surrendered for a valuable consideration to the Rev. Roger Kay, brother of the said Richard Kay. (Canon Raines's Lancashire MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 311.)]

Last of the old mansions is **ALCANCOATS**,¹ in which I find that John de Lacy granted twenty acres of land to the hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem, by deed without date. In the 35 Edw. III. [1349] here was a John de Parker de Alcancoats. And

Ellen, daughter of John de Alcancoats, = William de Merclesden,
married in 1346.
└───┬───┘
Robert de Merclesden.

The family of Merclesden, however, had a footing here before this marriage; for, in 1314,

Richard de Merclesden, clerk, gave lands in Alcancoats to
└───┬───┘
Robert, his son,² he had
└───┬───┘
Richard, living 1363. =
└───┬───┬───┘
John. Peter. Gilbert.

Also by Inquisition post mortem Henry de Lacy, 4 Edw. II. [1311] it was found that Richard son of Alan de Alcancoats, held 32 acres; William son of Adam de Alcancoats, 17 ditto; and Adam son of Peter de Alcancoats, 23 in this place.

It is now [1801] the residence of J. Parker, esq. descended from Robert Parker, younger son of the house of Browsholme, who died 1714 (see his epitaph in p. 254).

Within the chapelry of Colne, and immediately contiguous to Craven, is the obscure township and village of

FOULRIDGE, ANCIENTLY FOLRIG,

of which I find that Roger de Lacy,³ constable of Chester, who died 1211, granted to [Alexander de Bamford] 14 acres of land in [Soureby and] Chorlesakehirst, within Folrig.⁴

¹ Townley MSS.

² No unusual circumstance in those days, when concubinage was avowed as much as marriage.

³ Townley MSS.

⁴ [Sciant, etc.; ego Rogerus de Lacy constabularius Cestrie dedi, etc. Alexandro de Bamford pro homagio et servicio suo quatuordecim acras terre in territorio de Folrigg scilicet Soureby et in Chorlesakehirst, habendum et tenendum, etc.: reddendo inde annuatim tres solidos ad festum Sancti Egidii pro omni seculari servicio, etc.; pro hac vero donacione dedit mihi prefatus Alexander septem marcas argenti de recognicione; et ego Rogerus de Lacy et heredes mei warrantizabimus, etc. Hiis testibus, Hug. de Dutton, Galfr. fratre ejus, Galfr. Decano de Whalley, Ric. de Elvetham, Will. de Bavilla, et multis aliis. (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 56.)

Among the charters found at Pontefract temp. Edw. II. three were thus described:—

Item Carta Ade fil. Petri Capellani, per quam dedit predicto Rogero [de Lacy] et heredibus suis unam bovatom terre et dimidium in Folrigge cum pertinenciis.

Item Carta Ade filii Ade de Folrigge, per quam quieteclamavit eidem Rogero et heredibus suis medietatem ville de Folrig.

Item Carta Radulfi de Wymundham facta eidem Johanni (de Lacy) et heredibus suis de tota terra cum pertinenciis quam idem Radulfus habet in Folerigge, t. Edw. II. (Duchy of Lanc. Class xxix. A. 9 a.)]

By Inquisition 4 Edw. II. William de Pothan held two carucates in Folrig for a fourth part of a knight's fee, and 9½d.

And, by Inquisition taken 15 Edw. II. [1321-2], it was found that John de Thornhill held in the vill of Foulrig one capital messuage and eight acres of meadow of the King *in capite*, and eight oxgangs and 50 acres of land of the rodlaund, by the eighth part of a knight's fee.

From the Thornhills I suppose it to have passed to the Saviles, for in the time of Henry VIII. the manor of Folrig was held by that family, along with Rochdale. I can trace it no lower.

Within the chapelry of Colne, but in the manor of Ightenhill, are also the townships of

GREAT AND LITTLE MARSDEN, FORMERLY MERCLESDEN,

which gave name to an ancient family, of whom see some notices under Alcancoats. Of this house, also, was Richard de Merclesden, master forester of Blackburnshire to Queen dowager Isabella, in the reign of Edward III. I also find a

William de Merclesden.
|
Henry de Merclesden.¹
└───┬───┘
Richard de Merclesden, 10 Hen. VI. [1431-2].

John de Lacy, Const. Cest., by charter without date,² grants to Adam de Swinden,

¹ Townley MSS.

² [Sciunt, etc. quod Ego Johannes de Lacy Constabularius Cestrie dedi, etc. Ade de Swinden, etc. 16 acras terre infra Divisas de Magno Merclesdene, etc. illi et heredibus suis, tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feodo, etc. reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis omni servicio v s. iiij d. ad festum Sancti Egidii, etc. Testibus Gilberto de Notton tunc tempore Senescallo, W. de Stapelton, W. de Longvillers, Galfrido decano de Whall., Elia de Billington, Rogero de Samelbury, Johanne Fiton, Rogero fratre J. de Lacy constabulario Cestrie, Robt. filio Galfr. Decani de Wall., Henrico persona de Blackborne, Gilberto filio ejus, Ricardo de Ulvetham, Jordano de Cleiton, Alano de Wrdeston et multis aliis. A man on horseback brandishing a sword: on his breast a shield whereon an escocheon and a man's head coupéd att y^e shoulder. This deed was had of John Halsted of Swinden, owener therof, 27^o March, 1660. (Harl. MS. 2077, f. 136.) It will be observed that, though a grant of sixteen acres, and to the same person, this charter does not agree with the condition or the witnesses mentioned in the text, which were derived by Whitaker from the Townley MSS.

Omnibus, etc. Johannes de Lacy, Constabularius Cestrie, salutem. Sciatis Me dedisse, etc. Ade de Swindene et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo duodecim acras terre in Heggengreene. Ita quod nihil in predicta terra edificabit nisi per licenciam meam. Tenendas et habendas, etc. in feodo et hereditate cum comuni pastura et aisia-

16 acres of land within the boundaries of Great Merclesden, “*sciendum autem quod, salvis his 16 acris, et vendam et dabo et essartare faciam quantum mihi placuerit.*” Test. Hen. Persona de Blakeburn, and Gilbert his son. There is in this reservation a bluff kind of dignity not ill adapted to the character of an ancient baron.

Again, Henry Duke of Lancaster, in the second year of his duchy [1352-3], grants to Richard de Walton (*stauratori*¹ nostro), all the lands which he held in Colne and Merclesden, within the forest² of Trawden:³ a description which goes near to prove that the chapel mentioned so often in the latter computus’s of Whalley Abbey by the name of Cap. de Trawden, was, as I have before conjectured, the Chapel of Marsden.⁴

And again, the same Duke Henry, an. duc. 4to. [1355-6], grants to Ric. de Walton, “*stauratori nostro in partibus de Blackburnshire,*” 53 acres in Colne and Merclesden, to be held according to the custom of the manor, and 40 acres, and 25 acres in the vill of Merclesden, approved from the wastes in the time of Queen Isabella. An early instance of an inclosure.

I suspect this to have been the origin of the property of the Walton family.

[Marsden Hall was rebuilt about 1740 by Henry Walton, esq. of whom there is a fine portrait at Browsholme, Edward Parker and Thomas Lister of Gisburn, esqrs. having been his trustees. (*Not. Cestr.* ii. 337.) See the pedigree of Walton hereafter, p. 270.]

The Inquisition so often referred to after the death of Earl Henry de Lacy, anno 1311, ascertains the state and value of property in Great and Little Merclesden, as follows :

mentis ad villam de Merclesdene pertinentibus quantum scilicet pertinet ad tantam terram, reddendo inde annuatim pro qualibet acra quatuor denarios ad festum Sancti Egidii pro omni servicio, etc. His testibus, Galfr. de Dutton tunc senescalco, Will. de Arches, Rog. fil. decani, Will. de Faberstan, Uctrido de Whalley, Ada de Billington, Hugone de Helvetham, Ada de Radecliffe, Elia de Pleasington, Ada de Twisleton, Rog. de Blackburne et aliis. (This foresaid deede is in the keeping of Henry Hilton of the Barrowford, and the owner of this land is Laurence Robinson and Barnard Hartley of Wicoller, this year, 1655. (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 56.)]

¹ The *stauratores* were officers placed over the vaccaries while held in demesne, who accounted annually to the lords for the increase of stock, as the graves did of their rents. In Sowerbyshire these officers were called *instauratores*. Watson, *Hist. Halifax*, p. 240. [As also they were in Blackburnshire in the time of Henry de Lacy and temp. Hen. VI. The privilege of appointing the bellman of Colne, still continued in the family, appears to have originated in the feudal office of *staurator* or summoner of the courts of the Duke of Lancaster. Raines, *Notitia Cestr.* ii. 336.]

² On this account Marsden itself is once entitled a forest; for Robert de Lacy gave pasture, &c. in his forest of Merclesden to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall. Burton, *Mon. Ebor.* 294.

³ In an English charter, Townley MSS. G. 15, 309, certain lands are described as lying in the “towne of Mersden and chace of Trawden.” This puts the matter out of doubt.

⁴ I have long suspected that this chapel was the Capella de Trawden often mentioned in the later computuses of Whalley Abbey; and that of consequence that forest anciently extended hither. This opinion is rendered more probable by the following, which I lately met with in two original charters at Towneley :

“Ric. Clericus de Merclesden, 32 Edw. I. [1303-4] which seems to prove the existence of a chapel here so early.”

And secondly:

“Kirk Clough infra Chaceam de Trawden juxta Merclesden 22 Hen. VI. [1443-4].”

MERCLESDEN MAGNA.

	£	s.	d.
335 acres in demesne, demised to divers tenants at will	5	11	8
Certain cotarii for 4 tofts	0	2	0
12 customary tenants, for 12½ oxgangs in bondage, at 3s.			
an oxgang	1	17	6
_____, for works remitted	0	6	4
_____, for the fishery there	0	0	10½
	7	18	4½

MERCLESDEN PARVA.

	£	s.	d.
243½ acres, demised to tenants at will	4	1	2
2 cotarii	0	0	8
4 customary tenants for 3½ oxgangs	0	10	6
Works remitted	0	1	2
	4	13	6

At this early period there appears to have been in the Marsdens no freehold lands at all; but, by a survey of the manor of Ightenhill, anno 36 Eliz. [1594] there were at that time 547 acres of freehold and 467 of copyhold.

Marsden has a small chapel, of uncertain antiquity, but evidently prior to the Reformation, dependent upon the parochial chapel¹ of Colne, and held along with it. Dedication unknown. Patron of both, the vicar of Whalley. This was a very poor and mean structure, apparently of the age of Henry VIII. and with the cypher I H S on the little belfrey. In the yard was a very large block of freestone, the base of a cross. All these symptoms prove it to have existed before the Reformation.

Were I to hazard a conjecture as to the consecration of this chapel, it would be that the ceremony took place A.D. 1544, when John Bird, first Bishop of Chester, is known to have dedicated the neighbouring chapel of Pendle, Oct. 1°. Goodshaw was built in the same year; and the old chapel of Holme bore marks of the same age with Marsden. It never occurs before this time, and was dissolved as a chantry four years after,¹ so that it is highly probable that all the three underwent this ordinance at the same time.

¹ [Goodshaw, Pendle, Marsden, and Holme were all sold as *Chantries*, a° 1547-8. See Hist. *Lanc. Chantries*, pp. 268-9. Pendle was not founded as a Chantry, and earlier than this conjecture of Dr. W., as I find in the *Liber Correct. of the Abbey of Whalley*, "20 May, 1529, Juratores dicunt quod Dom. Joh'es Specke Capell. Capelle de Penhull comparuit et Inspexim. obedient. &c., et ostendit litteras ordinat. sue."

21 Apr. 1530, occurs Dom. Joh'es Specke Capell. de *Golshaybothe*.

4 Sept. 1532, Dom. Willielmus Salter, Capell. Nove Capelle in Penhull personaliter juravit obedientiam.

1532, Capell. Beat. Marie de Penhull is endowed.

(Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxii. pp. 499-500.)

In the year 1809 the chapel of Marsden, besides its insufficiency for the increasing population of the place, having become ruinous, the patron prevailed on the inhabitants to have it pulled down and rebuilt.¹ One impediment, however, was to be removed. The cure, though it had a small separate endowment, had been immemorially holden with Colne, and served by the minister of that place or his curate. But how served? Once only in every fortnight, and then only once in the day. Under these circumstances it was not likely that not much zeal could be excited for a new erection. But a promise having been made that on the next avoidance a separate presentation should be made, and a resident minister appointed, the people cheerfully set about the work, and a plain, spacious, and commodious place of worship was erected. An avoidance happened not long after—the promise was fulfilled: the endowment has been since increased nearly to 100*l.* per annum. A grant of a small portion of the waste has been obtained for the site of a minister's house, and the sum of 500*l.* of which 300*l.* were granted out of the blessed parliamentary fund, is now ready for the prosecution of the work. It is not without gratitude to Providence that the writer of this contemplates the change which in so short a period has taken place in the religious concerns of a numerous and neglected congregation.

[BARROWFORD, another large manufacturing township in the ancient chapelry of Colne, is situated at the junction of two streams flowing into Colne Water. The vaccaries of Over and Nether Barrowford have been mentioned in the former volume. In this township are Carr Hall, the seat of the Claytons, already mentioned in p. 256, and Park Hill, now (1873) the property of Mr. Hargreaves, of which Richard Banastre occurs as the resident temp. Edw. IV.]

The church of St. Thomas at Barrowford was erected in 1838. The Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A. of Magdalen college, Cambridge, was appointed Perpetual Curate in 1843: the patronage being in Hulme's Trustees.

¹ [When the chapel of Little Marsden was rebuilt in 1809, as above described by Dr. Whitaker, the sum of 398*l.* 18*s.* was collected for the purpose by a brief.]

In the year 1848 a second church was erected in the township of Great Marsden, which had been constituted a parish by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Miss Walton and Mrs. Maw having given 2,000*l.* towards the building. The same ladies contributed 300*l.* towards the erection of a national school and master's house (completed in 1849), having permanently endowed the school with 30*l.* per ann. The patrons of the church are alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester. The Rev. William Messenger was instituted in 1845. The population of Marsden had increased in 1871 to 3735.]

² [There are three landscape views of Barrowford Church, quarto prints, all drawn from nature by Edward Every Clayton, esq. and lithographed with the skill of a master by the same hand, two in chalk, and the third (taken from Pendle Water) in litho-tint.]

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

PORTIONS OF THE PARISH LYING BETWEEN THE CALDER AND THE
HYNDBURNE.

THIS is the last natural district into which the present parish of Whalley is capable of being divided. Its principal feature, and it is by no means strongly marked, may be considered as one great and spacious aperture through the hills, declining towards Tottington on the south, and expanding into a considerable plain near the junction of the Hyndburne and Calder to the north. It abounds too much with coal and other kindred minerals to be distinguished for the fertility of its soil, in which, as in its unmarked and naked appearance, it approximates to the neighbouring forests, especially in the higher parts. Altham alone, from its situation, may be considered as partaking the character of Calderbotham in warmth and softness of landscape.

This tract consists of three parochial chapelries, all of the old foundation, viz.:

1st. Altham, containing that township, with Clayton and Accrington Vetus.

2nd. Church, containing that township, with Oswaldtwisle and Huncote.

3rd. Haslingden, properly consisting of that township alone.

These will severally be considered in the order assigned to them above.

ALTHAM,

Formerly Alvetham, and originally Elvetham, the habitation of Elvet, a manor and township on the western bank of the Calder, which was granted by Henry de Laci, the first, probably in the reign of Stephen, to Hugh son of Lofwine, or Leofwine, a Saxon. This charter, the second in point of antiquity which I shall be able to cite in this work, is as follows:

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Laceia dedi concessi et hac presenti Carta mea confirmavi Hugoni filio Lofwini et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate Elvetham, Clayton, et Akerington, et dimidiam Bylington, cum donacione monasterii de Elvetham,¹ et in omnibus libertatibus predictae terre pertinentibus, Tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, honorifice et plenarie, in bosco, in plano, in pasturis, in campis, in aquis, in piscaria, in molendinis, in venatibus, in omnibus predictis terris, Faciendo

¹ In the *Liber Loci Benedicti* is a transcript of this charter made about the year 1300, in which these words stand as follows, "D'natione Mosterii," the latter of which can only have been understood by the writer to mean *Monasterii*. But, as there is no evidence that the foundation of a monastery was so much as projected at Alvetham, I suppose the word to have been *manerii*. Yet the manors severally passed with the grants of the other townships, why then specify the manor of Alvetham only? [In the Harl. MS. 2074 "*Monasterii*" is written at length, in the Harl. MS. 1830 "*mo^{ri}.*"]

nobis et heredibus nostris servicium dimidii militis pro omnibus serviciis ad nos pertinentibus. Hujus donacionis et confirmacionis sunt testes, Richardus filius Gilberti, Adam Eile, Petrus Huett de Bencestria, Hustatus Malvuers, Hugo Day, Stephanus de Mytton, Willm's Eleemosinarius, cum multis aliis. (Harl. MS. 1830, f. 206.) There is another abstract in Harl. MS. 2074, f. 55, with the names of the witnesses somewhat differently copied, and this note, "This deed is in the Leiger booke of Whalley, page 122."]

In virtue of this charter, the manor of Altham is still held by the descendants of the first grantee, with Clayton as a mesne manor dependent upon it. Akerington was restored to Robert de Laci, for the purpose of being re-granted to the monks of Kirkstall (*vid.* Accrington). The moiety of Billington was surrendered to Ralph, son of Geoffrey de Billington, by William D'ns de Alvetham, in a deed without date, during the time that Henry de Kighley was seneschall.

Hugh son of Lofwine founded the church,¹ and endowed it, according to the custom

¹ [Dr. Whitaker's history of the ancient church of Altham in the text was evidently founded upon the following statement of one of the early chroniclers of the abbey, which it may be well to set forth, because some of its particulars are additional to those evidenced by such charters as are extant:—

"Sciendum etiam quod predictus Galfridus junior decanus de Whalley fratrem quendam habuit nomine Robertum cui idem Galfridus dedit capellam de Alvetham nomine vicarie de Whalley, ut patet ex munimentis inde factis. Qui quidem Robertus postmodum ad ecclesiam de Rachedam nomine hujus vicarie promotus dedit predictam capellam cuidam Henrico filio Henrici filii Hugonis de Clayton nepoti suo nomine vicarie predictae prout scripta inde facta testantur. Supradictus igitur Petrus de Cestria, postquam rectoriam ecclesie de Whalley integram est adeptus, dictam Capellam de Alvetham ad jus et proprietatem pristinam ecclesie sue de Whalley per viam litis reduxit coram priore sancte Fridesweyde de Oxonia iudice subdelegato in hac parte per decanum de Warwyke principalem delegatum sedis apostolice deputatum; coram quo dictus Petrus eandem capellam per sententiam definitivam judicialiter obtinuit et evicit, videlicet in die crastino Cinerum anno Domini 1249, et sic eadem capella extunc usque in presens tanquam capella dependens et ad eandem ecclesiam pertinens obtinetur, etc. Quam capellam Hugo filius Lofwini dominus de Akerington fundavit et eam dotavit in iiij^{or} bovatis terre cum omnibus libertatibus in pasturis et aliis aisiamentis et aliis pertinenciis, quas libertates in aliis [terris?] pasturis et aliis rebus predecessores Petri de Cestria nomine ecclesie sue habuerunt usque ad tempus predicti Petri." (Harl. MS. 1830, f. 30.)

The incidents thus related belong to three successive stages in the history of the Church of Altham: 1. Its foundation by Hugh son of Lofwine, whose endowment of four bovates is recorded only as above, and not by any charter known to exist: it is said to have occurred in the reign of Richard I. in the pleading hereinafter noticed; 2. the gift of the chapel by Geoffrey the dean, the younger of his name, to his brother Robert (which varies somewhat from Dr. Whitaker's statement above), and the transfer of the same, by Robert after he had become Rector of Rochdale, to his nephew Henry son of Henry son of Hugh de Clayton; 3. the proceeding of Peter of Chester when Rector of Whalley, to reduce the vicarage into a mere chapelry like others in the parish; for which he obtained a favourable sentence on the part of several ecclesiastical authorities (as shown hereafter), in the year 1249.

Many of the evidences of these transactions are preserved in the Coucher Book printed for the Chetham Society, under the "Titulus de Whalley," Nos. lxiv—lxxiii. (pp. 294—305). They may be briefly described as follows:—

A charter of Robert clerk of Whalley, parson of Rachedale, (that is the brother of dean Geoffrey junior,) granting "dilecto et karissimo meo Henrico clerico de Alvetham filio Henrici filii Hugonis" the church of Alvetham for a perpetual vicarage to be held of the Church of Whalley and of himself and successors in pure and perpetual alms, paying yearly to the Church of Whalley and to himself and his successors one pound of incense at the feast of All Saints. Witnesses, Henry parson of Blackburn, Huertred parson of Burnehull, John brother of Geoffrey dean of Whalley, Gilbert chaplain of Whalley, Henry chaplain of Brunley, William chaplain of Church, Peter the clerk, John clerk of Berdeshull, Elias clerk of Swylington, Thomas and Henry his brothers, Roger of Samlesbury, Richard and

of the times, with four bovates, *i.e.* about 60 acres,¹ or nearly a tenth part of the lands of

Alan his brothers, Gilbert son of Henry the parson of Blakeburn and Adam his brother, Randolph de Alvetham, Henry son of Geoffrey dean of Whalley, Hugh clerk of Cliderhou, Elias and Thomas servants of Geoffrey the dean, and many others. (A list containing a remarkable assemblage of the beneficed clergy of the district, and of their children and relatives : the date about 1220.)

A charter of Geoffrey dean of Whalley, confirming the preceding. It has the same witnesses, and was evidently made on the same day. These two charters appear to answer our author's question "how and when this vicarage was endowed."

A confirmation of both preceding charters made by William bishop of Coventry (William de Cornhull 1215—1224), witnessed by Hugh abbot of Chester (1208—1226), master Nicholas de Weston, master Alan de Tawell, Henry de Blakeburn, Robert de Beyton, Richard de Staned . . . , Alexander de Swereford, William de Hefeld, Ralph the clerk, William de Wygan, Adam de Cristelton clerk, and others.

After the lapse of about twenty-five years, Peter of Chester, being in possession of the church of Whalley as a rectory, applied to the Pope to unite the chapel of Altham to the church of Whalley.

On Sunday next after the feast of St. Katharine (April 29) 1249 a citation emanated from the Dean of St. Mary of Warwick, the judge delegated by the Pope, directed to the Dean of Warrington, that he should cite Henry de Clayton who then occupied the Chapel of Altham to appear on the morrow of Ash Wednesday in the church of St. Frideswyde at Oxford, to answer to the claim of the Rector. The cause was heard on the day appointed and the day following. It was pleaded on the part of the Rector that the chapel of Alvetham was placed within the limits of his parish of Whalley and belonged to it as the mother church, and that it was unjustly alienated and withdrawn from the same and so occupied by Henry de Clayton clerk. Sentence was pronounced (by the Prior of St. Frideswyde, as sub-delegate to the Dean of Warwick,) in favour of Peter of Chester as Rector, and letters were directed to master William de Kyrkeham Rector of Mitton, commanding him to induct the Rector of Whalley into corporal possession of the chapel: dated at Oxford, on Saturday *prox. post Cineres* 1249. An inhibition was also, sent from the same Prior to the Archdeacon of Chester forbidding his interference: but the date of this, as printed in the *Coucher Book*, p. 301, "in crastino Annunc. beate Marie virginis 1241," must be in some way incorrect.

After nearly half a century the dispute was revived, and tried in the court of King's Bench at Westminster at Michaelmas 1296. William de Alvetham then asserted his claim against the abbat of Stanlawe alleging that in the reign of Henry III. one Richard de Alvetham his great-grandfather had presented one Henry de Clayton his clerk, who was admitted and instituted, and so died parson. He also alleged that previously one Hugh son of Lewyn, in the time of King Richard, had presented one Henry de Alvetham his clerk, who was admitted and instituted, &c. And that from Richard his great-grandfather the right of presentation had descended to Hugh his son, to Richard son of Hugh, to Hugh son of Richard, and from Hugh (who died without heir of his body) to William the plaintiff as his brother and heir. The Abbot on his part averred that Alvetham was not a Church, but a Chapel. William maintained that it was a Church, possessing baptism and burial, and all other things belonging to a parish church, for which it had been known for time out of mind; and that all the parsons who had been presented by his ancestors were possessed of the same as of a Church and not a Chapel. The question was settled by a jury, whose verdict was that it was a Chapel. (*Coucher-book*, p. 301.)

The monastic chronicler (p. 295) terminates his story with this memorandum: "Ponitur hic quietaclamatio Symonis de Alvetham fratris dicti Willielmi de omni jure et clameo que habuit in eadem Capella." That quietclaim, however, is *not* entered in the Chetham's Society's *Coucher Book*: but Dr. Whitaker (as in the text) saw other documents confirmatory of that final settlement.]

¹ I had once conjectured that upon the dissolution of the rectory (*vide Ecclesiastical History*) this ancient glebe was restored to the manor; but in the Assheton MSS. I have since found an inquisition of survey taken at the instance of Cardinal Pole, as the site of these lands was then beginning to be uncertain. Hence it appears that they were dispersed for the most part in small butts and selions about the town fields, on which account they are now lost. In a later Inquisition of the Rectory of Whalley, taken A.D. 1616, the jurors present that Nath. Banastre, esq. is Lord of Altham, and that all these lands have been occupied for many years by him and his ancestors, lying dispersed among the lands of the said manor. In this Inquisition, which refers to one of much higher antiquity, I find repeated mention

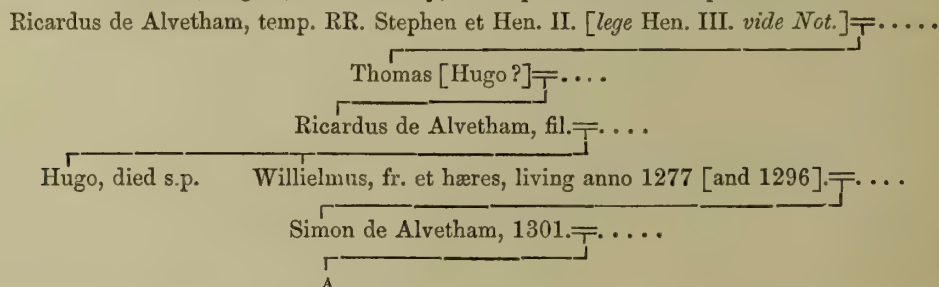
the manor, together with the tithes, and intended it as a parish church, for which he appears to have procured the consent of Geoffry dean of Whalley, by the appointment of Robert his son to the rectory of Altham.¹ Robert, afterwards presented by his father to the rectory of Rochdale, conferred the vicarage (though we are nowhere told how or when this vicarage was endowed) upon Henry, the clerk of Altham, grandson of Hugh de Clayton.

But the æra of the foundation of Parishes was now at an end; the Deanery, with its extensive privileges, was now dissolved, and Peter de Chester, the first Rector of Whalley, a man vigilant and attentive to the rights of the mother church, contested the foundation of this small independent parish, and is said to have prevailed. After his death, however, the suit, if it had ever come to an issue, revived; the Alvethams defended their supposed rights with sufficient pertinacity; and it was not until the year 1301 that Simon de Alvetham, on the receipt of 20*l.* and of 300*s.* for the expenses of the suit in the courts of common law, of Lichfield, Canterbury, and Rome, for through all these it had travelled in succession, resigned his right in the church or chapel of Alvetham, to the abbot and convent of Whalley.²

The posterity of this ancient grantee, from whom the present possessor is lineally descended, are as follows :

PEDIGREE OF ALTHAM AND BANASTRE.

ARMS: Altham bears a chevron between three mullets pierced of the field, colour unknown.³ And Banastre, of Altham, Argent, a cross fleury, and a pot in the dexter point, sable.

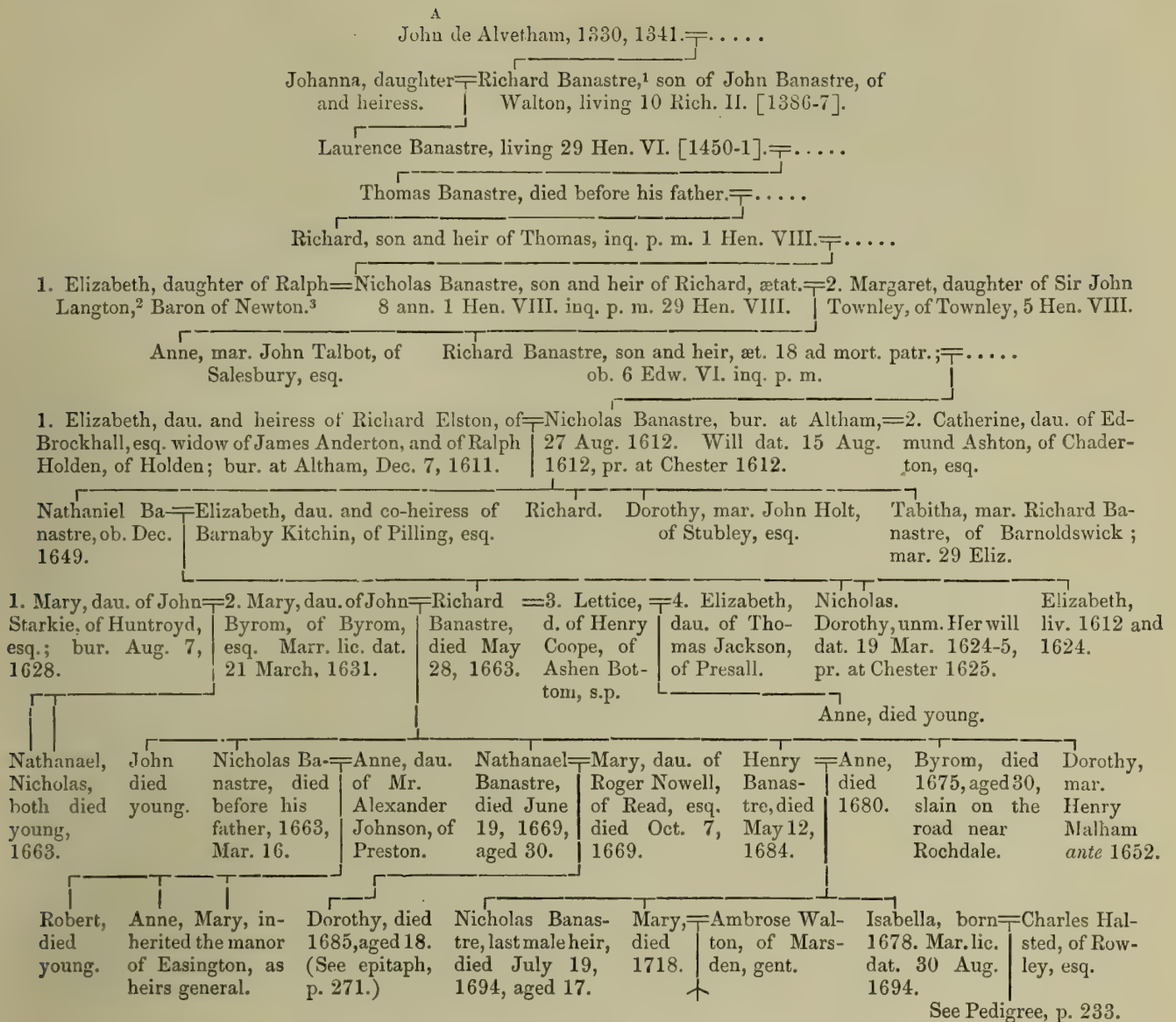


of selions and gerons (once spelt gereons) of land. The last is undoubtedly some small portion of ground, but is become long since obsolete, and, so far as I recollect, is not mentioned by any author. [The memorandum (temp. Hen. V.) printed in the Coucher Book (*Chetham Soc.*), pp. 305-7, describes these parcels of land.]

¹ One account says, that Henry de Clayton succeeded Robert, and that Henry his son was presented after his death by Hugh f. Lofwine. Townley MSS. G. 26.

² "Simon de Alvetham pro resignatione juris sui quod habebat in dicta capella in xx*l.* solutis et pro expensis sectæ pro dicta ecclesia in curia Romana, Regis, Cant. Litch. cccs." *Comp. de Whalley*. I meet also with a bond from Gregory, the first abbot, in the same year, for the payment of 20*s.* to Simon de Alvetham, "pro bono servicio suo." [See vol. I. p. 176. In 1311 he held a bovate in Alvetham et Clayton super Moras for the eighth of a knight's fee and 4*s.* 4*d.* a year.]

³ These arms appear on the part of the south aisle of the chapel belonging to the manor house, and I can assign them to no other family: but query. [The plea of William de Alvetham, already abstracted in p. 267, places the age of his great-grandfather Richard in the reign of Henry III. not in those of Stephen and Henry II. It supplies also the name of Hugh, not Thomas, for his grandfather. Mr. Hulton, in the Whalley Coucher Book, at p. 294, has compiled a pedigree of Altham, "taken from the pleadings in the assise," but with these misapprehensions: 1. Lofwyn "de Altham" and Hugo "de Altham" are placed as grandfather and father of the first Richard; for which



the plea-roll gives no authority; 2. "William, who lived 1277, [this is the date in Dr. Whitaker's pedigree, but the true date of the trial is 1296,] was succeeded by his son Simon, living 1301;" but Simon was not son to William, but brother, according to the Coucher Book, p. 295, in the passage extracted at the close of our long note. Simon occurs as a witness to charters in 31 Edw. I., 6, 7, and 9 Edw. II. *Coucher Book*, Chetham Soc. pp. 982, 1028, 1034, 1117.]

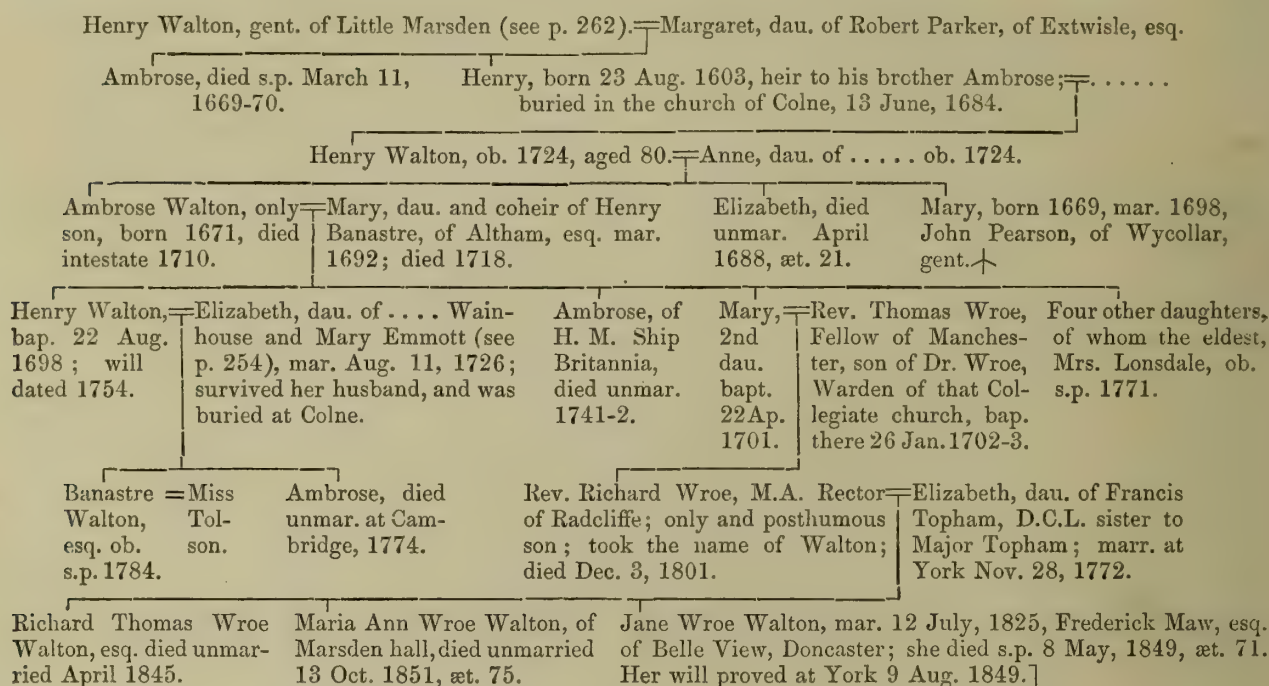
¹ "Adam Banester, a Bachelor, of Lancastreshire, movid Ryot agayne Thomas of Lancastre, by crafte of King Edward; but he was taken, and behedid by the commaundement of Thomas of Lancastre." Leland's Collectanea, I. 546. I suppose him to have been of Bank, where I meet with the name of Adam about this time. ["Eodem anno [1316] miles quidam Adam de Banastre de comitatu Lancastriæ movit guerram contra Dominum suum comitem Lancastriæ: sed circa S. Martini idem Adam captus est et decollatus." Leland's Collectanea, i. 249, from a chronicle compiled (ibid. p. 240) by a monk of Evesham or Pershore.

² "Derwent cummeth by Mr. Langton's place, Baron of Walton, a mile above Preston." Ibid. This was one of the palatine baronies held under the Earls of Chester.

³ This marriage was contracted in the minority of Nicholas, while he was in ward of Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury, for which reason it was annulled [2 Hen. VIII. 1509-10].

Henry Banastre esquire, being lord of the manor of Altham, and of estates (since sold) at Easington, in the west riding of Yorkshire, by his will, dated 29 April, 1684, gave and devised the same in succession unto his son Nicholas and his daughters Mary and Isabella and their heirs male respectively; in default of male issue of all his children, then to the daughters of Nicholas, &c., and in default of all issue, the remainder to the use of his nephew Francis son of Henry Malham of Reediford, near Colne, and his heirs male. But his grandson Henry Walton, on attaining the age of 21, joined with his mother and her husband Ambrose Walton in suffering a recovery of the entailed estates; and Banastre Walton, son of Henry, left the Altham property to the descendants of his aunt Mary Wroe, directing that the party entitled should assume the name of Walton.

[The Walton family did not appear at the Visitations; but the latter generations have been traced¹ as follows:



In the year 1699, upon a partition of the estate between the two co-heiresses, Mary and Isabella, the manor of Altham was valued at no more than 160*l.* per annum, of which 1200*l.* was considered as equivalent to a moiety, and Isabella, the younger sister, held the whole estate, and received the rents and profits as a *vivegage*, till that sum was discharged. A striking instance of the increased value of landed property within a century.

The manor-house of Altham, for more than five centuries the residence of this ancient family, stands upon a gentle elevation on the western side of the Calder, commanding a low and fertile domain. It has been surrounded, according to the prudence or jealousy of the feudal times, with a very deep quadrangular moat, which must have included all the apparatus of the farm. Of the house itself little remains but an habitation for the farmer of the *demesne*; but it has been constructed of excellent masonry, with a moulded base-

¹ [Notitia Cestriensis, ii. 336. Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxvii. pp. 89-102.]

ment (not usual in dwelling-houses), and with two doors with pointed Gothic arches,¹ probably not much later than the reign of Henry VII.²

Immediately without the moat to the north-east stands the parochial Chapel [dedicated to St. James], of which a small nave and two side aisles of three arches only remain, the choir being long since dilapidated, and visible only by the foundations.

Of the original church, erected by [Hugh son of] Lofwine, which, according to the style of the times, must have been narrow, dark, and strong, with small round-headed windows, and a semicircular arched entrance, here are no remains. The present building is a kind of middle-Gothic, to which, from the absence of characteristic ornaments, it is difficult to assign any precise æra. The font is an octagon, with the monogram *Ω* of the V. M. the patroness, the letters *Ihs* and the instruments of the passion upon the different compartments. This form in fonts is comparatively modern, having been introduced, as appears, not long before the Reformation: but the only genuine remain of the original church is a portion of the old baptistery,³ rude, deep, and cylindrical, which is walled into the present porch, and seems to indicate that the modern church and font are contemporary with each other.

In some old churchwardens' accounts of the year 1461, I find a churchwarden delivering over to his successor "the thynges belonging to our Ladye of Alvetham." An inventory of our Ladye's wardrobe would have been highly interesting at present.

At the east end of the church, and, as appears, beyond the boundary of the old choir, sleep the ancient lords of Altham, over whom are several tombstones, from which I have selected the most interesting inscriptions, as several of them contain nothing more than names or dates, which have been already inserted in the pedigree of the family.

H. I. corpus NATH. BANASTRE DE ALTHAM, Arm. spe vitæ melioris repostum. Ob. 19 d. Jun. A.D. 1669, æt. suæ 30, (conjux charissimus, tenerrimus unius pater.) Nec non MARLE uxoris ejus amantissimæ piæ et properantis (ad) præmissum 7 d. Oct. anno prædicto.

Here lieth the body of DOROTHY BANASTRE, daughter to Nathaniel Banastre, esq. born at Altham, brought up at Read, with her grandfather Nowell, aged 18 years August the 5th day, 1684. Died the 8th of June, 1685.

Sacred to the memory of NICHOLAS, the only son of Henry Banastre, of Altham, esq. and last heir male of that ancient Family, who died the 19th of July, anno salutis 1694, ætatis 17.

By inquisition taken at Blackburn, June 25th, 1650, it was found that the parochial chapelry at Altham consisted of the township of Altham and part of Clayton, containing 150 families; that the minister was Mr. Thomas Jolly,⁴ an able divine, who received 10l.

¹ [These are destroyed; and nothing now remains but two of the old fireplaces. A portion of the site is occupied by two cottages which were "Erected by E. Topham, A.D. 1808." But many of the old foundations may still be traced, and portions of the moat. T. T. W.]

² Here is still a tradition of the "mazer bowl," which, according to the rude hospitality of ancient times, stood upon the hall table, often emptied and instantly replenished.

³ [i.e. the original Norman font.]

⁴ As this was a man distinguished by his zeal and sufferings, the following account of him, principally abstracted

from the lessees of the rectory of Whalley, and 30*l.* from the commissioners of the county, and that the inhabitants of these townships desired to be made a parish. (Lambeth MSS.)

from Calamy, may be accepted instead of a catalogue of the curates of Altham, all of whom, with this single exception, seem to have been obscure men.

It does not appear where he was born, [he was the son of James Jolly of Droylsden, clothier, and bap. at Gorton Chapel, in Manchester parish, 29 Sept. 1629. Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii. p. 308.] but he was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and settled at Altham when not more than twenty years of age. Here he continued thirteen years, and approved himself a very diligent and faithful preacher. After some previous sufferings he went out at the expiration of the time allowed by the Bartholomew Act for Nonconformists, and withdrew to Healey, near Burnley, the house of Dr. Robert Whitaker, a man of his own sentiments, and probably his intimate friend. Here he was apprehended by Captain Parker's Lieutenant (I suppose Parker of Extwisle), and confined by order of two deputy lieutenants in a private house. And here he was once more apprehended by Captain Nowell (probably old Roger Nowell, of Read), and, after much rough treatment, sent first to Skipton, and thence to York, where he endured great inconvenience and even distress from want of accommodation. After his discharge, however, the spirit of Nonconformity remaining unsubdued, he was taken up once more at a conventicle in 1664, and committed to Lancaster Castle. In 1665 he was again arrested by a warrant from the lord lieutenant, which was executed with great roughness by Colonel Nowell. In 1669 he was committed to gaol for six months, having preached within five miles of Altham, and refusing to take the appointed oath. In 1674 he was apprehended by Justice Nowell, at a meeting at Slade, (undoubtedly his old friend, who was yet alive,) and fined 20*l.* In 1684 he was brought before Judge Jeffreys, at Preston, and obliged to find double sureties in 200*l.* each: Jeffreys at first demanded 2,000*l.* This was for holding several conventicles—but the sectarian spirit is not to be subdued by persecution! several years afterwards he bore a principal part in the affair of the Surey demoniac.

[We the Wardens of the Chappell of Altham doe present Mr. Thomas Jolly as followeth :

1. That he takes upon him as our Minister, we not knowing what authority he hath for it.
2. That he neglects the duty of a Minister in the administration of both the Sacraments, refusing the Lord's Supper to all the Parishioners except three families, and the Baptizing of our children.
3. That he refuseth to read the Book of Common Prayer.
4. That he refuseth to Bury our dead, enforcing us to put them into the grave without any decency of Christian buriall or ceremony.

We desire Janes Whittaker and Henry Whittaker to put these 4 articles into the Court in our names. Witnesse our hands this 9th December, 1661.

EDWIN RILEY, his × mark.

THOMAS LANSDALE, his × mark.

Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii. p. 308.

William More, Vicar of Whalley, gives a long history to the Bishop of Mr. Jolly's proceedings at Altham; and it was deposed that on the 10 March last (1661) Mr. Banastre, one of the inhabitants of the Chapelry of Altham, got the key of the Chapel door and would not permit the said Jolly to go in to preach because of his Nonconformity and refractoriness amongst the people; whereupon the said Jolly and some of his hearers that day broke open the Chapel door and got a new lock and key made for the same, and he has kept possession and preaches there at his pleasure." He was ordained by the Presbytery upon a solemn promise that he would defend the Presbyterian Government *to the last drop of his blood*, for at that time they suspected him to be inclining to Independency, which he afterwards maintained. He was a bold, arrogant, and self-sufficient man, ruling the Episcopalians of Altham with a rod, and refusing to pray for Charles II. after the Restoration. Ib. p. 310.]

He had the satisfaction (and it must have been an unspeakable satisfaction) to see all the sufferings of his party terminated by the Toleration Act; and died in peace at Wyminghouses, where he had a chapel, April 16, 1703, in the seventy-third year of his age, and fifty-third of his ministry. I suppose that the Puritans of those days, like the Methodists of ours, inverted a well-known maxim of law, and held that "*Gratia supplet ætatem!*" (Calamy, Account of the Ministers, &c. p. 393, and Continuation, p. 557.)

[The patronage was vested in the Vicar of Whalley from 1547 to 1722 :¹ afterwards in the Curzon family, and was sold by Lord Howe about 1820 to R. T. Wroe Walton, esq. Altham was made a Parish and Vicarage by an Order of the Queen in Council in the year 1867.]

INCUMBENTS OF ALTHAM.

VICARS.

t. Ric. I. Henry de Alvetham ; presented by Hugh son of Lofwin.

Robert de Whalley, brother of Geoffrey junior Dean of Whalley, and afterwards Rector of Rochdale.

12. . t. Hen. III. Henry son of Henry son of Hugh de Clayton, to whom the vicarage was transferred by his predecessor. Henry de Clayton was still Vicar in 1249, when his title was disputed by Peter de Cestria as Rector of Whalley ; presented by Richard de Alvetham.

MINISTERS.

Sir John Radcliffe, living in 1535, was the last appointed by the Abbot of Whalley.

5 Edw. VI. Dom. Laurence Heye, Minister of Altham, appeared at the Bishop's Visitation. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii. p. 264). 17 June, 1544, Dom. Laurent. Heye, Cestr. Dioc. Subd. was ordained Deacon

at Chester, "ad titul. Dñi Wiffi Molyneux de Sefton Milit. dict. Dioc." Lib. Ordin. Cestr. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxv. p. 360.)

1608 and 1609. William Westbye, Curate of Altham. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii. pp. 110, 296.)

1610, May 1. Mr. Thomas Hamelton, Cler. lic. to the Cure of Altham. (Raines' Lanc. MSS. vol. xxii. p. 74.) Curate of Marsden in 1608 and 9, p. 296.

1649, July 10. Thomas Jolly (see the Note, p. 272).

1705. John Taylor held this chapel with Church-Kirk, and received 10*l.* for each from Sir Ralph Assheton of Whalley, Bart. which was all his income.

1718, Oct. 17. Mr. Richard Houghton, Curate of Altham. (Ibid. p. 100.) There in 1724.

1823. William Wood : presented by R. T. Wroe Walton, esq.

1848. William Sharp, of St. Bees' college, presented by Miss Walton and Mrs. Maw.

On the whole, this is a pleasing deserted place,² where a contemplative mind may spend an hour not unprofitably in musing on the vicissitudes of human things, undisturbed by the din of population.

¹ [Nathaniel Curzon, esq., M.P. for Clitheroe, in 1722, "gave 1,000*l.* towards the augmentation of this and four other Chapels in the parish, the others being Clitheroe, Church, Downham, and Newchurch in Pendle, as before mentioned in p. 92, viz. 200*l.* to each, by taking 1,000*l.* from the Queen's Bounty, and settling 100*l.* per ann. in land, to be divided among the Curates of the five Chapels: in consideration of which the right of nominating to these five Chapels was granted to him by the ordinary, patron, and vicar, and vested in him by the Governors" of Queen Anne's Bounty. (Bishop Gastrell, in *Notitia Cestriensis*, p. 307.) Before Mr. Curzon's augmentation the income of the chapel of Altham consisted of an old allowance of 4*l.* from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 6*l.* added by Archbishop Juxon, as appeared by a receipt, anno 1663. The value in 1834 was 117*l.* The registers begin in 1596. Ibid. p. 306.]

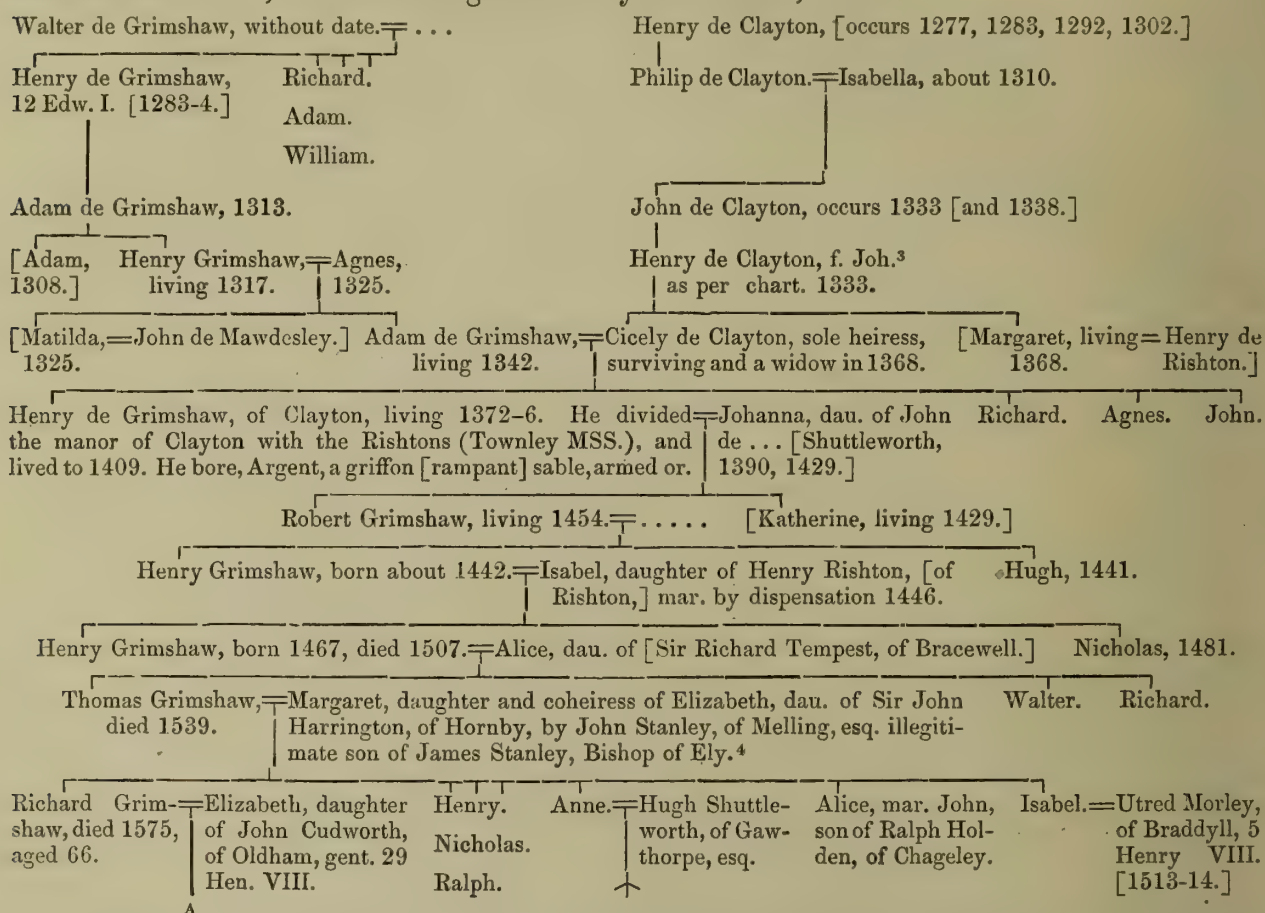
² [SHUTTLEWORTH HALL, near Altham, is a large and lofty structure. A leaden inscription, now nailed over the principal entrance, bears the date "1639." The house consists of three storeys, and was originally built with two gables and a recessed central portion. Another gable has been added on the eastern side. The west and east attic windows are shield-shaped; all the rest are mullioned and transomed, and contain six and eight compartments respectively. The interior has been re-modelled, but much of the oak wainscoting remains. The porch occupies the base of the central gable; and the chimney is built outside the structure, the fireplace measuring upwards of twelve feet in width.

SHUTTLEWORTH OLD HALL—the original home of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe—stood in what is now termed "Old Hall Field," and some of the foundations are still traceable.—T. T. W.]

CLAYTON-LES-MOORES.

Contiguous to Altham, on the west, is Clayton,¹ a township and mesne manor, the property of Lord Petre and Richard Grimshaw Lomax, esq. held under the manor of Altham by virtue of the original charter of Henry de Lacy the first, to Hugh son of Lofwine; for, by inquisitions post mort. Laurence and Richard Banastre, temp. Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII. it was found that they severally died seized of the manors of Altham and Clayton sup. moras. So also in inquisitio post mortem Hen. Rishton, in 1489, and of Ric. Rishton, in 1530, they are found to have held a moiety of the manor of Clayton, in socage, of . . . and Nic. Banastre, of Altham, esq.

Clayton Hall² was originally the residence of a family of the same name, of whom, by deeds without date, but of the reign of Henry the Second, I find



[The Church of All Saints at Clayton was erected about five-and-thirty years ago (for a population then of about 2,500 and now 5,390), the site being given by John Fort, esq. of Read, M.P. for Clitheroe, who contributed also 500*l.* towards its erection; his sister Anne gave 1,000*l.* towards the building fund, and 1,000*l.* towards the endowment: 700*l.* were granted by the Diocesan Society. The first stone was laid by the Rev. William Wood, incumbent of Altham, Nov. 1, 1838; and the church was consecrated Oct. 8, 1840. The first incumbent was the Rev. Joseph Wood, B.A. previously Curate of Church Kirk, who was succeeded in 1872 by the Rev. Francis Edward Brodrick, M.A. the present incumbent. The church, school, and parsonage had then cost 3,000*l.* in addition to an endowment of 2,100*l.*

² [CLAYTON HALL was mostly rebuilt about 20 years ago. All the gables have been removed, and the house is now a plain but commodious residence.—T. T. W. It was erected about 1772 (Twycross, *Mansions of England*, I. 19.)]

³ [Henricus filius Johannis de Clayton in le Dale de Dutton, who granted Clayton in le Dale to Richard de Townley in 1374-6 (Harl. MS. 2112, f. 212 b.), must be distinguished from this Henry son of John who occurs several times in the *Coucher of Whalley*.]

⁴ MS. R. H. Beaumont, arm.

A

John Grimshaw, d. 1586; Inq. p. m. dated 29 Eliz.	Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Catterall, of Little Mitton, esq.	John.	Henry.	Nicholas.	Raphe.	Margery.	Elizabeth.	Anne.
Nich. Grimshaw, æt. 13 ann. 1586; ob. 1642.	Helen, daughter of Robert Rishworth, esq. of Riddlesden Hall, com. Ebor. ob. 1661.	Andrew, mar. Jane, dau. of Thomas Halsted, of High Halsted.	Richard, mar. Mary, dau. of Jas. Nutter.	Anne, mar. Symon Haydock, of Hesandforth.	Margaret, mar. Robert Hesketh.			
Thomas, accidentally killed by falling upon a knife.	John Grimshaw, died 8th March, 1662, aged 48.	Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Abraham Colthurst, of Burnley, 6 Charles I. ob. 24 July, 1661.	Nicholas, slain at the siege of Tredough [or Drogheda], in Ireland.	Robert, mar. Anne, dau. of Francis Hall, of Sherburne.	Mary. Jane, mar. Richard Eyves, of Fishwick.	Anne, mar. W. Key, of Ripon, Yorkshire.	Elizabeth, mar. Richard Tempest, of Broughton, esq.	Eleanor, mar. John Townley, of Hurstwood, 20 Jac. I.
Richard Grimshaw, liv. 1664; at Preston Guild, 1642, as "Rich. Grimshaw, of Clayton, gent."	Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton.	Nicholas, student at Douay. In 1642 appeared at Preston Guild.	John, mar. Jennet, dau. of Robert Cunliffe, of Sparth, and co-heiress of Christopher Cunliffe her brother; died and buried 16 Dec. 1663, æt. 48.	Mary.	John Heywood, of Urmston.	Helen, mar. John Clarkson, of Cowhill.		
Ralph, son of Nich. Shuttleworth, of Clitheroe, esq. son of Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe.	Susanna, bo. 1658, died 1727.	Rebecca Heywood, sole heiress of Grimshaw and Clayton, died 1772; buried at Middleton.	Richard Lomax, gent. of Pilsworth. He was owner of a freehold estate at Burnshaw [Beaconshaw] Tower, in the Vale of Todmorden, which by deeds is proved to have been possessed by the family from a very early period; died 1771; buried at Middleton.					
James Lomax, of Clayton Hall, esq. died 1792; bur. at Altham.		Elizabeth Lord, died at Harrogate 1803; bur. at Altham.						
Richard Grimshaw Lomax, of Clayton Hall, esq. died 22 Jan. 1837; buried at Altham. Mr. Lomax purchased in 1818 the manor of Great Harewood.	Catherine, dau. and heiress of Thomas Greaves, esq. of Preston, banker, mar. July 1797; died 1839; bur. at Altham.	James, Capt. Royal Lancashire Volunteers, died 1805, s.p.	John, died young.	Elizabeth, mar. 4 Dec. 1788; died 5 Aug. 1858, aged 93; bur. at Hurst Green, and has issue.	Francis Michael Trappes, of Nidd Hall, co. York, esq. died			
James, bo. 1798, died 1802.	John Lomax, of Clayton, esq. bo. Aug. 9, 1801; J.P. for Lancashire; died 15 July, 1849, s.p.; bur. at Altham.	Helen, 2nd dau. of John Aspinall, of Standen Hall, co. Lancaster, esq. mar. 29 Nov. 1836.	James Lomax, of Allsprings, esq. born 1803; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great; succeeded to the Clayton estates on the death of his brother John; mar. 1845.	Frances Cecilia Verda, eldest dau. of Charles Walmesley, esq. of Westwood House, co. Lanc. mar. Nov. 20, 1845.				
William, bo. 1804; in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome; died 1855; bur. at Pontefract.	Edmund, bo. 1806; died 1859; bur. at Brindle, s.p.	Walter, born 1808; in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome.	Charles, bo. 1810; in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome; died 1860; bur. at Stonyhurst.	Mary, born 1812, died 1813.	Thomas Lomax, of Westfield near Preston, born 1816; died 25 April, 1865; bur. at Brindle.	Mary Frances, dau. of the Rev. Charles Sanders, Vicar of Kelton cum Tixover, co. Rutland, mar. 20 June, 1837.	Mary, bo. 1818, died 1819.	
Mary, bo. 1838; mar. 1858 William Francis Segar, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.	Richard Grimshaw Lomax, born 1839; died 1853; bur. at Enfield.	John-Blanchard.	John-Talbot.	Gwendoline Elizabeth.	All died young.			
James Hubert, born 30 Oct. 1866, died 10 Feb. 1867.				Richard Trappes, born 19 Feb. 1870.				
Mary Cecilia, born 19 Oct. 1867, died 29 Sept. 1868.				Catherine Mary, born 9 May, 1871.				

2 N 2

[In Clayton-les-Moores is OAKENSHAW, formerly the residence of one branch of the family of Grimshaw, once so widely spread in the Forest of Pendle, and since in Ireland, as well as in England : see the Pedigree¹ which follows.]

[To Captain Grimshaw the present Edition of this Work is already indebted for a copy of the ancient Customs of the Honor of Clitheroe, which are inserted in Vol. I. p. 292. Those of the Manor of Ightenhill now introduced have been copied from a manuscript volume in his possession : they are from a copy drawn out in 1686, but are anterior (at least) to 1666 : see the insertions under Article 25. J. G. N.]

THE CUSTOMS of the Manor of IGTENHILL. [1686.]

For ascertaining the customs of the said manor we say—

First, That the steward of the said manor out [ought] to keep the Halmot Court for the Forest of Pendle within the Manor [of] Igham [*i. e.* Higham]² but twice in the year, and not above unless by special order and direction.

2. That a copyholder may surrender his copyhold lands in this manor, viz. By the rod in person

¹ [This Pedigree has been inserted, pending the present Work, in Mr. Foster's volume of Lancashire Genealogies; but the copy now given has received the latest corrections. Thomas Grimshaw of Oakenshaw in Clayton in Wood, yeoman, in his will dated 1700, mentioned in the pedigree, names "my two granddaughters Isabell and Sarah, daughters of my son Nicholas," my daughter Rebecca Towers, my granddaughter Rebecca Livesey. All that capital messuage called Oakenshaw to Thomas and John his sons ; afterwards to Thomas, son of my son Nicholas.

John died at Padiham in 1703, had no issue: his administration is at Chester, by Mary administratrix. Thomas's Will was proved at York 1745. 15 Oct. 1712, a Settlement made between Deborah Shawe of the one part and William Bailey of Langroyd within the parish of Colne, &c. and Nicholas Grimshaw of Oakenshaw within Clayton le Moors, yeoman, of the other part. 26 Dec. 1713, Indenture between Henry Bulcock of Padiham and Isabell Grymshaw of Clayton—upon their marriage? 29 April, 1742, Inquisition for the Forest of Pendle within the manor of Ightenhill. The jurors found that Nicholas Grimshaw late of Oakenshaw, &c. deceased (who was surviving feoffee of William Bailey of Langroyde, &c.), died seized of premises comprised in said Indenture of 15th Oct. 1712.

The jurors also found that Isabel Bulcock, wife of Henry Bulcock of the Forest of Pendle, and Sarah Grimshaw of Clayton in the Moors, spinster, were daughters and coheirs of the said Nicholas Grimshaw, and were admitted—the said Sarah Grimshaw by Thomas Grimshaw her attorney. (Communicated by Capt. John Grimshaw, now of Grange.)

Over the door of the ancient house at Higham Booth in Pendle Forest, called "The Fence" (see vol. I. p. 205), is this inscription :

1594	Fear God
Richard	know thy se
Greymsh	If Honor thy Prince
John Box	N H

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Grimshaw of The New House in the Forest of Pendle by Ellen his second wife, married Thomas Walmsley of Coldcoates and Eaves Hall within Wiswall, and from this marriage descended the Walmsleys of Coldcoates and Bashall Eaves.

By surrender dated 17 Sept. 1737, Richard Walmsley of Bashall, esquire, sold (*inter alia*) the messuage called The Fence with the land situate in Higham Booth, and the said Richard Walmsley and his brother John Walmsley conveyed the property.

By surrender dated 27 Oct. 1762, the said messuage called "The Fence," with the land, was purchased by Richard Smith of Pendle, piece-maker. In other evidences it is so described ; until the will of John Smith, 26th Dec. 1828, when it is named as "The Fence House or Hewn Atcheloor House."

² [See vol. I. p. 292, where it is stated that "The manor of Ightenhill likewise consisteth of the Forest of Pendle, which hath a helmet court within itself at Heigham."]

GRIMSHAW, OF

Nicholas Grimshaw, of Heyhouses, living, and by surrender of his property at Padiham to his son and heir-apparent.

Thomas Grimshaw, of Heyhouses, had property at Heyhouses, and by surrender in 1622 he conveyed property to his son and heir-apparent.

Nicholas Grimshaw, of Heyhouses; buried at Whalley.

John Grimshaw, of Pendleton, in Oct. 1652, when he was found heir to his father; afterwards of Heyhouses.

Nicholas Grimshaw, of Heyhouses, afterwards of Fence Yate in West Close Booth; bapt. at Padiham 9 Oct. 1636, and buried there 14 May, 1708.

Isabel Whitaker, of Burnley, married at Burnley.

1. John Grimshaw, of Fence Yate, afterwards of Pumphouse in Symondstone; died in 1745. 2. Nicholas Grimshaw, of Padiham and Northwood. Will dated in 1734, and proved 25 May, 1736.

1. Nicholas, born 12 May, 1691; d. 22d May, 1725. 2. John, born 15 Nov. 1693; d. 1696. 3. Edmund, born 16th Oct. 1696; died circa 1765. 4. John, born 13 Feb. 1699; bu. 2 April, 1742. 5. Christopher, of Pumphouse, born 2d Feb. 1702; died 24 Feb. 1747. 6. Thomas Grimshaw, of Preston, a solicitor, mayor of that town in 1768; born 8th Jan. 1708.9; died July, 1787. 7. Mary, dau. of John Nocks, of Preston; died April, 1762. 8. Margaret, wife of William Hudson, of Skip-ton.

Mary.

1. Christopher, b. 20th Oct. 1731; d. 21st Jan. 1732-3. 2. Thomas Grimshaw, of Burnley, surgeon; b. 17th Nov. 1737; died 14th May, 1797. Sold Pumphouse estate. 3. Jane Holt, of Burnley, died 17 June, 1794. 4. Ellen, wife of Thos. Ryce, of Hampstead. 5. Margaret, wife of Thos. Owen, of Manchester and of Dublin, architect. 6. Anne, Catharine, both died unmarried. 7. John Grimshaw, of Preston, a solicitor, mayor of that town five times; bo. July, 1740; died 12th March, 1821. 8. Penelope, 3rd dau. of Edmund Shuttleworth, of Horrocksford. 9. Mary, wife of Lieut. Naylor, Royal Marines, brother of Sir George Naylor, Garter King of Arms. 10. Nicholas, died young.

1. Christopher Grimshaw, of Burnley, a solicitor; born in 1764; died in 1821. 2. John, died young. 3. Thomas Grimshaw, of Burnley, a surgeon; born in 1768; died unm. 1820. 4. Nicholas Grimshaw, of Loveclough; born in 1773; died in 1830. 5. Anne Slater. 6. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, M.A., Rector of Burton Latimer, co. Northampton, and Vicar of Biddenham, co. Bedford, author of "Life of Legh Richmond" and "Life of Cowper." 7. Charlotte Anne, dau. of George Livius, of Caldwell Priory, co. Bedford. 8. John Nocks Grimshaw, died without issue in 1836. 9. Penelope, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Joseph Brook, Bart. 10. Anne, wife of Charles Greenway. 11. Dorothea, wife of Charles Walker. 12. Louisa, of Charles Butler Hall, co. Lancaster.

Thomas Grimshawe, J.P.; settled at Sherbrooke Lodge, Cobourgh, Ontario, Canada, in 1852. Helena Bret-targh. Jane, died in 1863. Elizabeth. Anne, wife of Richard Eastwood, of Thorneyholme, near Clitheroe. 1. John Barham Grimshawe, died unmarr. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1835. 2. Jemima Lucy, dau. of Thos. Ward Boughton Leigh, of Brownsover, co. Warwick, 1st wife; died without issue. 3. Charles Livius Grimshawe, of Tottington Hall, co. Lanc. and of Goldington and Aspley Guise, co. Beds. J.P. and D.L., Sheriff of Bedfordsh. 1866. 4. Emily Mary, dau. of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart. of Blunham House, co. Bedford, 2nd wife.

Nicholas Grimshawe. Richard Holt Grimshawe. Henry Grimshawe. Anne, dau. of John Sutcliffe-Witham, of Oakmount, Burnley. Thomas Grimshawe. Christopher Grimshawe. Oliver Grimshawe, died in 1852. Charles Barham Fitz-Payne Grimshawe. Edmund Salusbury Vaughan Grimshawe. Arthur Grimsagh Cecil Grimshawe. Emily Geraldine Effie.

Nicholas Grimshaw, born 30th Oct. 1823; died unmarr. 26th Jan. 1856. Grace, born 13 May, 1826. Mary, born 29 March, 1828. Thomas Grimshaw, born 21 June, 1832. Frances, 2nd dau. of Thomas, Garde. Elizabeth, born 21 June, 1842. James Grimshaw, born 20th April, 1836; died 29th March, 1837. 1. John Grimshaw, capt. 5th R. Lancashire militia; J.P. for Westmerland; born 14 Sept. 1833.

Eleanor. Nicholas, born 24th Jan. 1866. Mary.

DL E FOREST, &c.

Eliz. =

to him in 36 Eliz. and by sur- =

apparent Nicholas.

Margaret, buried at Whalley 1670.

Mary, dau. of John Sager, of = Thomas Grimshaw, of Oakenshaw, in Clayton-le-Moors; will proved at Chester 1700. After giving = Isabel Hargreaves, mar. 14 May, 1663
Habergham Eaves, mar. 26 Oct. authority to his two sons John and Thomas to sell his copyhold property in Huncoat, he left Oaken-
1658, and had issue Jennett. shaw to Thomas, son of his son Nicholas, to pay 20*l.* to each of his sisters Sarah and Isabel, when 21.

of Thomas Grim- 3. Christopher = Sarah, Nicholas, b. 4 Jan. 1664. John, b. 15 Sept. 1669. Thomas, b. 5 March, 1675, died 5 Oct. 1744 at Higham, having sold his Higham property to his nephew Thomas Grimshaw of Heyhouses. Marr. Alice — s. p.
shaws, born 181. Fence Yate. bur. 1751. Rebecca, b. 15 Feb. 1666; Richard, b. 25 March, 1672. Isabel, b. 5 May, 1679.

John Mary, mar.
Grimshaw, 1. William
of Fence Hays, of
Yate; bapt. Little
1725; a Mearley;
bachelor. 2. ... Wood.

Grimshaw, of = Esther 1. Thomas Grim- = Margaret, 2. Nicholas = Susan Isabel. Anne,
solicitor, lieut- Mary shaw, of North- dau. of Grimshaw, Briercliffe. wife of
of a regiment of Mary Haigh, of Black- of Black- (See their
e militia, mayor died of Holt, of burn; bapt. descendants
seven times (in- 26 Dec. 1853. Higham; born Loveclough; 18th April, in next
two guild mayor- born 4 Oct. 1757; died 28th March, page.)
an. 1838. June, 1783. 1793. 1714. of Green-
head.

Mary, William, Frances, George Ellinor, Edmund Grim- Samuel Charles and Mary Riley, = Nicholas Grimshaw, = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress Betty,
ife of 70th regt. wife of Henry, wife of the wife of shaw, of North- of Heyhouses, after- of James Harrison, and wife of
ohn Killed in Richard died an infant. Rev. Francis Francis Pierremont, co. Lan- castor, and deley, co. Lan- wards of Higham; widow of Nicholas Parker, son
ough- Canada Atkinson, of Ellet Brandt. Kent, barrister- at-law, d. the Ribble drowned in the of Parker, of Dun- now, near Slaidburn; bur.
a. 1815. co. Lanc. at-law, 26 July, 1822. 24th April, 19th Jan. 1775. of Heyhouses. 7 Dec. 1812; 2nd wife. of
Love- clough.

Grimshaw, of Hig- = Grace, dau. of Abraham Betty, = William Hart- Mary, Nicholas, born John, born Anne, wife Nancy Whit- = John Grimshaw, of = Alice Dug-
wards of Crow- ham Gibson, of Bridge- born ley, of Fence wife of 1 May, 1779; 9th Oct. of Thomas ker, 1st wife, Bank House in Hig- dale, 2nd
arrowford; born York; died 1st Sept. Dec. Forest of Pen- Cross- 25 Aug. 1840. an infant. of Little 1816; died ham Booth; born wife, mar.
h, 1765; died 11 1842. 1766. ley. ley. 1780; died 13 Sept. 1823. 14 July, 1784; died 18th Oct.
2. 1842.

Gim- Mary Mary. Thomas Grim- = Mary Christopher Grim- = Mary, only dau. Nicholas, Grace. Eliza- Nicholas James,
ow- Ash- shaw, born 7 Brace- shaw, born 20th Mary, only dau. died Harriet- beth, born 26th born 12th
ct E worth. Jan. 1794; well. March, 1801; and heiress of John died March, April,
01; died without issue 15 Aug. 23 July, 1865. Swinglehurst, of unmar. 1819; died 1822; died
ay, 1824. 1824. Park Hill in Bar- rowford; died 18 1832. 19th Aug. 19th Sept.
1823. 1823. 1823.

only child 1. Anne, 2. William = Sarah, only 2. Rachel. 3. Nicho- 4. Richard = Esther 5. Thomas, 6. James = Alice 3. Eliza- 7. Chris- = Mary
Hutton, of wife of Grimshaw, dau. of Rachel. las, born 22 Nov. Grimshaw, Starkie. born 21st born 20th Keirby. beth. topher, Ann
Mary, eld- born 16th Mitchell, of Hoar Stones in Pendle Forest. 1838. March, 1840. Sept. 1841. July, 1843. born 11 Theresa
and in her of White Moffatt.
dress of John Cracken- Lee. 1861. 1866.

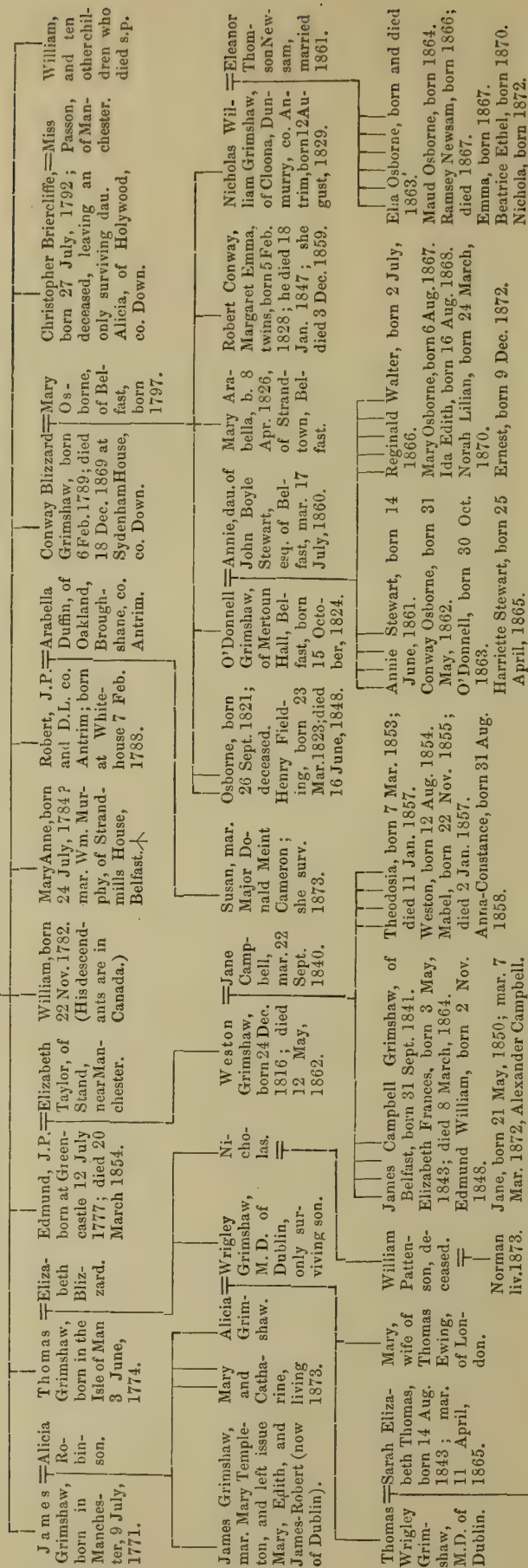
John William Grim- Mary Nich. Her- Eliza- Henry, Walter, John. Elizabeth. Richard. James. William. Susannah. Alice. John Keirby,
shaw, born 10 Mar. Alice. bert, born beth born born deceased. James. William. Susannah. Alice. John Keirby,
358; died 10 Jan. 1866. 11 Dec. Anne. 25 June, 1866. July, 1871.

Nicholas Grimshaw, of Blackburn; bapt. 18 April, 1714; — Susan Briercliffe, died when visiting his son at Belfast.

Nicholas Grimshaw, born 10 July, — Mary Wrigley, born April, 1749; 1747; of Blackburn; afterwards mar. Nov. 6, 1768, at Old Church, settled at Belfast. Manchester.

Thomas, living 1774.

John, died at an advanced age at the house of his nephew Thomas, at Whitehouse, near Belfast.



or by a lawful attorney by writing before the steward in open court, or out of court by the steward or by one or two customary tenants of the said manor. And that a tenant may likewise surrender his copyhold lands by the rod without writing, and that the steward of the said manor *pro tempore* ought to have in his safe custody all the papers and surrenders, and that the present steward of the said manor shall transfer all the papers and surrenders unto the next steward and he to have them in his safe custody during his stewardship.

3. That an absolute surrender legally made out of court ought to be presented into the court at or within the said court after the surrendering thereof, otherwise it becomes void. And that the customary tenant who received the same for not presenting thereof forfeits his copyhold estate and ought to be presented and found by the homagers.

4. That if a tenant receive a surrender and before a third court after and before the presenting thereof dies, so thereby the same surrender falls into another's keeping. In such case it ought to be delivered upon oath to the homagers impannelled and by them presented into the steward's hands in open court, the manner whereof must be expressed in writing as part of their verdict.

5. The customary tenants ought to surrender the lands to him delivered to the donor's intent, and the surrendree take admittance, payment, &c. That the grave or customary tenant ought within the prefixed time by the custom of the said manor to surrender in open court the land to them formerly delivered and intrusted according to the donor's intrest, and the surrendree may thereof take admittance paying the customed fine, viz. and one ancient yearly rent and no more.

6. That if a tenant by copy of court roll surrender a customary estate, and at the time of such surrender making be not of sound and perfect memory, then such surrender to be void and of no effect.

7. That if a surrendree die before admittance, his heir at law may receive the same, answering to the lord of the manor a double fine, viz. two years' rent of the lands whereof admittance is so given, and that if a surrender be made upon condition of payment of money, or any other condition, if the money be paid upon condition or the condition performed before the third court day or satisfaction given for it to the customary tenant that received the same, he ought not to present the same surrender into court, but by consent of the parties the same may be cancelled and made void.

8. That upon the death of every tenant or alienation of lands a year's rent thereof becomes due to the lord of the manor in the name of a fine or release, according to the custom of the said manor, and no further charge.

9. That where the husband is seized in fee of a copyhold estate during his intermarriage his wife after his death is dowable of a fourth part thereof.

10. That the heir at law of a copyholder who died seized in fee is to be found and presented by the homage at the next court after and to be admitted accordingly.

11. That for such heirs as are under the age of 14 years, the homage ought to find a guardian who must find sufficient pledges for the well governing as well of the body as of the lands of the infant untill he come at the age of 14 years, and then must render a just account all necessary outgoings and expenses allowed. After such age of 14 years, such heir may yearly untill his full age of 21 years chuse a guardian before the steward, who is to take good pledges during such election.

12. That a steward may assign a guardian to the heir under 14 years whose lands are estated and intrusted, his ffeoffees taking sufficient pledges as before and taking for the same 5s. 4d.

13. That the husband may hold the lands of the wife by courtesy of England whereof she dyes seized.

14. That a husband may surrender his copyhold lands to the use of his wife, for by that surrender the lands are transferred into the lord's hands to her use, from whom she takes her estate and not immediately from her husband.

15. That the surrendree having an estate to him and his assigns for life, lives or years, may assign over the same either by surrender, assignment, last will or writing, lawfully executed.

N.B. But there must be a surrender to the use of such last will.

16. That a copyholder may not let his copyhold estate for longer time than a year and a day without surrender.

17. That the party to be admitted, after three proclamations duly made in court to take same admittance, but if any forbid the same, then before any admittance the forbid is to be entred, and either granted or else pledges found to answer the same according to custom.

18. That if forbid be granted in open court and so entred and inserted in the court rolls, the grantors and commissioners thereof, and all persons claiming under them, are excluded and debarred accordingly.

19. That a copyholder may not exchange his lands unless it be done by surrender, so that a lord may receive a fine, viz. a year's rent of the land so exchanged.

20. That a copyhold estate may not be intailed without a fine or surrender from one to another, and if any such be it is void, and the lands shall revert to the right heirs; neither can the same be fined upon condition mentioned in the fine or surrender, for that no use of trust can be contained within a fine or surrender; but all manner of uses may be expressed in an intent or schedule annexed to the fine or surrender or last will in writing or indentures.

21. That feoffees in trust may not reinfeoff other persons in breach of their trust.

22. That all real plaints are to be entered and tryed in the common court by venue of 24 customary tenants according to custom there, and after the saide be tryed it shall not any more be tryed in the same court, and the plaintiff or defendant against whom the verdict is found (or the plaintiff being nonsuited) must pay the whole charges for calling together the venue, which is 9s. 4d.

23. That the tenant holding by copy of court roll, or having been actually possessed three years, out not [ought not to be] thereof dispossessed by the steward but by due course of law.

24. That upon presentment made by the homage for wrongfully withholding of lands, the steward may (sitting the Court) grant his warrant for delivery of possession, unless a travers be entred within 14 days with sufficient pledges to be tendred for tryal thereof at the next court by 12 men; untill which court the plèdges are to stand charged for the mean profitts of the lands in question.

25. That if the grave be molested in the execution of a warrant the party presented must show cause before the steward, and be admitted to his traverse according to his custom, drawing sufficient pledges as in such case is usuall where the warrant is granted.

Upon presentment anno 1666 these two cases were inserted:

1. That if the grave do by virtue of such warrant deliver possession of the lands herein mentioned according to the tenure thereof the prosecution is effectually prosecuted, and by custom of the said manor the steward cannot contradict the same so as to dispossess the party in possession either by traverse or by colour or pretence of any *Supersedeas* or otherwise grounded upon the same proceeding.

2. That no writ of *Certiorari* nor any other writ granted by any superior court ought to be read by the steward of the removing of any presentment or plaint wherein the tytle of lands is in.

26. That two or three of the homagers ought to be sworn officers together with the steward to assess the several amerciements upon the presentments made at the court.

27. That the homagers of every Michaelmas Court ought to present and find a grave for the said manor, who is not to enter into his office untill Michaelmas following, and to be sworn in open court for the execution of his office; and a deputy grave chosen by the major part of the tenants.

28. That the proceedings of the said court ought to be carefully and exactly enrolled in parchment, and true copies thereof made upon request and due fees, according to the callender of fees hereunto annexed.

29. And that the steward for the Honour of Clithero ought to enroll all surrenders that are lawfully presented to him; and the said rolls or records are to be kept at the Castle of Clithero under three keys, and the receiver ought to keep one of the keys, the steward another key, and one of the copyholders within the said manor, elected by the major part of the copyholders, ought to keep another key; and that the said

receiver, steward, and copyholder that have the keys in their keeping ought, upon request made to them by any person that hath occasion to search in the said rolls, to bring or send the said keys of the rolls or records; and all such persons as have their liberty for such search shall pay 3s.: viz. to the receiver one, to the steward one, and to the copyholder one shilling.

30. The custom is, and time out of mind hath been, that the tenants of the said manor do hold messuages, lands, and tenements by copy of court roll (*sibi et suis*), whereby they have an estate of inheritance to them and their heirs after the custom of the said manor there.

These Articles were delivered to the jury of Surry at Colne the 20th day of September, Anno Domini 1686. Chrstr. Parker of Beadkirke, Wm. Croft of Inner Temple, Esqrs., and Robt. Nowell of Readyhall, gent., his Grace the Duke of Albemarle's Commissioners, and Anthony Parker, Esqr. his Grace's High Steward.

Hereafter in the old copys of these customs follows next a Callender of the Fees to be taken by the steward for proceedings in the courts of this manor, which for brevity's sake I omit, thinking precedents of surrenders, cases, &c. to be more useful.

OAKENSHAW adjoins ENFIELD, which has become a populous village.

SPARTH was the ancient seat of the Whalleys, of whom a pedigree has been given, together with those of Gardiner and Smythe, at the outset of the present volume: and there is an epitaph hereafter, in Blackburn church.]

DUNKENHALGH.

At the south-west extremity of this township, in no very pleasing situation, on the verge of an old park, without deer, and [formerly] overgrown with rushes, is the ancient house of Dunkenhalgh.

Halgh, which occurs so often in the composition of local names hereabouts, as Poutalgh, Hesmanhalgh, &c. is only a modification of the word *how* or *hill*, with a strong Lancashire aspirate: see Additions to Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 267, by Dr. Hickes. Thus, *e converso*, the word Nuttall, anciently Nuthalgh, is frequently spelt Nutto or Nuthow in charters.¹

Dunkenhalgh appears to have been the property of a family bearing the same name, from the æra of deeds without date, till it was purchased under the denomination of "manerium sive cap. mess. de Dunkenhalgh," by Ralph Rishton. From the Rishtons it was transferred to Sir Thomas Walmsley, knight, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth and beginning of James I., who gathered a large estate by a wealthy marriage, and, as it is said, by great rapacity in the practice of the law.

¹ [And it is so pronounced by the peasantry at the present time. T. T. W.]

PEDIGREE OF WALMSLEY.

ARMS: Gules, on a chief ermine three ogresses.

Thomas Walmsley, grandfather of the judge, living 22 Hen. VII. [1506-7.] = Elizabeth, dau. of William Travers, of Neatby, esq.

Thomas Walmsley, of Showley, died 16 April, 1584, [1583-4.] = Margaret, dau. of Mr. Livesey, of Livesey.

Sir Thomas Walmsley, ¹ Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas [1 May, 1589], aged 46 at his father's death; died 10 Jas. I. [26 Nov. 1612.]	= Anne, dau. and heiress of R. Shuttleworth, of Hacking, esq. She died 10 Ap. 1635.	Richard, ancestor of the family of Showley. Robert, of Coldcotes.	Edmund, of Banastre Hall. William. Nicholas, a merchant in London.	Henry, a clergyman. John, barrister, of Gray's Inn.	Alice, mar. Mr. Richard Hothersall, of Hother-sall.	Elizabeth, mar. Mr. Christopher Nowell, of Mearley.
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1. Ellenor, dau. of Sir John Danvers, of Dantsey in Wiltshire, bur. 21 Sep. 1601. = Thomas Walmsley, died 12 Mar. 1640. = 2. Mary, dau. of Thomas Hoghton and sister of Sir Richard Hoghton, Bart.; died 13 July, 1632.

Sir Thomas Walmsley, Knt. died 1637.	= Juliana, dau. of Sir Richard Molineux, of Sephton, Bart.	Eliza- beth.	= Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, esq.	1. William Middleton, of Stockeld, esq.	= Anne.	2. Sir Edward Osborne, of Kiveton, Bart.	Charles, of Selby, 1642. = dau. of Thomas Charnock, of Astley.
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Richard Walmsley, born 1630, d. 1679.	= Mary, da. of R. Fromund, of Cheam, in Surrey, esq.	Thomas. John.	William, of Samlesbury.	Hellen, mar. Sir Godfrey Copley, of Sprotborough, co. York, esq.	Anne, died unmar. 1644.	Juliana, mar. Charles Lord Carrington, of Walton Wawen, co. Warwick.	Sir Thomas Osborne, created Duke of Leeds 4 May, 1694.
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Thomas, born 1658, died s.p. at Paris, 26 Aug. 1677.	Richard, died s.p. at Rome, 23 Nov. 1680.	Mary, a nun at Paris 1686; living 1708. Juliana, living 1708, mar. William Dicconson, of Wrightington.	Bartholomew Walmsley, died 29 Dec. 1701.	= Dorothy, dau. of John Smith, esq. of Crabbet, co. Sussex; died Nov. 1689.	Elizabeth, a nun at Paris.	Anna, a nun at Paris 1686.	Eleanora Mathea, living 1708; mar. Thomas Clifton, of Clifton.
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Francis Walmsley, esq. last heir male; born 13 Oct. 1696; died without issue; bur. 2 May, 1711.	Juliana, died 29 Oct. 1702.	Mary, died 28 Nov. 1702.	1. Robert 7th Lord Petre, mar. Mar. 1, 1712; died 22 Mar. 1713.	= Catharine Walmsley, sole heiress, died 31 Jan. 1785.	2. Charles Lord Stourton, April, 1733.
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Robert-James 8th Lord Petre. = Lady Mary Radcliffe, dau. of James Earl of Derwentwater, and Anna Maria, dau. of Sir John Webb, of Odstock, Bart.

Robert-Edward 9th Lord Petre, born 3 Sep. 1769; died 2 July, 1801. = Anne, dau. and coheiress of Philip Howard, esq. of Buckenham, niece to Edward 9th Duke of Norfolk.

Robert-Edward 10th Lord.	1. George William Petre, esq. of Dunkenhalth, 2d son; born 10 Jan. 1766; died 22 Oct. 1857; mar. 6 Aug. 1786.	= Maria, dau. of Philip Howard, esq. of Corby Castle, born 1762; died 11 Jan. 1837.	2. Henry William Espinasse, Jan. 1802.
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Henry William Petre, born 23 April, 1791; died 26 Nov. 1852. = 1. Elizabeth Anne, dau. of John Glynn, esq. of Glynn; mar. 17 July, 1818; died 18 Sept. 1828.

Henry Petre, esq. of Dunkenhalth, born 17 Aug. 1821.	= Mary, dau. of E. Power, esq. mar. 18 Aug. 1826, without issue.	George Glynn Petre, esq. born 4th Sept. 1822, Secretary of Embassy at Berlin.	= Emma Katherine Julia, dau. of Major Henry R. Sneyd.
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George Ernest Augustus Henry, born 5 Aug. 1860. Six sons.

¹ From Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, vol. lxi. fol. 85, I retrieved the following epitaph, once inscribed on the monument of this judge in a chapel of the church of Blackburn. After some tedious verses not

The house of Dunkenhalgh, with the stables and offices, nearly surrounds a large quadrangle, with an arched and embattled gateway. From the style and appearance, great part of the building must have been erected by Sir Thomas Walmsley, the judge; but the south and part of the west side are of much higher antiquity. Here are great numbers of portraits, some of the family and others not: one of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, with the George, date 1562: another, a full-length, in the Garter robes (qu. Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby ?);¹ Sir Thomas Walmsley, another full-length portrait, in

worth transcribing,—“Sir Thomas Walmsley, knight, here interred, was made Judge of the Common Pleas an. xxxi. R. Eliz. [1588-9], and continued a judge of that bench y^e space of xxv yeares and more, duryng which tyme he went all y^e circuits of England, except that of Norfolk and Suffolk. He dyed Nov. xxvi. MDCxii. having lived lxxv yeares complete under V several Princes—King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queene Mary, Queene Elizabeth, and oure soveraine lord King James. Hee left behynd hym, who are yet livyng, Anne his ladye and sole wyfe, and also one son Thomas Walmsley, sole heir to them bothe, whom in his lyfe-time he sawe twyce married; 1st, to Ellenor, sister to Henry Lord Danvers, and daughter to Sir John Danvers, by Eliz. his wyfe, one of y^e daughters and co-heirs of y^e Lord Latymer; and, 2nd, to Mary, sister of Sir Richard Hoghton, knt. and bart. by bothe whom he sawe him have issue, by his first wyfe one son and two daughters, and by his second, one son Charles.” [In 1862 Mr. Petre; of Dunkenhalgh, erected a new monument to his ancestor Sir Thomas Walmsley, which now bears a copy of the preceding inscription. It is placed on the site of the ancient Dunkenhalgh chapel, which was destroyed when the church was rebuilt during 1820 to 1826. The old monument was demolished by the Parliamentary army. “He lyeth buried in the south ile of the chappell there, in the wall is his monument.” (Harl. MS. 1987, f. 173.) The “tedious verses” omitted by Dr. Whitaker are now inserted from Bishop Kennett’s Collections, vol. xxxix. f. 456.]

Tombes have their period, Monuments decay,
And rust and age wear Epitaphs away,
But neither rust nor age nor time shall wear
Judge WALMESLEY’S name that lyes intombed here,
Who never did for favour nor for Awe
Of great men’s frowns quit or forsake the Lawe.
His inside was his outside, he never sought
To make fair showes of what he never thought.
For well appeared it by his bold opinion
In that great Case stiland of the Union,
Delivered openly in Parliament,
How free his heart and tongue together went,
When against all the Judges he alone
Stood singular in his opinion.

And well King James his bounty likewise there
His justice, greatness, goodness did appeare,
For though that his Opinion seemed to bring
Some crosse to th’ Union wisht for by the King,
Yet as he thought he freely spoke his mind;
Neither with favour nor with fear inclined,
He did withdraw no grace he showed before,
But rather of his bounty added more,
For when as old age, creeping on apace,
Made him unable to supply his place,
Yet he continued by the King’s permission
A Judge until his death still in commission,
And still received by his spècial grace
His fee as full as when he served the place.

The “great Case” was that of the “Postnati or Union of the Realm of Scotland with England.” (State Trials, ii. 599-696.) It was whether those born in Scotland after the Union of the Crowns were, as the King desired, naturalized in England. Judge Walmsley’s opinion was given in the Painted Chamber, 25 Feb. 1606, before the Committees of both Houses, when he alone of eleven judges present dissented on the main question. Afterwards, when the case was argued in the Exchequer Chamber in Easter and Trinity Terms 1608, Lord Ellesmere says two Thomases doubted, of these Judge Walmsley was one, the second was probably Thomas Foster, Justice of the Common Pleas, as Chief Justice Fleming, the only other judge of the name, agreed with the majority.]

¹ Since this was written (1799) the greater part of the house growing ruinous was pulled down, and the portraits are thrown into a garret. (Note in the 1st edition.) [The last two owners have partially rebuilt the hall, and it now forms a very commodious and imposing residence. The family portraits mentioned by Dr. Whitaker have been

the habit of a judge, with a shrewd severe countenance, and his lady, whose whole figure recalls to memory the picturesque and whimsical lines of Gray—

In peaked hoods and mantles tarnished,
Sour visages enough to scare ye,
High dames of honour once that garnished
The drawing-room of fierce Queen Mary.

Some of her female descendants in the same apartment form a beautiful contrast to the harshness and severity of the old lady's countenance. Last in the series is Miss Catharine Walmsley, sole heiress of this large estate, and successively Lady Petre and Lady Stourton, who appears to have had small pretensions to beauty, but is said to have been a very beneficent and amiable woman.

Dunkenhalgh did not altogether escape the common fate of recusants' houses in the troubles of the last [the 17th] century; for I learn from the deposition of one John Leach, in a cause Copley against Walmsley, that, "at the rising of Sir George Booth, several soldiers under Lambert's command did come to Dunkenhalgh, and violently broke open the steward's closet, where the writings of the family were kept, and did pull in pieces, spoil, and carry away many writings and notes of account."

HUNCOTE.

The cot or cottage of *punne*, a genuine monosyllabic Saxon name, is a village situated on the skirts of Hameldon, as it declines to the north, and, though now one of the obscurest places in the parish, it is one of the two which are noticed by name in Domesday Book, "In eodem hundreto habebat Rex Edwardus Hunnicot de ij carucatas terræ." The manor was never granted out; and great part of these two carucates, which were ancient freehold lands, must have remained in the immediate possession of the chief lord, for by inquisition post mortem Hen. Com. Linc. there are found in Huncotes only the following free tenants:

Johannes de Suttelword, pro 10 acris	1	8
Johannes de Clayton, pro 20 acris	1	0
Iidem Joh. et Joh. pro warda Castri (of Lancaster Castle)	2	0

So that there only remained about two oxgangs, or one-fourth of a carucate, of free preserved, restored, and are arranged in the picture-gallery and rooms of the house. Most of the old woods have disappeared, and manufactories almost surround the park. T. T. W. The house contains some noble rooms, and a richly-fitted private chapel. The entrance to the park on the north is by an imposing gateway, pierced by a circular arch and having its parapet embattled, from whence a grand avenue, flanked by ancient lime-trees, stretches to the house. This gateway was built by Sir Thomas Walmsley, the judge, whose initials, with those of his wife—"T. W. A. W."—appear on the outer front, beneath a sculptured armorial shield with eight quarterings. On the inner side of the gateway a second shield is fixed, with six quarterings.—W. A. A.]

land. But there were in the hands of tenants at will 309 acres, 3 roods, which, at 4*d.* per acre, amounted to 5*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; and this appears, from many other instances, to have been considered as a rack-rent.

[On the 18th Nov. 1241, a final concord was made before the judges at Lancaster, by which Adam de Bilington, for 40*s.*, quit-claimed to Elias and Adam de Plesington two oxgangs held by Adam de Plesington, who, at the petition of the said Elias, gave them to the Abbot of Kirkstall in frankalmoigne for ever for 6*d.* a-year and suit of court.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Lancastriam in Octabis Sancti Martini anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis vicesimo sexto (18 Nov. 1241) coram Roberto de Lexingtone, Radulpho de Sutlega, Willielmo de Culeworthe et Jollano de Neville Justiciariis itinerantibus et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, Inter Adam de Biligton petentem et Eliam de Plesintone tenentem de duabus Bovatis terre cum pertinenciis in Hunecotes. Et inter eundem Adam de Bilingtone petentem et Adam de Plesingtone tenentem de duabus bovatis terre cum pertinenciis in Hunecotes unde placita fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, Scilicet, quod predictus Adam de Biligton remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis predictis Elie et Ade heredibus suis totum jus et clamum quod habuit in tota predicta terra cum pertinenciis in perpetuum Et per hac remisit et quietum clamavit fine et concordia predicti Elyas et Adam de Plesingtone dederunt predicto Ade de Bilingtone Quadraginta Solidos Sterlingorum, Et idem Adam de Plesingtone ad petitionem predicti Elye dedit et concessit Abbati de Kyrkestalle predictas duas Bovatas terre cum pertinenciis, scilicet illas duas Bovatas terre quas predictus Adam de Bilingtone petiit versus eundem Adam de Plesingtone, Habendas et tenendas eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et Ecclesie sue de Kyrkestalle de predicto Ada et heredibus suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam in perpetuum, Reddendo inde per annum Sex Denarios ad Festum Sancti Egidii, et fiat inde forinsecum servicium quantum ad predictas duas Bovatas terre pertinet pro omni servicio et exactione. Et idem Adam et heredes sui warrantizabunt predicto Abbati et successoribus suis et Ecclesie sue predictae totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis sicut predictum est per predictum servicium contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 5 b.)

On the 12 Nov. 1241 another final concord was made in the same court, by which Galfridus de Walleye and Avicia his wife quit-claimed to Roger de Witton three oxgangs in Hunecotes, for which Roger gave them 40 acres in Bilington, to be held by them and the heirs of Avicia from the chief lord of that fee; and, at their petition, Roger granted the three oxgangs to the Abbot of Kirkstall for ever for four barbed arrows yearly to Roger and his heirs, with suit of court.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Lancastriam in Crastino sancti Martini Anno regni Regis Henrici Filii Regis Johannis vicesimo sexto (12 Nov. 1241) coram Roberto de Lexintone Radulpho de Sutlega Willielmo de Culeworthe et Jollano de Neville Justiciariis Itinerantibus et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Galfridum de Walleye et Aviciam uxorem ejus petentem et Rogerum de Wittone tenentem de tribus Bovatis terre cum pertinenciis in Hunecothes unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, Scilicet quod predicti Galfridus et Avicia remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de se et heredibus ipsius Avicie predicto Rogero et heredibus suis totum jus et clamum quod habuerint in tota predicta terra cum pertinenciis in perpetuum. Et pro hac remissione quieta clamacione fine et concordia idem Rogerus concessit predictis Galfrido et Avicie Quadringenta acras terre cum pertinenciis in Bilintone Habendas et tenendas eisdem Galfrido et Avicie et heredibus ipsius Avicie de capitali domino illius feodi faciendo inde servicium quod pertinet ad prefatam terram pro omni servicio et exactione. Et preterea idem

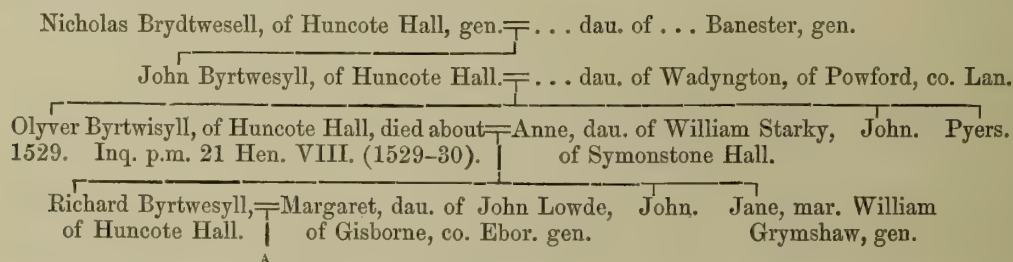
Rogerus ad petitionem ipsorum Gilberti et Avicie dedit et concessit Abbati de Kyrkestalle illas tres Bovatas terre cum pertinenciis in Hunecothas Habendas et tenendas eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et Ecclesie sue de Kyrkestalle in liberam et perpetuam elemosynam de predicto Rogero et heredibus suis Reddendo inde per annum quatuor Sagittas Barbillatas ad festum sancti Egidii et faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad predictas tres Bovatas terre pro omni servicio et exaccione. Et idem Rogerus et heredes sui predictas tres Bovatas terre cum pertinenciis predicto Abbati et successoribus suis et Ecclesie sue predictae warrantizabunt contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 6.)

William de Unecotes, son of Helias de Bilington, quitclaimed all the land within Huncotes and Acrinton within certain bounds, reserving pasture for his animals, but renouncing his right to take anything out of the wood, or to make any *opus manuum* on the land; while the monks were to make their lodges wherever they wished.

Confirmacio Helie de Bilingtone de terra de Acringtone.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Will's de Unecotes filius Helie de Bilingtone dimisi et quietam clamavi et hac mea carta confirmavi deo et Monachis Sancte Marie de Kirkestalle totam terram in bosco et in plano et in omnibus locis ex parte del su inter Hunecotes et Acrintone per has metas et divisas, scilicet ab acervo lapidum in Fernihah usque ad capud del Alresnape, supra Cressewelle, et inde usque ad capud del Withinesnape, et inde linealiter usque Orsnapecloh, et sequendo Orsnapecloh usque ad capud Bosci, et sequendo Oram illius Bosci usque ad Malesidecloh el Nort de Helai, Tenendem et habendam predictis Monachis libere et quiete absque omni contradiccione et impedimento mei vel heredum meorum, ad faciendum inde quodcunque voluerint. Excepto quod Ego Will's et heredes mei habebimus communam pasturam tamen animalibus nostris usque ad Mallesidecloh. Ita quod nichil capiemus de Bosco, nec aliquod opus manuum infra divisas predictas faciemus. Licebit autem predictis Monachis logias suas facere ubicunque voluerint infra predictas divisas. Et sciendum quod ego Will's et heredes mei nunquam clamum vel calumpniam movebimus vel movere poterimus versus predictos Monachos de aliquo quod sit infra predictas metas et divisas, salva mihi et heredibus meis tamen communa pastura animalibus nostris sicut predictum est. Hiis Testibus. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 57.)]

[Adam de Huncotes witnessed a charter without date, also witnessed by Elias de Plessington and Henry his son.¹ James de Huncote and John his son occur as witnesses to a charter 29th Edward I. 1300-1]. In the year 1336 I first meet with the name of Bridtwisell, from the neighbouring hamlet of that name within Hapton; [William de Bridtwisell occurs as a juror in the Custumal of Blackburnshire, 3 Hen. IV. 1401-2;²] and, after a long interval, appears a



¹ [Coucher of Whalley, p. 852. Richard and Thomas Birtwisill were Jurors at the Halmote of Acryngton 31 Aug. 1519. (Court Roll in Duchy Lanc. xxx. I. 20.)]

² [See Vol. I. p. 265. This paragraph and pedigree were omitted in the last edition. The latter has now been revised and extended.]

A							
Oliver Birtwisle, of Huncote, ob. 31 Dec. 1587, 30 Eliz.	=	Margery, dau. of Richard Greenrodde (Grindrod?), of Rochdale parish.	Henry.	Leo-	Bartho-	Helen, married John Edelston.	Jenett. Jane.
James Birtwisle, ob. 23 June, 1597, 39 Eliz.	=	Agnes, dau. and heiress of George Ormerod, of Gambleside, gent.	Oliver. Thomas.	Edward. Anthony.	Mabell, mar. Alexander Ryley, of Accrington.	Isabel. Elizabeth.	Anne.
John Birtwisle, of Huncote, died 14 Aug. 1618.	=	Dorothy, only dau. of Richard Worthington, of Blainscoe, esq.	George.	Edward.	Henry.	Jenett.	
Thomas Birtwisle, of Huncote, born 1599, living 1664.	=	Margaret, dau. of Mr. Thomas Clayton, of Little Harwood, a younger son.	Catherine, mar. Nicholas Morley, gent. of Winnington, a younger son.	Bridget, mar. William Gaytonby, of Gaytonby, in Richmondshire, a younger son.	Elizabeth, married Thomas Colthurst.	Agnes.	
John Birtwisle, born 1613; living in 1664.	=	...	James.	Joseph.	Anne Rowson.	Margaret.	Theodosia.

Huncote,¹ though at the distance of nearly four miles, and separated by Accrington, is within the chapelry of Church.

ACCRINGTON VETUS.

The vill of Accrington² was a grange belonging to the abbey of Kirkstall, which they obtained from Robert de Laci in exchange for that of Clivacher, in the time of Lambert, the third abbot, about the year 1200.³ Accrington had however been previously granted by Henry de Laci, along with Alvetham, to Hugh son of Lofwine; but Hugh, in order to accommodate his patron and the monks, released it again.⁴ Thus empowered, therefore

¹ [HUNCOTE HALL, the ancient seat of the Birtwistles, has recently been rebuilt. It was formerly a house of many gables, but these have all been destroyed. The family chapel has been transformed into a bedroom; the "priest's hole" into an upper apartment; and the large dining-hall now forms part of the shippon. The steps which led to the minstrels' gallery are built into the wall of the barn. Some heraldic paintings on glass have been removed to Towneley; but there is a flagstone yet at the Hall bearing the inscription "I. M. B. ✠ 1730." This probably refers to a former occupier of the hall, named Barrowclough, for at a short distance there is a large farm-house, over the door of which is a mural shield bearing a chevron ermine between three weasels, incompassed by the inscription "Daniel and Dorothy Barrowclough, 1768. Deo Soli sit Gloria." On the barn there is a stone containing "D. D. B. 1761;" and it is evident that this family had adopted the armorial bearings of the Birdtwistles, which then probably graced the principal front of the Old Hall.—T. T. W. The arms of the Birtwistles of Huncote were, Sable, a chevron ermine between three weasels argent. Their crest was a birt argent (Harl. MS. 1987, f. 133 b.); that is, a turbot (Halliwell), or rather brill, *Rhombus vulgaris*, *Cuvier*, also called a brett, from Cornish *brit*, speckled, spotted (Yarrell, Brit. Fishes, ii. 332). It is second only to the turbot of its kind (Couch. Hist. of Polperro, p. 115). Bretcock bore Az. 3 brets naiant, and the crest of Birtwisle is a brill naiant (Moule, Heraldry of Fish, p. 190). Lluyd gives Britty vel abritty, a mackerel, from *bret*, speckled or spotted (Borlase, Antiq. of Cornwall, Cornish Vocabulary, p. 380).

² [Of the Forest or Chace of Accrington and its Vaccary of Antley see some particulars in vol I. p. 321.]

³ ["Successit ei abbas Lambertus (&c.) . . . Sed ne viro deesset temptatio ad profectum, accidit ut miles quidam Ricardus nomine de Eland grangiam de Clivacher cum pastura sibi vendicaret. Intelligens abbas quod miles justè eum impetebat, advocato suo scilicet domino Roberto de Lacy ipsam grangiam resignabat data sibi villa de Alkerington in escambium." Mon. Ang. v. 531].

⁴ Bibl. Bodl. Dodsworth's MSS. 162. [See before, under ALTHAM, p. 266.]

Robert de Laci grants to the Abbot and Convent aforesaid "totam Akarinton cum Bosco qui vocatur la Haia per istas metas et divisas" [as in his charter now printed in full, together with the quit-claim of William son of Hugh de Elvetham.

ROBERTUS DE LACI DE AKERINTONE.

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod Ego Robertus de Laci, pro amore Dei et salute anime mee et Ysabel uxoris mee, heredum et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi, et hac presenti Carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis meis de Kirkstall totam Akarintone, cum bosco qui vocatur La Haia de Akarintone, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ubique sine aliquo retinemento, tenendam de me et de heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam et solutam ab omni terreno servicio et seculari exactione, per istas videlicet metas et divisas, versus Hunecotes usque ad rivulum qui vocatur Wirmeleiacloch, et sic in directum per medium cilium montis usque ad Hameldon, et inde in transversum more usque ad Ormestanes, et inde usque ad Warmedene, et inde usque ad caput rivuli qui vocatur Blacabroc, et inde sicut ille rivulus descendit in Bastanedeneclach, et inde usque ad caput de Esseneclach, et inde usque ad Readdelache, et inde in directum usque ad Orsethes, et inde per rivulum qui vocatur Amteleiasic usque in Aquam qui vocatur Hindeburne. Et ego et heredes mei has predictas terras cum prescriptis metis et divisis prefatis Monachis warrantizabimus et defendemus ubique et erga omnes homines. Testibus, Samson de Wridelsford, Ada de Ranewill et Tho. filio ejus, Tho. fil. Petri, Will. de Longevillers, Henrico de Moi, Galf. Hanselin, Helia Camerario.—(Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 56 b. The witnesses' names are supplied from the copy in Harl. 2044, f. 51 b., a volume of Randle Holmes's collection, who had the deed from Mr. Vernon.)

W. DE ELVETHAM DE QUIETA CLAMATIONE.

Sciant omnes Sancte Ecclesie filii presentes et futuri quod Ego Willielmus filius Hugonis de Elvetham assensu et voluntate Ricardi filii et heredis, pro amore Dei et salute anime mee et Uxoris mee, heredum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea Carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis de Kirkstall, in perpetuum, totum clameum et totum jus quod ego vel antecessores mei habuimus in Willa de Akarintone, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ubique sine aliquo retinemento, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam tenendum libere et quiete, ita quod ego et heredes mei nunquam movebimus clameum vel calumpniam versus predictos Monachos de predicta villa de Akarintone, nec de aliquibus pertinenciis suis in perpetuum, sed warrantizabimus eis predictam villam de Akarintone cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et defendemus ubique et erga omnes homines. Testibus.—(Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 56 b.)]

The first step which these humane and holy men took, even according to their own account, after obtaining possession of this village, was to turn out the inhabitants, some of whose ancestors had been owners of the place, and reduce the whole to a solitary grange, the consequence of which was that the poor people, driven to despair, burnt the grange, and murdered three lay brethren, Norman, Umfred, and Robert, who had been entrusted with the care of it.¹ In a fierce age like the twelfth or thirteenth century, revenge was more likely to be sought than redress; but what redress could have been obtained at a time

¹ ["Tempore Lamberti abbatis tercii apud Akeryngtona olim possiderant instinctu diaboli ipsam grangiam cum omni supellectile combusserunt, et tres conversos Normannum, Umfredum et Robertum, qui grangiam regebant crudeliter interemerunt. Contristatus abbas casu adverso, defunctorum Deo animas, corpora commendat sepulture." Cotton MS. Titus A. xix. f. 62 b.]

when superstition had eaten out humanity, when the claims of the poor were as much despised as they are formidable at present, and when the ears of the powerful were completely pre-occupied by monks?

The Cistercian order were now in the height of their reputation, and presumed accordingly; the monks of this house in particular appear to have been unusually rash and violent in their proceedings, as in the instance of the church of Barnoldswick, which, having seized upon and applied to their own use without a shadow of right, they afterwards destroyed in a fray with the inhabitants, who, upon an appeal to the Pope against these intruders, instead of receiving justice, were dismissed with a rebuke for presuming to withstand the establishment of a religious house.¹

[A less savage resort to violence against the monks of Kirkstall is recorded in the following trial of nine men before Peter de Percy,² at the assizes of Clitheroe, on the 3rd June, 1258, for having levelled a hedge made by the Abbot to fence his pasture.

[ASSISA DE AKERINGTON.

Hec assisa capta est per Petrum de Percy in Octavis Trinitatis apud Cliderowhe anno gracie M^oCC^oL^oviii^o. Assisa venit recognoscere si Alexander Brunside, Walterus Carper, Thomas Bolax, Gilbertus filius Ricardi, Thomas filius Johannis, Willielmus filius Alexandri, et Adam frater ejus, Adam de Fildeforde, et Rogerus del Bonnc juste etc. prostraverunt quandam sepem in Akeryntona ad nocumentum liberi tenementi Abbatis de Kirkestall in Akeryntona, post etc. Et unde queritur quod quandem sepem in longitudine trescentem perticatas ubi nemo communicare solebat quousque predictus Alexander et alii predictam sepem prostraverunt. Et Alexander et omnes alii preter Gilbertus filius Ricardi et Thomas Bolax venerunt. Et Gilbertus fuit attachiatus per Ricardum le pedder de Haselingdene et Willielmum filium Huche, et Thomas fuit attachiatus per Geppe filium Hugonis de Prestone et Will. fil. Alexandri de Haselindene, ideo in misericordia. Et capta assisa versus eos predictos. Et Alexander et alii nichil dicunt quare assisa reman. nisi tamen quod dicunt quod non prostraverunt predictam sepem injuste sed juste, eo quod placea illa que est inclusa per sepem illam est Communa pasture sue, et semper fuit quousque predictus Abbas levavit sepem illam. Et de hoc petit assisa, et Abbas similiter. Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Alexander et omnes alii prostraverunt predictam sepem ad nocumentum predicti Abbatis injuste etc. Sic breve dicunt, et forum considerat quod predicta sepes relevetur ad custum predictorum Alexandri et aliorum, et ipsi in misericordia.

Note on bottom margin.—Assisa de Acrington capta fuit post xl^m et duum annum Henrici regis filii regis Johannis.—(Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 6 b.)]

By inquisition taken post mortem Henry de Lacy, the last Earl of Lincoln, it was found that the abbot of Kirkstall held here “dim. carucat. per servitium 9½*d.* et factione sectæ ad cur.”

In the same hands it continued till the general Dissolution, when it was granted out

¹ “Pium enim videbatur et dignum favore ut ecclesia caderet dummodò abbatia pro eâ construeretur, ut minus bonum majori cederet et illa pars obtineret in causa quæ uberores proferret fructus pietatis.” Mon. Angl. V. 530. A determination which expressly sanctioned the doing of evil that good might come. But this pope had not learned his casuistry from St. Paul.

² [Peter de Percy was a regular justicier. Payments made for assizes before him extend from 41 to 47 Hen. III. 1257 to 1268.—Foss, Judges of England.]

to divers persons; and to this circumstance it is owing that here are no old or considerable families.

Accrington has a chapel of ease under Altham, a relic of its ancient dependence, but of no high antiquity. It is indeed not improbable that the religious had a private oratory appertaining to their grange, and that this might be the origin of the present foundation; but, as it is nowhere mentioned in the receipts of Whalley abbey "*pro stipitibus sanctorum*," I conclude that, as a place of public worship, its æra is to be fixed after the Dissolution. Yet it must have arisen at an early period after that event, for anno 7 Edw. VI. [1553] Sir Richard Sherburne, Edmund Trafford, and Francis Bold, esqrs. commissioners of chantries, bargained and sold to the inhabitants for the sum of 46*s.* 8*d.* the chapel of Accrington, with one bell, to be continued as a place of divine service.¹

A little above the chapel is a house called The Grange, and still nearer another, which yet bears the name of The Black Abbey. This has been totally rebuilt within memory, and retains not a vestige of its ancient state; but I have no doubt that here was the cell of the monks of Kirkstall at Accrington.

During the Usurpation, and at the time of the Lambeth Inquisition 1650, Mr. Roger Kenyon, an able and orthodox divine, was minister of Accrington; but I find² that in 1645, Dec. 5th, by order of the committee for the county of Lancaster, 40*l.* per ann. was allowed for "an able divine at Accrington chappel," and Mr. John Bell was approved for the same by the classis at Whalley, Nov. 9, 1647.

[HOLLINS, sometimes called WOODHEAD,³ west of Accrington, is a large old house on an eminence, the ancient seat of the Cunliffes, whose pedigree has been given in p. 259. In consequence of the opposition of John Cunliffe to the measures of Oliver Cromwell, the house was plundered and the estate sequestered. It was afterwards lost to the family

¹ [The Chapel endowment was augmented in 1731 by 100*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, granted to meet 100*l.* bequeathed in 1729 by the Rev. Roger Kay, M.A. the second Founder of Bury school, and 100*l.* given by Mr. John Hopkinson, of Antley hall. The Chapel was rebuilt in 1763; enlarged in 1804; and again rebuilt in 1827. (*Notitia Cestr.* ii. 305.) The structure has no pretensions to architectural beauty, or even style. It has no distinct chancel nor aisles, but three galleries, and a square tower containing six bells.—W. A. W.]

² MS. entitled Ministers' Orders pen. L. P. Starkie, arm. [printed in vol. I. p. 221].

³ [In a long letter addressed by John Cunliffe, dated "Woodhead, 9th April, 1651," to Humphrey Chetham, of Clayton hall, esq. the writer names that he had agreed with Captain Farrer (after much ado) for his two Forests of Accrington and Trawden, the certain rents being 60*l.* a year and above, as appears by the entail, besides the perquisites, estimated at 3*l.* per annum; and the price agreed upon was fourteen years' purchase; articles to be drawn on Saturday next at the house of Robert Deane in Halifax, where Cunliffe wished his "brother Croston" might be for that purpose. Farrer had promised his faithful interest to Captain Baynes for his part, of which he would give an account at Halifax the same day. If Humphrey Chetham wished to buy more than the four forests, Captain Farrer would sell him a "paryshe," the particulars of which were inclosed. Cunliffe observed that he had met with a familiar and ancient acquaintance who belonged to Colonel Lambert's regiment, of whom Cunliffe inquired Captain Baynes's purpose concerning the sale of his two Forests, viz. Rossendale and Pendle, "which did soe take with him, that he offered, if I could fynd a chapman, he wd doe me a curtese in the purchase," Cunliffe styles himself Humphrey Chetham's "faythfull cosen"—having married his niece.—Chetham Letters, vol. i. p. 184.—F. R. R.]

by the foreclosure of mortgage. Mary Kay, the heiress of Hollins, conveyed it by marriage to Robert Nuttal in 1734, from whom it passed to its present proprietor [her great grandson] Robert Nuttal of Kempsey, near Worcester, esq.¹ [and is now the property of his grandson Mr. Beswicke Royds.]

OSWALDTWISLE,

At the south-west extremity of the parish, and adjoining to that of Blackburn. The name of this township is pure Saxon (*vide* Extwistle), and the first part of it probably taken from one of its ancient lords. An investigation of the progress of property in this township has led to a discovery of considerable importance to the herald and genealogist; for by deeds without date Philip de Oswaldtwistle grants to Adam de Radcliffe one and one-third bov. of land in that place; and Richard, son of Roger de Oswaldtwistle, grants to the same, for fifteen marks of silver, one bovat in Oswaldtwisle and three-fourths of a bovat in Dokewarð. Adam had Robert, who had Richard, styling himself Dns. de Radclyffe, whose son Richard granted the above premises to William his son, together with certain services, and was found by inquisition to have free warren in Oswaldtwisle in the 32 Edw. I. [1303-4]. William, the son, again conveys the manor of Oswaldtwisle to Richard his son, apud Bury, 16 Edw. III. [1342]. From him descended Richard Ratcliffe, esq. who in the 15 Hen. VII. [1499-1500] settled his estates upon his brothers John and Roger and their male issue; remainder over to Robert, son of John Baron Fitzwalter, and his heirs; remainder to Thomas Radcliffe, lord of the manor of Framesdon, in the county of Suffolk, &c. John died without issue; and Roger left another John, who died a minor, 8 or 9 Hen. VIII. [1516 to 18], whereupon the jurors find that Robert son of John Baron Fitzwalter, aged thirty years, is cousin and next heir of John Ratcliffe deceased. Thus the manors of Ratcliffe and Oswaldtwisle became vested in this noble family.²

Again, by inquisition of lands in Sharples, taken after the death of Thomas Ratcliffe of Farnesdon,³ it was found that he was son of Sir Geoffrey, son of Henry, oldest son of James Radcliffe of Farnesdon, which James had another son John, who had a son John Radcliffe, knight, who married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Walter Lord Fitzwalter. I have been the more particular in stating these circumstances, as they were before utterly unknown, and the origin of a family, which, from the younger branch of a private house, shot up in two or three generations almost to the summit of English nobility, was lost in

¹ [Baines, Hist. of Lancashire, 1836, iii. 286.]

² As a collateral proof that this great family were actually possessed of the manor of Radcliffe, a little after this time Robert Earl of Sussex presented Robert Assheton acolyth to the church of Radcliffe, 1538. Assheton MSS.

³ Inq. post mort. Tho. Radcliffe 19 Hen. VIII. [1527-8] certain premises in Sharples "desc. Rob'to Vic. Radcliffe Fitzwalter D'no de Egremond ut cons. et hæ. Joh'is R. filii Jacobi Radcliffe fil. Joh'is R. nuper D'ni Fitzwalter filii Joh. R. mil. fil. Joh. Radcliffe fil. Jacobi Radcliffe." This ascertains the descent beyond a doubt.

obscurity. Weever alone had hinted that they were a branch from Ordsall. The compilers of the Lancashire pedigrees, who had good materials, had they had the acuteness or industry to use them, have given under Radcliffe of Radcliffe nothing but a mass of absurdities and contradictions. I have therefore drawn up the annexed table from inquiries and other authentic evidences, in which the reader will observe, 1st, that one link only is wanting to connect James Radcliffe of Farmedon with the parent house; and, 2dly, that Richard Ratcliffe, in his deed of settlement, fairly postponed the older branch of Farmedon, and vested the estates in the Fitzwalters, in failure of male issue from his brothers. Such are the attractions of wealth and rank.¹

In the next place, this Robert, now become Earl of Sussex, and knight of the garter, by will dated 34 Hen. VIII. [1542-3] devised the manor of Oswaldtwisle to Henry Northey, his servant, for the term of fifty years, in trust, for the payment of certain legacies, reversion to Henry his son; and this Henry, then Earl of Sussex, anno 3 Edw. VI. [1549] bargained and sold the reversion to Andrew Barton, of Smethells, esq.

Sir Thomas Barton, knt. held this manor 12 Charles [1636-7], and Thomas Barton, of Smethells, esq. had an only daughter and heiress Grace, married to Henry Bellasyse 1712, son and heir of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, by whom she had Thomas, the second Viscount,² who, about the year 1722, sold this manor to James Whalley of Sparth and Christopher Baron of Oswaldtwisle, gents. for the sum of £3,700. The latter moiety is now the property of Thomas Baron, of Knuzden (Knusden), esq. and the former was lately [circ. 17..] sold by Sir John Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart. for upwards of £16,000; an enormous increase in less than eighty years.

It must be observed, that, by the latter inquiries, 20 Hen. VI. [1441-2],

¹ It must be observed that in the Lancashire pedigrees almost every step in this descent is wrong; but in the annexed table every generation from the third to the seventh is authenticated by charters among the Townley MSS. and from thence to the last John, by a variety of evidences, compared with the following memorandum of the earlier part of Henry VIII. which I fortunately met with in the church chest of Blackburn: "Ric. de Radcliff vetus qui genuit Wilm. qui Ric. qui Wilm. qui Jacobum, qui Ricard. qui Jac. qui Joh. qui Rog. qui Joh. nunc infr. æt. exist." In this pedigree it must be observed that the descent passes immediately from father to son, so that the last Richard who settled the estate, and John his brother, who was also possessed of it, are omitted. And, for the same reason, I suppose Ralph de Ratcliff, to whom I have assigned a place as elder brother of the first James, whose seal I have seen with only one bend (the other Ralphs, who were of Smethells, which whole line the Lancashire pedigrees have foisted into the line of Ratcliffe, sealed with two,) and without any difference. The inscription in letters of Edward III.'s time, S. RADVLPHI DE RADCLIF. [This seal is engraved below the interior view of the hall at Radcliffe.]

² [Henry Bellasyse, who married Grace Barton and died 20 May, 1647, was the eldest son of Thomas Bellasyse, who was created Baron Fauconberg of Yarm 25 May, 1627, and Viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle 31 Jan. 1643, and died in 1652. Thomas, eldest son of Henry, was the second Viscount. He married, 18 Nov. 1657, Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell (she was bapt. 9 Feb. 1637, died 14 Mar. 1712), was created Earl Fauconberg 9 Apr. 1689, and died without issue 31 Dec. 1700, when the earldom became extinct. Thomas, eldest son of Sir Rowland Ballasyse (died 1699), third son of Henry, succeeded his uncle as 3rd Baron and Viscount, and died at Brussels 26 Nov. 1718. Thomas his son, 4th Viscount, was created Earl Fauconberg of Newborough 16 June, 1756, and died 4 Feb. 1774. The earldom again became extinct on the death of Henry, his eldest son, 23 Mar. 1802, and the other titles 21 June, 1815, on the death of Charles 7th Viscount, D.D. and in holy orders of the Church of Rome. (Collins, Peerage, 1812, vol. vi.; Nicholas, Historic Peerage.)]

THE HALL OF RADCLIFFE TOWER.



Engraved by James Basire

To CHARLES CHADWICK Esq.
Of MAVESTYN REDWARE,
This Plate Engraved at
his most obliged &



of HEAVY HALL, in LANCASHIRE,
in STAFFORDSHIRE. (c))
his Expence is inscribed by
obedient Servant
the Author:



18 Hen. VII. [1502-3], 10 James I. [1612-13], this manor is found to be held by knight's service, but they are of no authority when contradicted by the great inquisition of 1311.

This township, never having been inhabited by the great family to whom it belonged, has had no principal manor-house, or any other remains of English antiquity, to render it interesting. This deficiency, however, will be amply compensated by the following account of Ratcliffe itself, which, though separated by Irwell from the parish of Bury, the extremity of the Honor of Clitheroe, I insert without apology for transgressing the bounds originally prescribed to this work.

RADCLIFFE, so called unquestionably from a cliff of red stone¹ immediately opposite, is situated warm and low, upon a fertile domain of the finest grazing ground, once a park, upon the south-west bank of Irwell, now united with the Roch, and become a considerable stream.

In the Domesday Survey it appears that "Rex Edwardus tenebat Radeclive pro manerio. Ibi 1 hida et alia hida pertinens ad Salford." The church, it appears, was not yet founded. The personal name does not occur till about a century later; and the genealogical account of the family has already been traced.

But the remains of Radcliffe Tower prove it to have been a manor-house of the first rank. It has been quadrangular, but two sides only remain; and the following licence to kernel and embattle will show not only what it was when entire, but the name of the founder and the æra of its erection.

DE MANERIO KERNELLANDO.

Rex omnibus ad quos hæ litteræ nostræ patentes pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilecto armigero nostro Jacobo de Radclif, quod ipse Manerium suum de Radclif quod de nobis ut de ducatu nostro Lancastrie tenetur in capite ut dicitur, cum muris de petris et calce de novo includere et infra eosdem muros quandam Aulam cum duabus Turribus de petris et calce similiter de novo facere, et eosdem muros aulam et turres sic factos kernellare et battellare. Ac manerium illud sic inclusum cum aula et turribus predictis sic kernellatis et battellatis tanquam quoddam fortalitium tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum sine impetitione aut impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut Ministrorum nostrorum vel dictorum heredum nostrorum quorumcunque. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Rege apud Castrum de Ponte Fracto xv die Augusti. [15 Aug. 1403]. Per ipsum Regem.—(*Paten. de Anno Henrici Quarti quarto, p. 2, m. 11.*)

The plate annexed exhibits from the upper end the noble old hall, 43 feet 2 inches in length, and in one part 26 feet, in another 28 feet, in width. The two massy principals which support the roof are the most curious specimens of ancient woodwork I have ever seen. The broadest piece of timber is 2 feet 7 inches by 10 inches. A wall-plate on the outside of one beam from end to end measures 2 feet by 10 inches. The walls are finished at the square with a moulded cornice of oak. The pillar at the right has neither capital

¹ This is confirmed by the French *Rougemont*.

nor moulding, and appears to have been inserted at a later period, when the hall underwent a repair. At the bottom of this room is a door opening into one of the towers, the lower part of which only remains, of massy groutwork, and with three arches, each furnished with a funnel or aperture like a chimney. On the left side of the hall are the remains of a very curious window-frame of oak, wrought in gothic tracery, but square at top. Near the top of the hall, on the right, are the remains of a doorway, opening into what was once a staircase, and leading to a large chamber above the kitchen, the approach to which beneath was by a door of massy oak, pointed at top.¹ The kitchen and apartment above stood at right angles to the top of the hall, and are separated from it by a wall of oak work. The chamber is 38 feet long by 18 feet 5 inches, and has two massy arches of oak without mouldings, but an oaken cornice moulded like those in the hall; the floor of thick oaken planks; height, to the point of the arches, 16 feet.

Over the high tables of ancient halls (as is the case in some college halls at present) it was common to have a small aperture through which the lord or master could inspect, unseen, what was going on in the hall below; but in this situation at Radcliffe is a ramified window of oaken work, once opening from the apartment above mentioned, but now closed up.² This consists of eight arches with trefoil-pointed tops, four and four, with two narrower apertures above.

In the adjoining Parish Church, which, from the form of its arches, may appear to be nearly contemporary with the tower, an alabaster slab, on the north-west side of the altar, covers the remains of James de Radcliffe, the founder of the latter. There are, as usual, a male and female figure cumbent, the man in armour, and some remains of children in praying attitudes beneath. What can be retrieved of the inscription round the verge, is as follows :

Orate pr aia Jacobi de Radcliff, &c.
 qu[orum animarum] p'pietr Deus.

There are two shields of arms on this stone—one, Radcliffe, the other . . . paly of six, colours gone, for Euby.

In the east window is the crowned head of an old man, with a red rose above, probably intended for King Henry VI. in his later days, as the Ratcliffes were zealous Lancastrians.³ In another, on the south side, now obscured by the vestry, are two shields—one Ratcliffe, the other, three chevronels; and, above, a female head crowned, much younger than the King's, and probably intended for Queen Margaret. It is at least a portrait, and has no resemblance to the heads of the Virgin so common in painted glass. These are the only remains of this eminent family in a church which must have been the place of their interment for more than three centuries.

¹ [This description was printed in 1801. In 1833 the hall was used as a hay-loft and cow-shed, and there were no visible remains of the principals, cornice, pillars, doorway, or window frame.—Baines's Hist. of Lancashire. The hall has now (1874) totally disappeared. J. J. W.]

² It may be doubted whether they were ever intended for any thing but ornament, or were ever open.

³ It is singular that the Fitzwalter Radcliffes, to whom the estate afterwards descended, were equally zealous Yorkists, and even adopted the fetterlock as their cognizance.

John Radelyffe, of Ordshall, in the county of Lancaster, anno 20 Edward III. = Joan, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Holland, knight of the shire for the said county the 14th of that king's reign, died of the founders of the most noble order of the Talbot, of Balshall. Had issue. anno 1357.

John Radelyffe, of Ordshall, = Margaret, cousin and heir aforesaid, esq. eldest son of Clementina, daughter and heir apparent, died without issue. Ellen Radelyffe, wife of William Fairfax, of Walton, in the county of York, esq. Richard Radelyffe, of Ordshall, 2nd son and heir, called Le Puigné, steward of Blackburnshire from 28 to 49 Edward III. had livery of his manor of Ordshall, anno 1 John Duke of Lancaster. Was drowned in Rosendale on Thursday next before the feast of St. Margaret, anno 4 Richard II.

Sir John Radclyffe, of Ordshall, knt. son and heir, aged 24 years on the death of his father, anno 4 Richard II. = Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry T. died anno 9 Henry V. A.D. 1421. Inquisitio post mortem, taken 10 Henry VI. knt. Marriage covenant dated

Elizabeth Radclyffe, widow of Sir Richard Venables, Baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester, knt. 16 Henry VI. Had issue. Clementina, daughter of Hugh Standish, of Duxbury, in the said county of Lancaster, esq. 1st wife. Sir John Radclyffe, of Ordshall, knt. = Joan, daughter of of eldest son and heir, died 20 Henry VI. Inquisitio post mortem, taken 2nd wife, living 1463. same year. Edm. of ten to

Alexander Radelyffe, of Ordshall, esq. eldest son and heir, anno 20 Henry VI. = Agnes, one of the two daughters of Sir William Harrington, ancestor of the Radelyffes of Ordshall, Foxdenton, London, Hitchin, and of Hornby-castle, in the county of Lancaster, knt. died others, died July 10, 15 Edward IV. anno 1476. anno 1490.

Robert Radclyffe, of Mellor aforesaid, esq. = Jane, daughter of T.

Margery, daughter of Thurstan Holland, of Denton, = John Radclyffe, in the county of Lancaster, esq. aforesaid

Jane, daughter of Perkin Ardern, 1st wife, = Robert Radcliffe, of aforesaid, esq. by whom no issue male.

Bridget Radcliffe, wife of Fulke Sutton, of Over Haddon, = Robert in the county of Derby, gent. Had issue.

Robert Radcliffe, of Mellor = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas aforesaid, esq. in the county

Rev. Robert Radcliffe, Parson of Chettle, died unmarried. By his will, dated Aug. 29, 1558, directs that his body be buried in the New Church at Dysseley. William

Elizabeth Radcliffe, married to John Field, of the Household = Margaret Radcliffe, died without issue. Robert Radcliffe, of Mellor aforesaid, esq. = Elizabeth eldest son and heir, living 1569. to Queen Elizabeth.

William Radcliffe, of Mellor aforesaid, esq. = Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Savage, of eldest son and heir, living anno 1611. Barton Park, in the county of Derby. Otwell Radcliffe, of = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas of Wever and Ar

Gilbert Radcliffe, of Mellor aforesaid, died without issue, before 1611. Robert Radcliffe, died without issue, before 1611. = George Radcliffe, of Mellor aforesaid, gent. died without issue, being slain at the church gate at Stockport, August 17, 1610, buried at Mellor. = Margaret, daughter of John Brecliffe, in the county of Chester, at Mottram, 11th Sept. 1600.

Margaret, daughter of Laurence Wright, of Offerton, in the county of Chester, esq. 1st wife. = Peter Radcliffe, of Mellor aforesaid, esq. eldest son and heir, aged about 20 years anno 1634. = Mary, daughter of John Bretland, of Thorncliffe Hall, in the county of Chester, esq. 2nd wife. Margaret Radcliffe, alias Clarke, daughter of William Radcliffe and Catherine Clarke, baptized at Mellor April 4, 1637. Maria Radcliffe, baptized at Mellor, July 20, 1640.

Anne Radcliffe, eldest daughter. = Peter Radcliffe, of Mellor aforesaid, esq. eldest son and heir, baptized at Mellor March 27, 1638, and buried there Jan. 13, 1662. = Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Butterworth, of Milnrow, gent. (3rd son of Alex. Butterworth, of Belfield Hall, esq.*); living a widow June 24, 1668, when she renounced administration to the effects of her deceased husband; bur. in Rochdale church 23 June, 1678. Catherine Radcliffe, bapt. at Mellor Sept. 24, 1643, will dated June 11, 1700, died unmarried.

John Horsefall, of Malsis Hall, in Craven, in the county of York, gent.† married before Jan. 21, 1686. = Anne Radcliffe, only child and heir, bapt. at Milnrow Feb. 9, 1661,† living Jan. 21, 1686, when she joined with her husband in the sale of Mellor. = Anne, eldest of the three daughters, coheirs of Edmund Tetlow, of Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, gent. married at Oldham Dec. 26, 1709, died without issue Nov. 15, 1730, aged 65. 1st wife. = Edmund Radcliffe, of Fog Lane, of Lancaster, esq. eldest son and heir, baptized at Middleton Jan. 1, 1667, 1745, will dated Oct. 11, 1745, Chester Oct. 26, 1745.

Edmund Radcliffe, of Fog Lane aforesaid, esq. only child and heir, born Dec. 12, 1733, and baptized at Oldham Jan. 1 following, died Aug. 16, 1778. = Sarah, eldest of the two daughters, Hall, in the parish of Pres

Rev. Edmund Stringfellow Radcliffe, Incumbent of Walton-le-dale (1803), and of Burnley (1817), both in the county of Lancaster, B.C.L. Bras. Coll. Oxon (1808), clerk, only son and heir, born Feb. 23, 1775; died Jan. 20, 1826. = Frances, youngest dau. of John, of Sted Castle, co. Herts, esq. mar

Edmund Ford Radcliffe, born Aug. 21, 1811, baptized at Bathwick, Somersetshire, Nov. 20 following, died at Walton-le-dale Jan. 1812. Edmund Ford Radcliffe, born Aug. 1812, baptized at Walton-le-dale Oct. 3, following.

* The house in which he lived still remains in the village with

† Eldest son of Richard Horsefall, of Storthes Hall, a Capt. of

‡ The entry in the Rochdale register of baptism is thus made

and sister of Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, one Garter, married to her third husband Sir Edmund				Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, knt. 1st husband, born Dec. 8, 5 Edward I. steward of Hatton Dec. 24, 20 Edward II. died anno 1 Edward III.			
Matilda, daughter and sole heir of John Leigh, of the Booths, in the county of Chester, by Maud, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Arden, of Moberley, in the said county, knt.		Joan Radclyffe, wife of her cousin Robert Radclyffe, the grandson of her uncle William, by dispensation from the pope.		Annabel Radclyffe, wife of Robert Neville, of Hornby Castle, in the county palatine of Lancaster, esq. living anno 20 Ric. II.		Julia Radclyffe, wife of Oliver de Cromwelbotham, temp. Edw. III.	
ford, of Trafford, in the county of Lancaster, anno 45 Edward III.		Robert Orrell, of Turton, in said county of Lancaster, 2nd husband.		Joan Radclyffe, wife of James Bosville, of Chevet, the county of York, esq.			
Radclyffe, 2nd son, had with his wife a grant of Alford Hall, in the county of Lancaster, for of their lives, from Edmund Faringdon, Rec-t. 10, 34 Henry VI.		Elizabeth, daughter of living Oct. 10, 34 Henry VI.		Peter Radclyffe, 3rd son.	Alured Radclyffe, 4th son.	Joan Radclyffe, wife of Robert Smithwick, in the county of Chester, 22 Richard II.	
Robert Radclyffe, of Mellor, in the county of Derby, jure uxoris, 3rd son, living anno 12 Henry VI.		Emma, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Roger Mellor, of Mellor, in the county of Derby, esq.		John Radclyffe, who married and had a daughter Alice, wife of William Elcott, alias Handsward, of Chester.			
stan Dukenfield of Dukenfield, in the county of Chester, esq.							
of Mellor=Margaret, daughter of Henry Stafford, of Bothams, in the county of Derby, esq.							
ellor=Katherine, daughter of Thomas Needham, of Thornset, in the county of Derby, esq. 2nd wife.							
Radcliffe, of Mellor=Margaret, daughter of Thomas Stafford, foresaid, esq. of Bothams, esq.							
s Redysh, of Redysh, esq. Lancaster. William Radcliffe, died without issue.							
Radcliffe, of Mellor=Elizabeth, natural daughter of Richard Vernon, of Hasselbach, foresaid, esq. in the county of Derby, esq.							
John Radcliffe, 3d son.							
beth, eldest daughter of Otwell Needham, of Snitteston and Cowley, in the county of Derby, esq.							
Anne Radcliffe, married to William Rowbotham.							
George Radcliffe, 2nd son, ancestor of the Radcliffes of Podnor.							
as Stanley, esq.	Thomas Radcliffe.	Francis Radcliffe.	Robert Radcliffe.	Margaret Radcliffe.	Elizabeth Radcliffe.	Dorothy Radcliffe.	
nd, of Thorn-esq. married	Catherine, daughter of Gilbert Thacker, of Repton, in the county of Derby.		William Radcliffe, of Mellor afore-said, esq. son and heir, anno 1611 and 1634, buried at Mellor, Oct. 16, 1656.		Catherine, daughter of died a widow, before Sept. 24, 1690, when administration of her goods was granted to Mary her granddaughter, the daughter of her daughter Susan.		
Margaret Radcliffe.							
zabeth Radcliffe, buried at Mellor, May 22, 1643.	William Radcliffe, baptized at Mel-lor July 11, 1642.	William Radcliffe, baptized at Mel-lor August 21, 1643.	Susanna Radcliffe, baptized at Mellor Dec. 26, 1644, married to James Chetham, of Mellor Hall, gent. which place he purchased of John Horsefall and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Peter Radcliffe, esq. Jan. 21, 1686. His will dated Dec. 29, 1703, proved at Lichfield April 1704. Had issue.				
Henry Radcliffe, of Tonge Moor, in the county of Lancaster, gent. 2nd son, baptized at Mellor April 10, 1639, administered to the effects of his brother Peter 1668, and granted a release to his son Edmund Dec. 8, 1733, buried at Oldham Aug. 13, 1735.							
Anne, daughter of Edmund Whitehead, of Foxdenton, in the county of Lancaster, gent. married at Manchester Feb. 27, 1665, buried at Oldham June 9, 1725, aged 88 years.							
Martha Rad-cliffe, bapt. at Mellor Sept. 20, 1645.							
ldham, co. heir, bap-tized June 6, proved at	Mary, daughter of William Walker, of Man-chester, merchant; marriage settlement dated Jan. 25, 1732; her will dated Nov. 17, 1738, living a widow, and executrix to her husband's will, Oct. 26, 1745.		Anne Radcliffe, bap-tized at Middle-ton, Nov. 5, 1672, died unmarried.		William Radcliffe, of Slacks, in the county of Lan-caster, gent. 2nd son, living June 11, 1700, and by the will of his brother Edmund was made heir in remainder to his nephew Edmund; died un-married about anno 1756.		
Mary Rad-cliffe, bap-tized at Old-ham March 13, 1682.							
and coheirs of James Stringfellow, of Whitfield=Richard Scholes, of Polefield, in the county of Lancaster, 2nd husband, died March 14, 1804, buried at Prestwich.							
rd, of Berkham-Oct. 30, 1810. Mary Radcliffe, only dau., born Sept. 20, 1760, bapt. at Manchester, and mar. at Prestwich, Oct. 7, 1782, to Rev. James Lyon, M.A., rector of Prestwich (1783), co. Lancaster; born Oct. 26, 1757; died Aug. 13, 1836, having been 53 years rector.							
1, et.	Frances Emily, born Nov. 3, 1813, baptized at Walton-le-dale, Nov. 9, 1814.	Sarah Anne Radcliffe, born June 22, 1815.	Dulcibella, born Dec. 4, 1816.				

the letters and date W. B. 1653.
not in Sir George Savile's Regt.; born June 3, 1662.
1661, Febr. 9. Anne filia Petri Radcliffe, gen., bapt. at Milnrow."

It would be unpardonable to conclude the present account without mentioning that to this place and family are attached the tradition and ballad given by Dr. Percy under the name of *The Lady Isabella's Tragedy*, but here applied to a Lord Thomas and faire Ellenor, father and daughter, whose figures are supposed to be graven on the slab described above, which the common people, concluding, I suppose from its whiteness, that it was meant as an emblem of the innocence it is said to cover, have mutilated, by breaking off small fragments as amulets for the prevention or the cure of disorders.

Traditions, always erroneous in their circumstances, are yet rarely devoid of foundation; and though the pedigrees of Radcliffe exhibit no failure of the family by the premature death of an heiress,—though the last Richard de Radcliffe, who had daughters¹ only, certainly did not make “a scullion boy the heir of all his land,”² when he settled it on Radcliffe Baron Fitzwalter,—though the blood actually pointed out on the kitchen floor where this Thyestæan banquet is said to have been prepared deserves no more regard than many other stories and appearances of the same kind—yet, when we recollect that even in this age of civilization and decorum a family of considerable rank enjoy an estate procured for them by a murder for which their father suffered,—we are not to discard, as incredible, the tradition of a barbarous age, merely because it asserts the sacrifice of a young and beautiful heiress to the jealousy or the avarice of a stepmother. When this is granted, the story of the pie, with all its horrors, may safely be ascribed to the inventive genius of a minstrel.

On the whole Radcliffe is a place which, from its antiquity and splendour, the great families which have branched out from it, and the romantic tradition attached to it, can scarcely be surveyed without enthusiasm or quitted without regret.

CHURCH.

Contiguous to Clayton, Oswaldtwisle, and Accrington, is Church [or Church-Kirk], so called undoubtedly from the circumstance of its having a place of worship erected within it before it had acquired another name. This is one of the chapels of the old foundation, endowed like all the rest, one only excepted, with two oxgangs of land, which measure exactly 32 acres 10 roods. This chapel, dedicated to St. James, is parochial, and in the patronage

¹ He died A.D. 1502, as per inq. aged 31, and leaving daughters, which are not noticed in the descent.

² [O then bespoke the scullion boye
With a loud voice so hye,
If you will now your daughter see
My Lord, cut up that pye.

Then all in blacke the Lord did mourn,
And for his daughter's sake,
He judged her cruel stepmother
To be burnt at a stake.

Likewise he judged the Master Cook
In boiling lead to stand;
And made the simple scullion boy
The heir of all his land.

Ancient Songs and Ballads, vol. iii. p. 154. Book ii. No. 14, *The Lady Isabella's Tragedy*.

This ballad was printed by Bishop Percy from a black-letter copy in the Pepys Collection, and is not in the Percy folio MSS.]

of Assheton Lord Curzon.¹ It is a plain and decent building, with a tower, one aisle, and a choir, all apparently built at one time. No part of the original structure, which was certainly erected as early as the reign of Henry III. from the occurrence of the proper name "de Church," in charters of that period, is now remaining. The present building is of uncertain antiquity; but, from many appearances about it, may be referred to the latter part of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century.² Here are no monuments or sepulchral memorials of any importance.³

Of the first lords of this village, I meet with

Ughtred de Church, s. d.

Then with

Peter del Church,

Helias de Church,

|

Alexander, his son.

All these were clearly prior to the reign of Edward II., for in the year 1311, 4th of

¹ [The advowson was sold by Lord Howe to the trustees of Hulme's exhibitions, &c. Manchester, whose first nominee (1840) was the Rev. J. Birchall, of Brasenose College, Oxford. (MS. note by Mr. Allen, in his copy of Hist. of Whalley, p. 415.)]

² [The date seems to be accurately fixed by a monition, dated 9 Edw. III. (1335-6), from William de Appeltree, Commissary-General of Roger Bp. of Lichfield, to the (Rural) Dean of Blackburn, requiring him, after public sentence, to proceed against the parishioners of the Chapel of Cherch for the costs of rebuilding the chancel and other parts of their Chapel. Lib. 3c, incipit 1322, termin. 1358: Lanc. MSS. vol. xiv. 21. (Note by Canon Raines in Notitia Cest. ii. 323.)]

³ [Of the ancient fabric of this church the only portion now remaining is the tower, which has a doorway under a horizontal lintel, with dripstone, a low-pointed window of three lights immediately above, and small triple lancet openings in the belfry story. The body of the church, a parallelogram about 80 ft. by 45 ft., is the part rebuilt in 1804, and is of the unsightly and degraded style of that time; but a good chancel, in geometric gothic, with a large east window of five lights, has recently been added. In one of the south windows of the nave is some old painted glass, displaying the arms of Walmsley, Petre, Whalley, and other neighbouring families. In the tower are two bells, the oldest of which, 25 inches high, bears a Dutch inscription, in Missal characters:—"✠ MARIA . BEN . IC . VAN . DEETER . VANDEN . GHEIN . GHEGOTEN . INT . IAER . MCCCCXXXVII."—that is, "*Mary am I, by Deeter Vanden Ghein cast in the year 1537.*" T. T. W. The other bell, 27 inches high, is about a century later, and is inscribed with the warden's initials, a Latin motto, and the date:—"NR . RC . LT . IY ✠ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO. 1633."—W. A. A.]

At Bishop Roger de Northburgh's Visitation in 1334 it was found that here was no clerk to serve Chirche chapel, and that on Sundays and feast days the parishioners frequently had to leave the chapel without mass. The parties were summoned before the bishop's commissary, when the procurators of the abbot and convent alleged that for time out of mind the parishioners had found a chaplain at their own expense, and produced witnesses and a certain instrument. The parishioners not appearing, William de Appeltre decreed against them, 1 June, 1335; and issued his mandate to the Dean of Blackburn to compel them to have a clerk there as chaplain before Michaelmas. (Coucher of Whalley, pp. 240-5.)

Et de xxxvijs. vjd. de precio sine valore unius campane ponderis ij^c dim. ad xv^s pro centena pertinentis capelle de Churche. (Recep. Edwardi Parker, 10 Nov. 6 Edw. VI. 1552, in Hist. of the Chantries, p. 275.) This bell, which Mr. Parker had not received, is perhaps that of 1537, described above by Mr. Abram.

A brief for Church Kirk chapel, dated 14 Nov. 46 Geo. III. 1805, is in the British Museum. The justices at Preston Quarter Sessions, 21 April, 1803, on oath of John Bertwisle, an able and experienced architect, who had

that reign, it was found in the great Inquisition post mortem Hen. de Lacy, that Robert de Risetone held in Chirche one carucate of freehold land for the render of 6s. and doing suit and service from three weeks to three weeks at Clitheroe.¹

viewed and made an estimate amounting to £1,691 10s., exclusive of the old materials, certified that the chapel was a very ancient structure, and greatly decayed in every part, and so ruinous that it could no longer be supported, but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, being much too small.]

¹ [In the Kuerden MSS., College of Arms, vol. iii., folios C8 to C22, are abstracts of a great number of charters and deeds belonging to Church. Many of these are granted by or mention members of the family of De Chirche, but they do not afford data for a connected pedigree. A summary of their contents is here given. They are probably a different series from those seen by Dr. Whitaker.

Utredus de Chirche gave half a bovate in Chirche to Henry de Oswaldestwisl, which Henry fil. Warini held "cum thofto et crofto pertinentibus ad eandem," etc., and with the croft and toft next to it on the west, rent 12d. for the half bovate, and 6d. each for the two crofts and tofts. Testibus Rog. de Blackburn, Helia de Plesington, W. de Meller, W. de Claiton, etc. (No. 1).

Utred de Chirch gave land in Chirche to Roger de Dulkanisholt. Testibus Ada de Blak., dno. Joh. fil. suo, . . . Wil. de Dulkanisholt. (No. 61).

Utredus de Chirche gave "Ricardo Alumpno et assignato Henrici capellani de Rishton quandam partem Dominicis mee," and a messuage ad fontem Sancti Oswaldi. Testibus Wil. de Livesay, Hen. fil. ejus, . . . Rob. de Oswaldtwisl, Rog. de eadem, etc. (No. 59).

A grant made by Peter de Radclif to Richard de Walbonk was attested by Uctred de Chirch, Roger de Oswaldtwisl, etc. (No. 31.) Several charters grant land which is said to have been formerly granted by Utred de Chirche.

Omnibus Christi, etc., Adam Abbas de Kirkstall, etc., noveritis me dedisse, etc., Ricardo filio Ade de Sotleworth quandam particulam terre in villa de Chirche, quam habeo ex dono Utredi de Chirche, illam scilicet terram que vocatur Wellebonk, etc. Testibus Ade de Blakeburne, Johanne de Blakeburne militibus, Hen. de Clayton, Hen. de Rishton, etc. (No. 57).

Thomas, son of William de Couhul, gave land in Chirche, which his father held from Utred de Chirche, to Stephen de Rodes, reddendo Roberto de Riston unam sagittam. Testibus Gilb. de Rishton, Ric. de eadem, W. de Alvetham, etc. (No. 49).

Alicia, daughter of William de Hodresal, granted to Roger son of Richard de Fulwood all her right in the land "que Pater meus habuit ex dono Uctredi de Chirche." (No. 2).

Adam, brother of Utred de Chirche, attested a charter dated 1288, 17 Edw. I., in which William, son of Richard de Wallebonck, grants land for his life "Domino Ade capellano fratri meo." (No. 38).

A grant by Peter de Radclif to Henry, son of Richard de Walbank, is attested by Gilbert de Rishton, Hen. de eadem, . . . Ade fratri Utredi de Chirche. (No. 48).

Adam, son of Utred de Chirche, gave his mill of Chirche to Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln, "Domino meo capitali," with the land belonging it, "cum attachiamento aque et cum stagno molendini. Testibus Hen. de Rathaclay, senescallo de Blakeburne, Hen. de Clayton, Hen. de Blakebourne, Gilberto de Rishton, Ric. de eadem, etc." (No. 36).

By another charter he gave Gilbert de Rishton, with other land, his meadow lying between the church and the house of Robert, son of Henry de Chirche, "et unam rodam terre jacentem in boriali parte domus que fuit Matilde filie Utredi de Chirch." Witnesses, Hugh de Cliderhou, Henry de Clayton, Adam de Keuerdale, Adam de Osbaldeston, etc. (No. 43). He also made grants to Richard, son of William de Catlow (No. 54); to Roger, son of Roger de Fulwood (Nos. 6, 7); to Gilbert de Rishton (No. 50); to Richard de Walbonck of land to be held from Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln, by the yearly rent of one arrow (No. 43); and to William de Walbank, chaplain (No. 58). Utred de Chirche appears to have had three daughters, Agnes, Matilda, and Alice.

Agnes filia Utredi de Chirche vidua gave Robert her son all her land "in villa de Chirche quam Utredus pater meus dedit mihi in libero maritagio, Tenendam de me de toto tempore vite mee sibi et heredibus suis reddendo unam

At the same time Oswaldtwisle appears to have been included within Chirch, for it was found also that William de Radecliffe held in Chirch two carucates in thanage, for the render of 10s. and suit of court.

Yet it is found, . . . Edw. III. that Richard de Ratcliffe held two carucates of land in Oswaldtwisle and Duckworth, by military service. This however was an usurpation.

granam piperi, etc. Testibus Hen. de Clayton, Gilb. de Rishton, Ad. fil. ejus, Ad. de Aspden, Rog. de Radclive, W. de Duncanisholt, etc. (No. 41).

Adam fil. Utredi de Chirche gave Gilbert de Rishton the house of Robert son of Henry de Chirche, and "unam rodam que fuit Matilde filie Utred de Chirche." Testibus Hen. de Clayton, Will. de Walbonck. (No. 43).

Adam fil. Utredi de Chiche gave Alicia his sister 5 li. Testibus Gilb. de Rishton, W. de Alvetham, Ade de Walbonck, capellano, etc. (No. 24).

Robert, son of Henry de Chirche, gave land, etc. in Chirch to Robert, son of Gilbert de Rishton. Testibus Gilb. de Rishton, Ad. de Aspden, Ric. de Riston, Ad. de Couhil, Stephano del Rodes et aliis. (No. 52).

Matilda, daughter of Henry de Chirche, quit-claimed to Adam de Rishton and Mabilla his wife all her right "in terra et edificiis" which they had "ex dono Robertis fratris mei. Testibus W. de Alvetham, W. Heskith, Gilb. de Rishton, Rob. fil. ejus, Ric. de Rishton, Ade de Aspden, Ade de Couhil et aliis." (No. 42).

This land was given by Adam de Rishton and Mabilla his wife to Agnes "ancille nostre filie Petri de Radclive;" to be held by Agnes and her heirs "de capitali domino. Testibus W. de Alvetham . . . Gilb. de Rishton, Ric. de Rishton, Ade de Aspden," etc. (No. 39). It was quit-claimed "Agneti filie Petri de Radclif" by Mabilla relicta Ade de Rishton, 21 July, 1300, at Sidbreggh. (No. 40). Mabilla also quit-claimed to Robert de Rishton and his heirs her right "in tota illa terra que fuit Roberti filii Henricis de Chirche vocatam le Holdburgh." Dat. apud Chirch, 29 Edw. I 1300-1. (No. 13). And Gilbert de Rishton quit-claimed to Robert de Rishton his son two holdings which had belonged to Adam son of Alan de Rodis and to Robert son of Henry de Chirche. Testibus W. de Alvetham, W. de Walbanck, Step. de Rodis, etc. (No. 46).

"Adam dictus Humfrey de Chirche et Alicia uxor ejus" in 1295 gave John de Chirche, son and heir of Alice, half of all their land with the half of all their domains in villa de Chirche. (No. 33).

Adam Impay de Chirche et Alicia uxor ejus quit-claimed to Peter, son of Richard de Cattelow. Testibus Alex. de Keuerdale, Hen. Clayton, Hugh de Cliderhou, Galf. et Alex. de Keuerdale, etc. (No. 32).

Simon, son of Peter de Chirche, quit-claimed to Robert de Rishton. Testibus Ade de Cliderhou, Thome de Osbaldeston, etc. (No. 63.)

Agnes, daughter of Peter de Chirche, quit-claimed to Robert de Rishton all her right "in tota illa terra que fuit Roberti fil. Hen. de Chirche," 29 Edw. I, 1300-1. (No. 44).

Roger, son of Simon de Chirche, gave Richard his son the half bovate of land which William de Hodresal formerly held from Utred de Chirche. (No. 3.)

Adam, son of Huctred de Chirche, gave Kilnebuttes to Roger son of Roger son of Siward de Chirche. (No. 4).

Nicholas de Chirche made a grant to William his son in Nov. 1281. (No. 34). Roger de Fulwood let some land for 12d. a-year to William son of Nicholas de Chirche and Alicia his wife. Testibus Joh. de Alvetham, Hen. de Clayton, etc. (No. 8).

On the 29th June, 1311, Henry, son of Adam son of Christiana de Chirche, quit-claimed to William de Walbonck a mill "quod Rogerus de Dunkishall Avus meus habuit ex dono Utredi de Chirche," 20 June, 1311 (f. C21, 1406).

Roger Noel gave William, son of Richard del Wallebonck, and his heir, "totam terram meam in villa de Chirche quam habui quietam clamatam Ade fil. Ade Chirche hominis mei. Testibus W. de Alvetham, Hen. de Clayton, Ric. de Rishton, etc." (No. 26).

John de Chirche gave 4 acres in Billington, called le Bothome, to Ralph de Billington, 1 Aug. 1312. (Coucher of Whalley, p. 1027).]

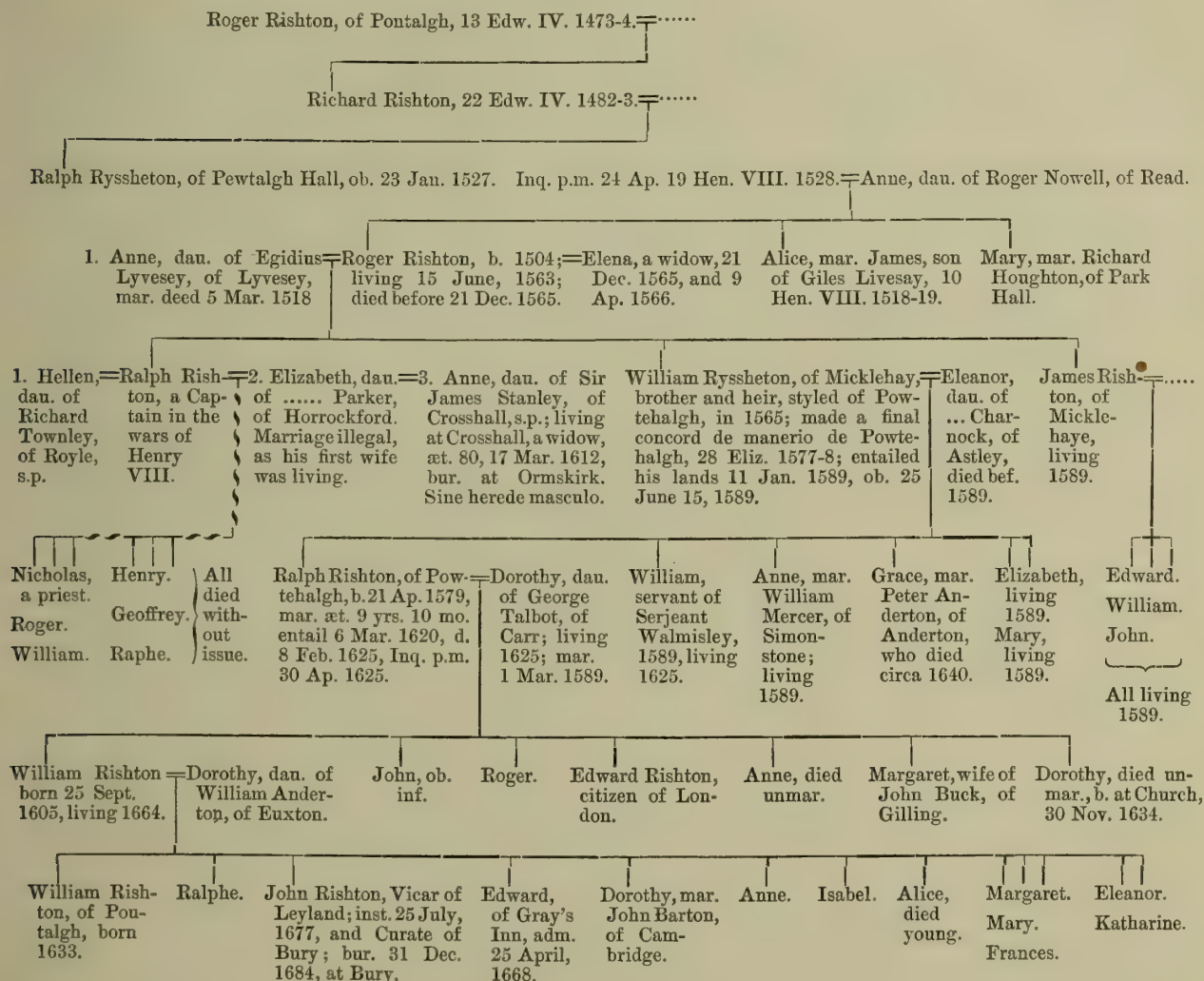
The different branches of the Rishtons who sprung from the neighbouring village of that name, but became extinct in the last century, had large property in this and the adjoining townships. They held Dunkenhalgh, Poutalgh, Dunnishop, and Antley.

[A charter granted by Roger de Powtalgh to his son John Rishton, 20 Oct. 5 Hen. IV. 1403, and another of Roger Rishton de Powtalgh, 1 Hen. VI. 1422-3, are abstracted by Dr. Kuerden, in his MSS. vol. iii.

RISHTON, OF PONTALGH.

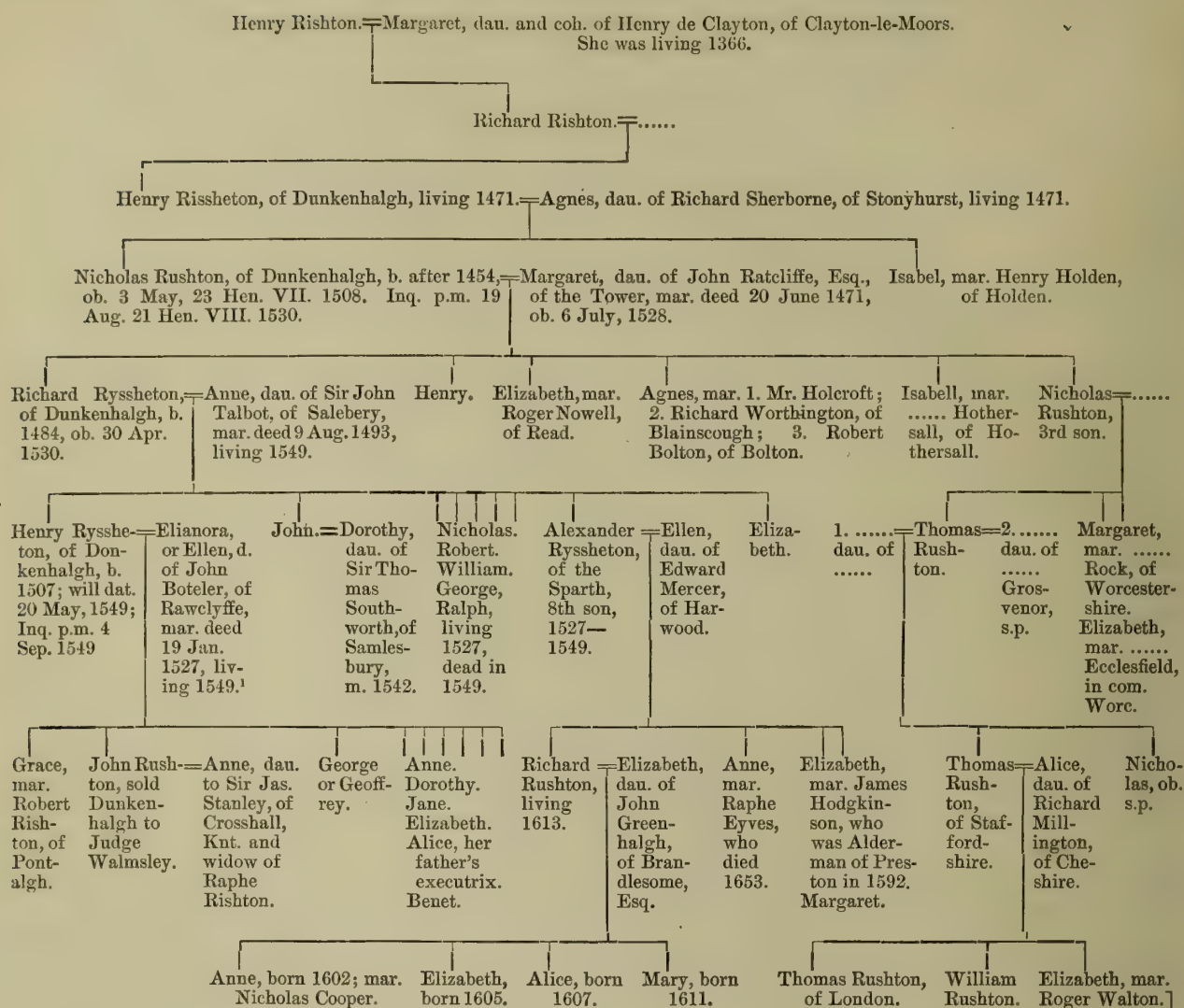
ARMS: Argent, a fess crenelle with two mullets in chief sable.

CREST: A demi-lion rampant erminois.



RISHTON, OF DUNKENHALGH.

ARMS: Or, a lion passant sa., a chief ar., a crescent for difference.



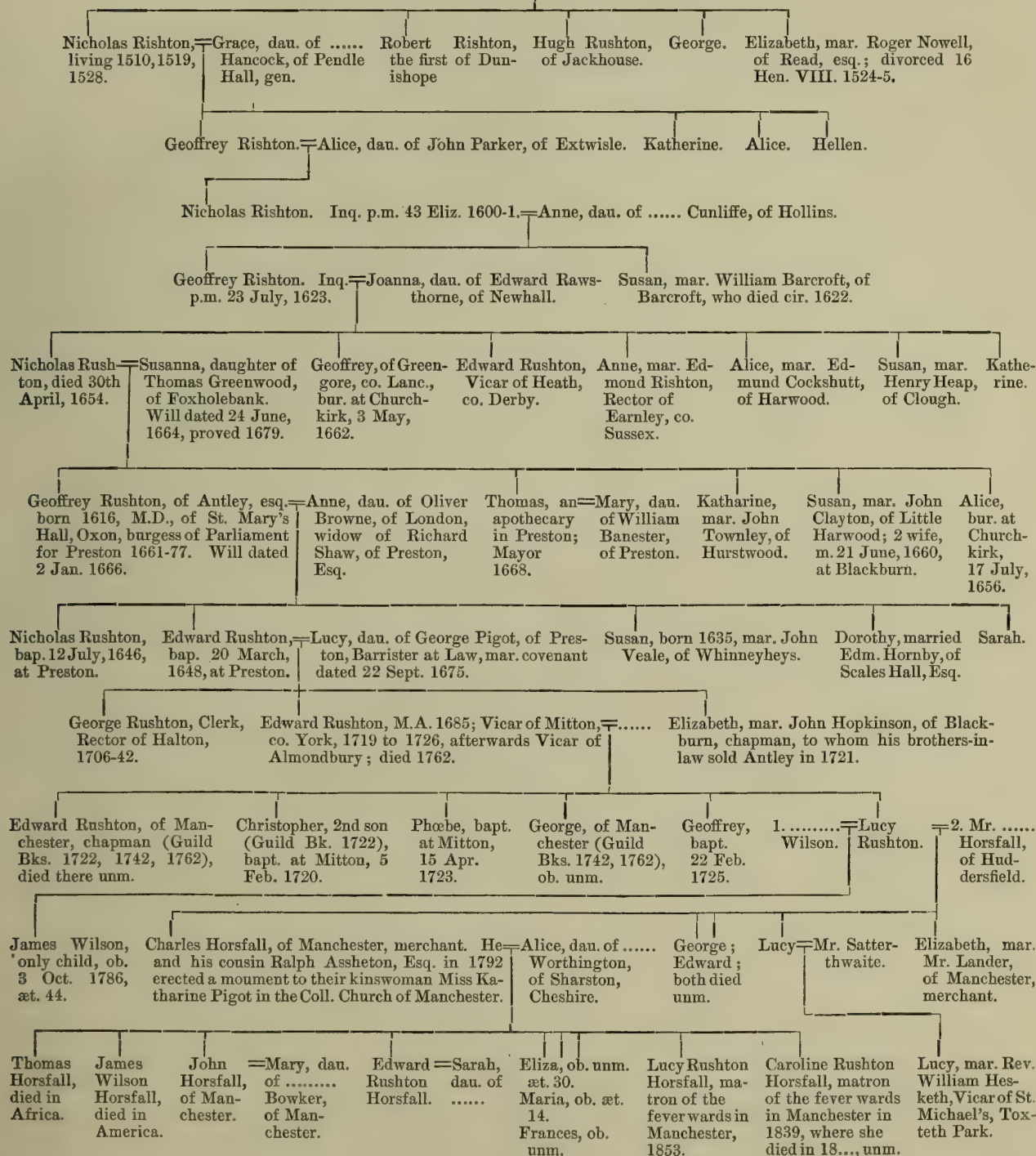
Roger de Rishton had a lease of Henhades, Antley, and 70 acres in Fernihalgh for 10 years from 29 Sept. 1418, when Roger Flour, Chief Steward of the North, made so many leases in the Forests of Accrington and Rossendale. Antley is now a picturesque old farmhouse.

¹ [By Inq. taken at Bury 23 Sep. 1557, Elianora Ryssheton, widow of Henry Ryssheton, ar., died 3 Sep. 1557, seized of lands in Lancaster, Scotforthe, and Carleton; John Ryssheton, æt. 25, was her son and heir (Duc. Lanc. Inq. p.m., vol. x. No. 19.) By Inq. taken at Preston 8 Aug. 1598 (under a commission dated Lancaster 27 Mar. 1598, directed to William Leigh, ar., escheator, Robert Pilkington, ar., feodary and six others), the jurors found that Nicholas Ryshton died 24 Nov. 1596, seized of two-thirds of certain lands in Oswaldtwistle; that Alice, widow of Ralph his father, died 4 Nov. 1597; and that William, his son and heir, æt. 14, and Alice, his widow, mother of William, had the profits, but by what title "penitus ignorant." (Ibid. vol. xvii. No. 20.)]

RISHTON, OF ANTLEY.

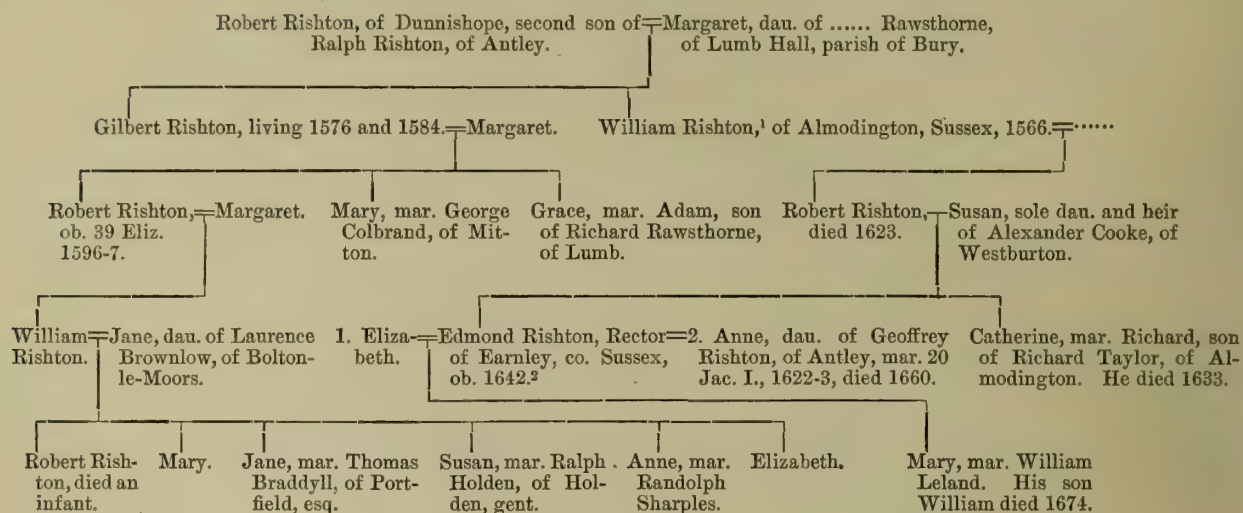
ARMS: Argent, a lion passant and a chief sable. CREST: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a demi-lion ermineois.

Ralph Rishton, of Antley. Will dated 4 June, 1510. = Isabel, dau. of Ralph Aspden, gent.



RISHTON, OF DUNNISHOPE.

ARMS: Argent, a lion passant gardant and a chief sable.



In a charter of the reign of Henry VI. relating to Church, I have met with an attestation of the famous Sir Bertram Eintwisell, Viscount and Baron of Bolebec, which seems to confirm our claim to him as a Lancashire man.

In the inquisition of 1650, Lambeth MSS. 912, it was found that the parochial chapelry of Church consisted of Church, Oswaldtwisle, Huncote, and part of Clayton, containing two hundred families; that the minister, James Rigby, A.M. received 10*l.* per annum from the rectory, and 30*l.* from the commissioners of the county; and that the inhabitants desired to be made a parish. "Mr. Rigby was ordained by the presbytery of Blackborne at Church Kirke, the first of August, 1648."³ Supposing these men to have been duly qualified to confer holy orders, the circumstance of ordaining upon the place, and of exacting from the candidate solemn engagements for the discharge of his duty in the face of the congregation which he had been appointed to serve, was primitive and proper.

[¹ William Rishton bought Almodington Manor, Sussex, from Philip Earl of Arundel, for 900*l.*, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, 1556-7.—(Dallaway, Hist. of Sussex, vol. i. Paroch. Top. p. 27.)]

[² Among the Royalist compositions in Sussex occur William Rishton and Richard Earnley, gent. paid 270*l.*—(Sussex Archæol. Coll. xix. p. 95.)]


³ MS. entitled Ministers' Orders, 1649, pen. L. P. Starkie, arm.

HASLINGDEN.

On a bold but somewhat bleak elevation, in the midst of that great aperture between the hills which connects the parish of Whalley with that of Bury and the low country of Lancashire to the south, is the populous and thriving town of Haslingden, so called undoubtedly from the groves of that shrub [the hazel], which, in the once wooded state of the country, overspread the deans or bottoms beneath. That they have been so overspread is attested by great quantities of roots which are frequently turned up in digging.

[GRANT of HENRY DE LACY to Adam son of Robert de Holden of the land in Haslingden formerly held by William son of Keelyn, hung for felony¹ in 1272. Dated Pontefract, 16 June, 1272.

Sciunt, etc. Henricus de Lacy concessisse Ade fil. Roberti de Holden totam illam terram cum pertinenciis quam Will' fil. Keelyn et Will' fil. ejus quondam tenuerunt in Haslingdon et que nunc accedit per feloniam dicti Will. pro qua suspensus fuit *etc.* anno 1272. His testibus, dominis Galfrido de Neville, Johanne Bely, Will. de Vavasor, Will. de Rither militibus, Will. de Hacking, Robt. de Plessington, Henr. de Rischeton, Jordan de Cliderou, Robt. de Reved, et aliis. Datum apud Pontefractam die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Barnabi Apostoli anno regni Regis Henrici fil. Regis Johannis 56 (16 June, 1272). (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 61.)

Trick of Henry de Lacy's seal, a lion rampant: SIG : HENR : DE : LASCY : 

BREADHEAD GRANTED TO ROBERT DE HOLDEN.

Henri de Lascy Counte de Nicole *etc.* a Robt. de Holdene et ses heirss une place de terre *etc.* in Brodheved que vous *etc.* de fefment Adam de Bold *etc.* anno 32 Edw. I. (1303-4). Et per alteram cartam grante done a Robert de Holdene totes les terres e les tenements le Robert fitz Gilbert de Holdene et Mordriver tent de nous en la ville de Hastlingden, aver *etc.* a dit Robert et ses heires *etc.* rendant 9 s. 1 d. ad fest' S^t Gyle *etc.* Tesmoignes sires Jo. de Hudleston, Giles de Trumpington, Thomas Daintre, chevalers, Rob't de Heppale, Will' de Hesketh, Roger Noel, Simon de Alvetham, et al. dat. March 1301, 3 E. (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 61.)]

Here is a parochial chapel of the old foundation, dedicated to St. James, and in the patronage of the vicar of Whalley [but now of the Hulme Trustees], originally endowed with one oxgang or about fifteen acres of land only. It was rebuilt about thirty years ago in a plain, substantial, and convenient manner. The old tower however remains, as does the font, which is of Henry the Eighth's time.² It bears, in different compartments, on two sides, the arms of Towneley of Towneley and Towneley of Royle: on a third, another shield, charged with five escallop shells, 3 and 2, of which I know not to what family it belonged: and on a fourth, the cypher, in old English characters L. p. From all these

¹ [In itinere Just. apud Lanc. (Baines, iii. 269, from Kuerden MSS. iv. H. 10.)]

² [The body of Haslingden church was rebuilt between 1773 and 1780. The tower was rebuilt, and the church enlarged and galleried, in 1828, and further extensions have since been made at the chancel end. In 1857, during alterations, there were found, in a cavity under the floor of the church where the altar anciently stood, a skull and cross-bones with traces of gilding upon them, and therefore believed to be the relics of St. James, the patron saint. (Hist. Lanc. ii. 50.) Against the west wall of the church stands a large plague-stone, with its two holes, which was turned up in the churchyard some years ago.—W. A. A.]

Edward Parker prayed allowance for ij lytell belles belonging to the chapell of Haslenden, which never came to

circumstances I conjecture it to have been an offering of Gilbert Holden of Holden, whose mother was a daughter of Royle, and his father one of the esquires to Sir Richard Towneley of Towneley, whom in 1549 he appointed superintendent of his will by the name of "his master."¹

In the old church was an aisle on the north side of the choir belonging to the family of Rawsthorne of Newhall, in Tottington, and another on the south side belonging to the Holdens of Holden, but purchased by the inhabitants in order to preserve the uniformity of the new erection.

A brass plate, upon a stone before the steps of the altar, commemorates the late Rector of Whitechapel, a native of this place, with the excusable partiality of surviving friendship.

Juxta paternos et maternos cineres
suos hic humari voluit
JOHANNES HOLMES, S. T. P.
Coll. Ænei Nasi apud Oxonienses olim Socius,
deinde
Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Whitechapel, Londini,
Rector.
Ab amicis superstitibus hac tabula
posterorum simul laudibus commendatus,
vir sincerus, urbanus, amabilis,
erga parentes apprimè pius,
amicis præcipue benignus et jucundus,
cæteris omnibus comitate morum acceptissimus,
Regno et Ecclesiæ Anglicanis,
utpote felici quodam temperamento constitutis,
amore et reverentia fideliter devinctus,
Evangelii denique Minister
doctrina, moribus, fide ornatus,
spectabilis, incorruptus.
Obiit die Augusti 17^{mo}.
Anno ætat. 51^{mo} Domini 1795.

his handes, but remayne in the chapelle. (Lanc. Chantries, 259.) Et de vj li. xv s. de precio sive valore duarum campanarum ponderis per estimacione ix^c ad xv centena pertinentium capelle de Haslyngton. Computus Edw. Parker, 10 Nov. 6 Edw. VI. (Lanc. Chantries, 274.) The ornaments of Haslyngden chapel were valued at 7 s. 6 d. (Lanc. Chantries, 277.) The old church was rebuilt in 1780, with funds partly raised by a brief dated 1 March, 1773. The old tower was taken down and rebuilt in 1828, and a musical peal of eight bells presented. The church was also considerably enlarged at the same time, in a style of architecture which unfortunately does not admit of description. (Notitia Cestr. ii. 333, note by Canon Raines.)]

¹ [The font, octagonal in plan and Late Perpendicular, resembles those of Altham, Padiham, and Burnley. The compartments contain, 1. Towneley of Towneley. 2. Townley of Royle. 3. A shield with five escallop shells. 4. A goat with a bell hung round its neck. 5. A jug and platter. 6. A pair of shears. 7. A heart in the centre, between two hands above and two feet below. 8. The initial letters, probably of Elizabeth Elston, wife of Ralph Holden of Holden. Designs 1 to 5 are also on the Burnley font. (W. A. W.) This antique font has recently been carefully restored by the late vicar, the Rev. L. H. Mordaque. (Preston Guardian, 20 May, 1871.)]

The following imperfect catalogue of the Ministers of this place is all I have been able to collect from the register and other sources.¹

Jo. Blake, William Hackenstall, capellani 1411.	Archibald Young, 1716.]
Laur. Halliwell, cap. 15 Hen. VIII. [1523-4].	Isaac Place occurs 1718 [1717 to 1739.]
John Holden, cap. ²	John Holmes, D.D. [1760 to 1764] ob. 1767.
Sir Henry Ramsbottom. He was the last chantry priest. The chantry lands belonging to this church were considerable. One of the principal farms was Carter Place.—Court Rolls, Clitheroe.	John Wadsworth, A.B. [1776].
Sir Thomas Holden, monk of Whalley, curate 30 Ap. 1539, living in 1574, the first Protestant minister.	Rigby Baldwin, A.M. resig.
[John Butterworth, 1597 to 1634.]	Troutbeck, ob. [1784].
John Croston 1607.	Edward Thelwall [1789].
Thomas Mercer 1625.	[Dorsey, 1793.
George Jackson [to] 1637.	Quartley, 1794.
[Robert Dewhurst, 1640-48.]	Barnes.
Robert Gilbert 1650.	Allinson.
John Kippax 1658, sep. apud Colne, Dec. 27, 1679.	Beetham.
John Duckworth, A.M. licenced 1680, died 1695, æt. 44.	A. Reay.
[Thomas Fleming, M.A. 7 Aug. 1716.	William Gray, 1815.
	Nathaniel Morgan, inst. 1847.
	Lewis Henry Mordaque, M.A., inst. Nov. 1849, to 1869.
	Theodore Percival Wilson, M.A. presented 21 April 1870, resigned 1874.
	Weldon Champneys, inst. 21 Nov. 1874.]

By inquisition taken at Blackburn, June 25th, 1650, it was found that the parochial chapelry of Haslingden consisted of the township of that name, and of part of Rossendale, viz. Newhall-hey, part of Rawtonstall Booth, Oakenheadwood Booth, Constable-lee-Booth, and part of Crawshaw Booth, consisting together of three hundred families; that the minister was Mr. Robert Gilbert, suspended by the divines (we are not told for what offence), and that the inhabitants desire to be made a parish. (Lambeth MSS.)³

By inquisition taken after the death of Henry de Lacy, the last Earl of Lincoln, A.D. 1311, there were found in Haselynden,

	£	s.	d.
Demised to tenants at will 183 acres 1 rood	3	1	1
A Water Mill	0	10	0
FREE TENANTS. Dns. Rob. de Holand, pro una placea terre que vocatur le			
Ewood	0	5	0
Rob. de Holdene, 40 acres	0	13	1½
Adam de Holdene, 60 acres	0	2	0

¹ [This catalogue is from the First Edition, pp. 407-8. The additions in brackets are from the church books, contributed by Mr. Abram. A list in one of the registers adds Slater, Steel, and Stones, between Fleming and Young, and a second Baldwin after Troutbeck. (Preston Guardian, 20 May, 1871.)]

² [John Holden, cap., sued at the Halmote of Accrington, 31 Aug. 1519 (Court Roll among the Duchy Records). In 1535 Sir John Holden was the curate and Christopher Jackson the chantry priest of Haslingden (Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS. ix. 46).]

³ [A Commission held at Manchester, 29 Jan. 1585, made an order detaching Rawtenstall, Newhallhey, Gamble-side, Loveclough, Crawshaw, Constableleigh, Oakenhead, and Dunnoekshaw Booths from Newchurch in Rossendale, and attaching them to Haslingden church and its dependent chapel of Goodshaw. (Newbiggin, *Hist. of Rossendale*, pp. 327-30.)]

The smallness of this last sum implies a grant of very high antiquity. Of the estate of Holden (so called from *Dol cava* and *Dene convallis*, (see Thoresby's *Duc. in voc. Holbeck*, [p. 183, ed. 1816]), it is extraordinary, that though indisputably freehold at first, and once, anno 1411, conveyed even as a manor, it has long since been degraded into a copyhold, a circumstance not easily accounted for but by supposing that, in the days of feudal rigour, some owner voluntarily sank his estate from a nobler to a baser tenure, in order to avoid the burdens of wardship, reliefs, &c. to which lands holding in socage were equally exposed with those held by military service.

Holden has given name to a very ancient family, whose descent transcribed from a vellum roll belonging to the last owner,¹ but corrected or confirmed by many ancient charters, is as follows :

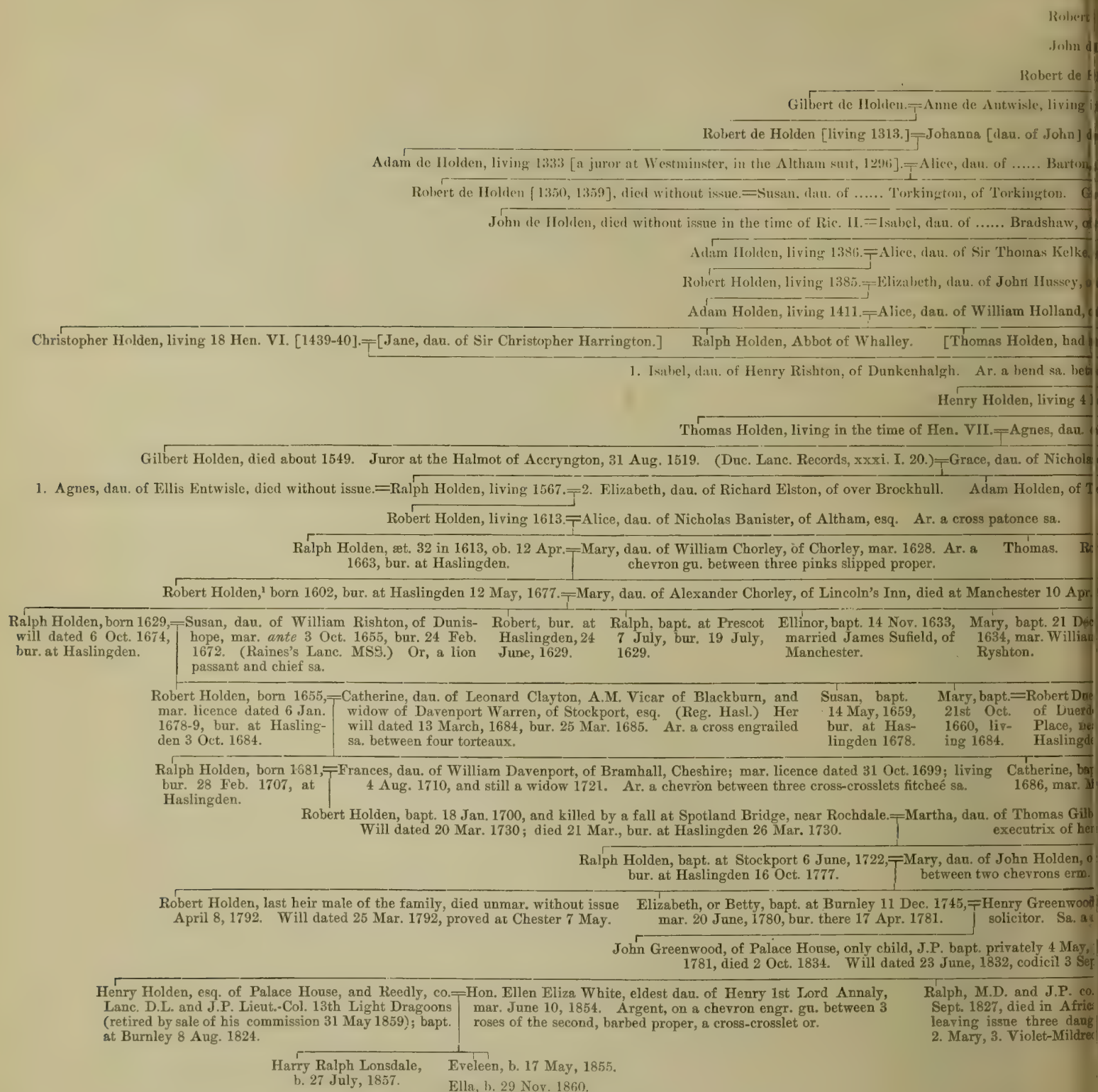
¹ [At the request of the present Colonel Holden, I have revised this pedigree from a vellum roll in his possession, answering in almost every respect to the roll which Dr. Whitaker followed, but having throughout a totally different coat for Holden: which was given by Dr. Whitaker as "A chevron ermine, in base a cup covered argent"—naming no tincture for the field. I have also added from Colonel Holden's roll the arms of the alliances of the family, among which will be found Holden of Palace House (resembling that given by Whitaker), and which was quartered by Mr. Ralph Holden (ob. 1792), as appears by impressions from a steel seal.—J. G. N. This pedigree was afterwards revised, and the latter part much enlarged, by Canon Raines.

Holden Hall stands shelterless on the moor side, some 700 feet above the sea-level, about half a mile to the south-west of the town of Haslingden, at the entrance of Haslingden Grove. The house is an irregular and ill-proportioned structure, built at various dates, and now fallen into general decay. It is occupied by the farmer and two or three cottagers.

Todd Hall, the residence of the Holdens of that branch, is near the town, on the west side of the railroad; the house is a plain block of four stories, now converted into small tenements. It has no feature of interest.—W. A. A.]

PEDIGREE OF F

ARMS: Argent, an escocheon in an orb of six eaglets displayed gules. CREST: Out of a coronet a demi-griffin. These arms carved in stone between the upper chevron and the lower.



¹ He was the first Protestant in the family, for which reason his father left the estate of Kelke to charitable uses, Holden and Duckworth being settled. [But was not Thomas Holden, curate of Haslingden, the first Protestant, and was not this Robert a pervert, being the Robert Holden, M.D., of Manchester, who published a letter addressed to Mr. Graunt, printed at Paris privately 1661, and being a Roman Catholic lived unhappily with his wife, who was a Presbyterian, and was buried at Haslingden in 1662? See also Henry Newcome's Diary (Chetham Soc.), pp. 54, 57-59, and his Autobiography, p. 139. F. R. R.]

EN, OF HOLDEN.

the entrance to Holden Hall. [These arms agree with none of the Visitations. Dugdale gives Sable, a fess between two chevrons ermine, a covered cup argent.—W. L.]

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of Hen. III. Ar. on a chevron engrailed sable three mullets of the field.

[in Butterworth], living 1311. Ar. a fess between three bull's heads coupé gu.

Erm. on a fess gu. three annulets or.

and in chief a lion passant or. Nicholas Holden [1324], died about 1350.—Ellen, dau. of [Standish, of Standish].

Ar. two bendlets and in chief a martlet sa. Robert Holden.—Effame, dau. of Kenyon. Ar. a cross lozengy sa.

y, 1 and 4, Ar. three escallops gu.; 2 and 3, Sa. a fess between two chevrons erm.

ancestor to the Lord Hussey. 1 and 4, Or, a cross vert; 2 and 3, Barry of six erm. and gu.

Az. semée de lis a lion rampant guardant ar. debruised by a bendlet gu.

life of Ludworth manor 24 Jan. 1411, steward to Bishop Langley, of Durham, 1427-8, and his executor, 1438.] John Holden, of Aighton, 30 Hen. VI. [1451-2.]

gle displayed or and a cross patonce gu.—Ralph Holden, living 30 Hen. VI. [1451-2.]—2. Douce, living 22 Edw. IV. [1482-3.]

[1465-6.]—Margery, dau. of Thomas Hasynghton... [Margaret, dau. of Christopher Standish, of Duxbury, living 1567.]

Langton, of Lowe. Ar. two chevrons and a canton gu. [Ar. three chevrons quartering ar. an eagle displayed with two heads vert.—W. L.]

of Royle, esq. Ar. a fess and in chief three mullets sa. on the fess a mullet ar. for difference. Christopher, dead in 1542.—Alice, dau. of, a widow in 1542.

Christopher. Thomas, monk of Whalley, and afterwards curate of Haslingden, Alice, mar. Richard Booth, of Booth, gen. Lettice, mar. Richard Holden, of Baxenden, gen. 30 Apr. 1549, living 1574.

Elizabeth, mar. James Stansfield, Catherine, mar. Edward Rawsthorne. Alice, mar. Ellis Hey, of A dau. mar. to Christopher of Stansfield, co. York. of Newhall, who died circa 1653. Monkshall, in Eccles. Stansfield, of Yorkshire.

at Haslingden. [Arms as above.] Elizabeth, living 1613, wife of Raphe Haworth, of Musbury, in 1664.

bapt. 18 July, Nicholas, bapt. 8 July, Katherine, bapt. 14 Nov. 1640-1, mar. at the collegiate church, John, living 1655, and 6 Oct. 1674, Bridget, baptized bur. 2 May, 1638, buried 8 May, Manchester, 14 May, 1669, John Marler, of Manchester, linen-clerk; resided in Chester. 1643, bur. July, 1646. draper. Will dated 1685, proved at Chester 1690. 1645.

Edmund, bapt. Alice, bapt. 22 Nov. 1664, living 1684-5; John, bapt. 24 Catharine, bapt. 21st—Mr. John Nuttall, 1664, living mar. 1. William Warren, of Dublin; Mar. 1662, beyond the seas June, 1671, mar. 1st of Newhall Hey, 1688, ob. s.p. 2. Thomas Garner, of Manchester, mar. Oct. 1695, a widow near Haslingden. ante 1721. there 18 Dec. 1683. 1684-5, ob. s.p. 15 Feb. 1721-2.

il, Robert, bapt. 25 Aug. 1684, bur.—Isabel, dau. of John Barnes, of Sunnyfield, Susan, bapt. 30 Dec. 1682, at Haslingden 17 Nov. 1745. mar. 20 Oct. 1718, bur. 17 Aug. 1732. bur. 23 Dec. 1721.

leap-Ridings,—2. Henry Hargreaves, of Haslingden, Ralph. yeoman, mar. there 15 Oct. 1735.

House, gent. She was bapt. at Burnley 30 Mar. 1725, mar. 24 Oct. 1744. Sa. a fesse Martha, bapt. 27 April, Frances and Elizabeth, the fess and upper chevrons a covered cup or. Crest, a pheasant (or moorcock) ppr. 1728; unmar. twins, bapt. 1729-30.

Well Hall, Burnley, co. Lanc.—2..... Frances, bapt. 1 May, 1746, mar. at Burnley 1 Mar. 1784, died 6 May,—Hugh Taylor, esq. of Liverpool, without issue. 1817. Will dated 10 Sep. 1816, proved at York.

9 July,—Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Aspinall, esq. of High Riley and Reedly House;² mar. at Burnley 13 Oct. 1821. Assumed the name and arms of Holden for herself and children by royal licence 28 July, 1840. Died 11 Jan. 1846. Arms: Or, a chevron between three eagle's heads crased sa.

orn 11 William,—Julia, only dau. of J. Paulet, Betty, born 11 Sep. 1823, mar. 20 May, 1846, Rhoda, born 14 Mar. 1829, now of Reedly 1861, born 7 esq. of Seaforth House, Lanc. Ernest Lavie, esq. of Winchester, formerly House. Maria, Sept. and has issue three daughts. Captain 8th Regiment, son of Adm. Sir Thomas Lavie, Governor of Greenwich Hospital. 1831.

Blanche. Maude. Louisa.

² Reedly is extraparochoial, and the ancient chapel still forms part of the house. In a field below the house, called Saxe or Saxon field, a very ancient gravestone was found. [And many reasons have been given by T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. to prove that on the slopes of Saxifield the Battle of Brunanburh was fought. See the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society's Transactions, vol. ix.]

PALACE HOUSE, in the park of Ightenhill, was the ranger's house, built in the reign of Henry IV. It is now a modern mansion.

[HOLDEN OF TODEHOLE *alias* TODD HALL.

Gilbert Holden, of Holden, Esq., died 1549. = Grace, daughter of Nicholas Townley, of Royle, Esq.

Ralph Holden, of Holden, son and heir. Thomas Holden, Curate of Haslingden 30 Apr. 1539. Adam Holden, second son, on whom his father settled Todd Hall, by deed dated 30 Apr. 31 Hen. VIII.¹ born 1517, living 1590. Margaret, dau. of John Nuttall, living 1590. Christopher, living 1542.

..... = Andrew Holden, of Todd Hall, gent. Will dated 8th August, proved at Chester 22nd September, 1590. = Jennet, daughter of living 8th August, 1590. Ralph Holden, second son, living 1590.

Lettice Holden, *alias* Gregory, living 1590. Andrew Holden, of Todd Hall, gent.; a minor in 1590; buried in the church of Haslingden 6th February, 1643. An attorney and steward of the manor court of Accrington, etc. Margaret, living 1590. Elizabeth, living 1590.

Andrew Holden, of Todd Hall, gent., styled "Junr." in 1635, and Senior in 1663; buried at Haslingden 18 Nov. 1669. =

Andrew Holden, of Todd Hall, gent., son and heir, styled "Jun." 1650; buried at Haslingden 12 Oct. 1674. His executors were Alderman Roger Sudell, of Preston, Jun., and Christopher Holker, of Rooding, co. Lancaster, gent. = Ralph Holden.

Thomas Holden, of Todd Hall, Esq., son and heir; buried at Haslingden July 6, 1694. daughter of She seems to have re-married Charles Gregory, of the City of London, gent., and had dower from Todd Hall, 17th July, 1702.	Richard Holden, of Rochdale, mercer and gent., bapt. 27th Aug. 1643, died at Rochdale 1710-11.	Anne, dau. of Abel Deurden, of Rochdale, attorney-at-law, son of the Rev. Thomas Deurden, married at Rochdale 6th Ap. 1667.	Andrew Holden, of Knaresborough, co. York, gent., bapt. 28th Mar. 1641. Will dated 15th Dec. 1707, proved at York.	Mary Holden, living 1717, mar. Robert Chadwick, of Carter Place, Haslingden, York. Will dated 19th July, 1716, proved at Chadwick, kent.	Benjamin Holden, M.A. Rector of Staveley, co. York. Will dated 19th July, 1716, proved at York.	Dorothy, daughter of John Hopwood, of Hopwood, co. Lancaster, Esq.; marriage licence dated 26th Nov. 1686; married at Middleton 1st December, 1686.	John Holden, bapt. 31st Jan. 1635, at Haslingden.
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1. Elizabeth, dau. of Inman; buried at Haslingden 1st Oct. 1705.	= Thomas Holden, of Todd Hall, Esq., son and heir, barrister-at-law. Will dated 24th May, 1725; buried at Haslingden 3rd January, 1725-6, at. 62.	2. Elizabeth, daughter of William Gilnor or Gilman, buried at Haslingden 4th May, 1708.	= 3. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bradshaw, of Bradshaw and Lumb Hall, Esq. mar. 10th Oct. 1710, bur. at Haslingden 17th April, 1714.	= 4. Elizabeth, dau. of Ellison. She survived her husband, and was living 1726.	Andrew Holden, gent., son and heir.
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Thomas Holden, of Todd Hall, Esq., son and heir, aged 41 and upwards in 1735; will dated 13th July, 1757; buried at Haslingden 23rd Aug. 1757. His estate was sold 25th Oct. 1743, by a decree of Chancery. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxi.)	Elizabeth, dau. of 30th March, 1770.	Ralph Holden, bur. at Haslingden 30th March, 1770. Francis, bapt. 19 May, 1676; bur. Aug 21.	Sarah Holden, baptized 20th April, 1697, married 17th Jan. 1716-17, Rev. Isaac Place, Curate of Haslingden 1717 to 1739.	Lucy Holden, bapt. 2nd Nov. 1701, married at Haslingden, 1720, Edmund Alderson, gent. She was dead in 1745.	Francis Holden, bapt. 7th May, 1700. Frances. Elizabeth. Bella. Anne, ob. inf., bur. at Haslingden.	Edward Holden, bapt. 5th Nov. 1712, ob. 28th June, 1714.	Rachel, bapt. at Haslingden 5th Aug. 1711, married, 1730, William Norton, of Rotherham, co. York, gent.	Katherine, bapt. 31 Dec. 1713.
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Andrew Holden, bapt. 19th October, 1731, living 1757.	Elizabeth Holden, bapt. 31st Oct. 1729, living 13th July, 1757.	Dorothy Holden, bapt. 5th Oct. 1733, living 13th July, 1757.	Thomas Holden, died aged 90.	Elizabeth, dau. of	Elizabeth, Holden.	Rachel Holden.
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William Holden, bapt. 1778.

Sarah Holden, bapt. 1773.

¹ [Orig. penes Canon Raines.]

BOOK V.

PARISHES SEVERED FROM WHALLEY BEFORE AND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

PARISH OF BLACKBURN.

AN opulent and respectable town in a most unmarked and barren situation, on the bank of an inconsiderable brook anciently called the “Blakeburn” or Yellow Stream,¹ which, having transferred its own appellation to the place, is itself become anonymous.²

The first mention of Blackburn is contained in Domesday Book, where we read that “Rex Edwardus tenuit Blacheburne. Ibi duo hidæ et duo carucatæ terræ. Ecclesia habebat duo bovatas de hac terra.”

At what period, antecedent to this survey, the church of Blackburn was founded and endowed, it is now impossible to ascertain; but a chain of evidence, reaching nearly from that time, will prove that, though a glebe of two oxgangs of land was allotted to it from the beginning, the manor and advowson were early united, that the benefice was held for several descents by the lords of the town, and that they required, in order to institution, the same commendatory letters from the chief lord of the fee which we have noticed under the deanery of Whalley.

There are also many circumstances which lead to a conclusion that the family De Blackburn, lords, patrons, and incumbents of this town and church, were a branch from the decanal house of Whalley. That this parish was severed during the existence of the deanery from the original parish of Whalley, and not only endowed with its own tithes but, on account of its barrenness, with a fourth part of those of Whalley also, is certain; that the Deans should consent to so large a defalcation from their own benefice, but for the

¹ The word “blake” in this sense is still familiar in the north of Lancashire, and the brook is thus denominated in charters of the thirteenth century, and even as late as 1577, by Harrison, in his Description of Britain.

² [The stream is now called the “Blakewater.” The natural barrenness of the situation has been masked by the extension of the town during the century, the population of the township having increased from 11,980 in 1801, to 76,339 in 1871. Below the town the Darwen valley is well-wooded and fertile.—W. A. A.]

advantage of a son or other near relative, is highly improbable: that the church of Rochdale, which arose at a later period, was actually founded for the same purpose, may be clearly proved, and, in addition to this evidence, the armorial bearings of the Blackburn family, viz. a fess undy between three mullets, which differ very little from those borne by the first line of the Townleys, immediate descendants from the last dean, seem to evince that both were branches of the same parent stock.

We will now attend to the combination of evidence¹ which proves the union of this manor and advowson, as well as that peculiar right of paramount patronage in the Lacies which was considered under the Deanery of Whalley.

¹ This chain of evidence has been combined partly out of materials remaining in the Coucher Book, but principally out of a noble series of original charters now remaining in the chest of the parish church at Blackburn, from the æra of deeds without date, in the possession of the Blackburnes; through that of the Radcliffs, Bartons, and Fauconbergs, down to the final alienation of their moiety about 80 years ago. In one part of this series the seals of the Radcliffs of Eggworth and Tingreave, with the double bends, are in high preservation indeed—a feast to the eyes of an antiquary. [These charters no longer remain in the chest of the parish church; but copies of most of those mentioned in the text, and of some others also relating to the advowson, are preserved in the Coucher of Whalley. They are as follows:—

Henry de Lascy grants “Henrico clerico de Blak. ecclesiam de Blakeb. cum omni integritate sua, scil. cum. capella de Walton et cum omni libertate sua,” etc. Also a certain beneficium in the church and chapels of Whalley, which his ancestors had formerly assigned to the said church of Blak. etc. “Hiis testibus, Jordano Foliot, Will. Vavassour dapifero nostro, Waltero Flemmyng, Will. de Buylly, Thom. filio Petri, Rob. decano, Eswardo fil. Lefwini et fil. suis Elia et Henr., Rog. de Ruyssheton, Will. fil. Roberti camerario, etc. Valet.” (Tit. de Blak. tit. iii. de Blak., No. 4, p. 75.)

Richard (Peche, consecrated 1161, died 6 Oct. 1182,) Bishop of Coventry at the presentation of Henry de Lascy “domini fundi” grants to Henry clerk of Blak. the church of Blak. and the chapel of Walton to be possessed “ita quiete et honorifice” as Gamaliel or Gilbert or any other of his predecessors ever held it. Witnesses, Rog. Archid. Salop (occurs 1121 to 1180), Edm. Archidiac. Coventr. (occurs 1161 to 1175), Will. decano Lichef. ecclesie (1140 to 1174, etc.).—(*Ibid.* No. 7, p. 78.)

Richard Archbishop of Canterbury (elected June 1173, died 16 Feb. 1184) confirms the grant of Blak. church and Walton chapel to Henry de Blak. clerk. (*Ibid.* No. 9, p. 79.)

Robert de Lascy grants “Ad. de Blakeburne, clerico meo, illam dimidietatem ecclesie de Blak. quam Ric. antecessor ejus habuit,” with the benefice which Richard had in the church of Whalley belonging to the church of Blak. (*Ibid.* No. 5, p. 76.)

John de Lascy, Constab. Cestrie, grants “Deo et beate Marie et abbati et monachis meis Loci Benedicti de Stanlawe in puram et perpetuam elemosynam” that mediety of the church of Blackburn which Adam son of Henry holds, with the chapel of Walton and their appurtenances. “Hiis testibus, Will. de Vernon, just. Cestr. (1229 to 1232), Henr. persona de Rowelle, domino Colino de quatuor maris, Henr. de Novo mercato, Rog. de Cestr., Robt. de Cestr., Baldewino Teutonico, Galfr. de Dutton tunc sen., Hug. de Dutton, Galfr. fil. Ad. de Dutton, Will. de Novo campo,” etc. (*Ibid.* No. 1, p. 72.)

Richard de Hulton quitclaims “domino Joh. de Lascy. Constab. Cestrie,” all his right, etc. “in advocacione ecclesie de Blak. cum pertinentiis. Hiis testibus, d’no Karolo tunc abbate de Stanl., Henr. de Notingham persona de Rowell, Galf. de Dutton tunc Senescallo, dno. Henr. de Longo campo, Rogero de Cestr., Rob. de Cestr., Will. de Longo campo, Joh. Fyton, Baldewyno Teutonico, Alano clerico, et multis aliis. (*Ibid.* No. 24, p. 89; Harl. MS. 2077, f. 135, and f. 170 b.)

John de Lacy gives to the monks of Stanlawe the mediety of the church of Blackburn, which Ad. fil. Henr. held, with the chapels of Walton and Samlesbury, and the portion which Blackburn church had in the church of

1st, Then, Henry de Lacy the first grants the church of Blakeburn to Henry the clerk of Blakeburn, as fully as Johannes, &c. had held it.

Whalley. Witnesses, "Ric. de Draycote tunc justic. Cestrie (1237), Henr. persona de Rowell, Colino de quatuor maris, Henr. de Novo mercato, Rog. de Cestria, Robt. de Cestria, Baldewyno Theutonico, Galf. de Dutton, Hug. de Dutton, Alano senescallo, Will. de Longocampo, et multis aliis." (*Ibid.* No. 2, p. 73.)

Alexander Bishop of Coventry and Lichefeld, with the assent and desire of John de Lascy Earl of Lincoln, grants to the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus de Stanl. "medietatem ecclesie de Blak. cum capellis de Walton et de Samlesbury et cum portione quam habet dicta medietas ecclesie de Blak. in ecclesia de Whalley, et earum pertinentiis." Dated Teruen, 9 July, 1238. (*Ibid.* No. 8, p. 78.)

W. de Mamecestr. decanus (1222; died 7 Feb. 1254,) et capitulum de Lichf. confirm Bp. Alexander's grant. Dated 11 Oct. 1231. (*Ibid.* No. 13, p. 82.)

Roger prior of Coventry "et ejusdem loci conventus humilis" in May 1236 confirm Bishop Alexander's grant of Blakburn and Walton. (*Ibid.* No. 14, p. 83.)

John de Lacy grants to the abbot and monks of Stanlaw the mediety of the church of the Blakeburn "quam Rog. fil. Ade de Blak. tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra limites parochie ejusdem ecclesie et extra, cum corpore meo ibidem sepeliendo. Hiis testibus d'nis Ric. de Draycote, Henr. de Longo campo, Rob. de Cestr., Rog. de Brus, Thom. de Panissy militibus, dominis Galf. de Dutton, Hug. de Dutton, domino O. persona de Donyngton, Ad. de Notingham, capello (*sic*), Simone de Heryce, Alano le Norreys, et aliis." (*Ibid.* tit. iii. No. 3, p. 74.)

W. Clericus de Wygan et capitulum de Blak. certify to R. archdeacon of Chester, "quod vidimus ecclesiam de Blak. et ejusdem ecclesie rectores fuisse in plena possessione quarte partis ecclesie de Whalley et capellarum de Cliderhou et de Dounom jam xl annis elapsis." Sealed with six seals. (*Ibid.* No. 26, p. 91.)

Walter de Wygornia, archdeacon of Chester (who is not mentioned by Le Neve, Ormerod, or Willis), makes known, that, whereas a question was raised between the abbot and convent of Stanlaw and Roger called "decanus de Whalleya" concerning a certain benefice in the church of Whalley, which benefice Roger de Blak. formerly held, the abbot and convent of Stanlaw claimed, in the name of their mediety of Blackburn church, the eighth part of the greater and lesser tithes, and of all ecclesiastical revenues coming to the church of Whalley and its chapels of Cliderhou and Dounom. The abbot being present and the dean in person together with his procurator, after weighing the confessions, proofs, allegations, and reasons of both parties, the archdeacon adjudged the benefice to the abbot and convent "nomine predictae medietatis Ecclesie de Blak." and imposed perpetual silence on the dean. Witnessed by Roger (Frend), Abbot of Chester (consecr. 21 Sept. 1240, died 1249), etc. (*Ibid.* No. 27, pp. 91-93.)

Edmund de Lascy grants "monachis meis loci Benedicti de Stanlawe advocacionem medietatis ecclesie de Blak. cum pertinentiis quantum ad laicalem spectat donationem, cum corpore meo apud Stanl. sepeliendo, si contingat me in Anglia infata decedere, illius scil. medietatis quam Rogerus de Blak. quondam tenuit." Ightenhull, 10 Sept. 1251. (*Ibid.* No. 6, p. 77.)

Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, confirms "monachis et fratribus in loco Benedicto de Stanl." the mediety of the church of Blak. which Roger de Blak. formerly held. "Salva vicaria viginti marcarum ad sustentationem vicarii perpetui qui in eadem ecclesia in propria persona honeste deserviet et omnia onera episcopalia et archidiaconalia consueta et debita sustinebit." The abbot and convent to present to the vicarage successively to him and his successors. London, 19 Oct. 1259. (*Ibid.* Nos. 10, 11, p. 80.)

"Frater Will'mus ecclesie Coventr. prior humilis et ejusdem loci conventus" confirm the preceding confirmation of Bishop Roger. Dated Coventry, 26 Oct. 1259. (*Ibid.* No. 12, p. 81.)

Roger Bishop of Coventry confirmed to the abbot and convent of the locus Benedictus de Stanlawe Roger de Lascy's grant of Rochdale church and John de Lascy's grant of Eccles church, "necnon et donationem ejusdem nobilis viri Johannis de Lascy de ecclesia de Blakeburn cum capellis de la Lawe et Samlesbury, et portione quam habet dicta ecclesia in ecclesia de Whalleye et aliis suis pertinentiis," and the grant "in proprios usus" of Bishop Alexander of one mediety of the said church and his own grant "in proprios usus" of the other mediety, etc. Dat. apud Heywood, 19 Apr. 1267. (*Ibid.* tit. ii. de Eccles, No. 41, p. 69.)

Then follows a confirmation, which at that time had the effect of institution, from Richard Peeke, Bishop of Lichfield, of this grant to the said Henry, as fully as Gamaliel, or Gilbert, or his other "antecessores," had held it. This was between the year 1161, when Peeke became Bishop of Lichfield, and 1182, when he died.

2ndly, Appears a grant from Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, to Adam de Blackburn, his clerk, of that mediety of the church which Richard his antecessor had held.

3rdly, In the next place, John de Lacy, being desirous to confer this benefice on the monks of Stanlaw, about the year 1230, purchased from Richard de Hulton, to whom the mediety of Adam had descended by marriage, all his right in the advowson of the church of Blackburn.

This object being attained, the next step was a grant to the abbey of Stanlaw, from

"Petrus de Lasey, rector ecclesie de Whalley," declares that he has received from the abbot and convent of Stanlawe their part of Whalley church in farm for 13 marks of silver yearly as long as he shall be rector of Whalley; and that Roger Bishop of Lichfield, Edmund de Lasey, and Master Adam de Stanford, Archdeacon of Chester (occurs 1271) have appended their seals together with his. (*Ibid.* tit. iii. No. 28, pp. 94-5.)

*Ordinatio triplex Vicariorum de Roched., Eccles., et Blakeburn per Rogerum de Meuland,
Coventr. et Lichef. Episcopum.*

Statuimus et ordinamus quod vicaria de Blak. consistat in competenti manso vicario, in eadem ecclesia servienti prius assignato, duabus bovatis, quadraginta marcis vicario qui pro tempore fuerit ab abbate et conventu loci Benedicti de Stanl. in eadem parochia de Blak. ad festum Sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales portiones fideliter persolvend." The vicars were to serve in their own persons and to provide at their own expense "ydoneos sacerdotes" for the dependent chapels. Heywood, 18 Apr. 1277. (*Ibid.* Nos. 18, 19, 20, p. 85.)

Confirmation of Bishop Roger's ordination of the vicarages by "W. prior Coventr. et ejusdem loci conventus." Coventr. 3 May, 1277. (*Ibid.* No. 21, p. 86.)

"R. decanus et capitulum Lichef." confirm the same ordination. Lich., 4 May, 1277. (*Ibid.* No. 22, p. 87.)

"Fratr Joh. (John Peckham, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury 25 Jan. 1278,) permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesie minister humilis, totius Anglie primus," confirms the same, which he has examined in his visitation of the diocese of Lichf. and Cov., made in 1280. Stanl. 7 July, 1280. (*Ibid.* No. 23, p. 88.)

Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, replied, on 16 Ap. 1289, to the official of the court of Canterbury that he will execute his mandate dated 26 Mar. and received 5 Ap., in which the official stated that, whereas the procurator of the abbot and convent of Stanl. showed him "gravi conquestione" that, although they had canonically obtained the church of Blak. "in proprios usus" and a certain portion had been assigned to the vicar by the diocesan "et demum ad petitionem Joh. de Habyndon nuper vicarii ejusdem asserentis portionem suam tam exilem quod ad faciend. hospitalitatem et cetera onera que incumbabant supportanda minime sufficebat. Eadem portio que tunc viginti marcas sterlingorum valebat usque ad xl marcas sterlingorum ab eisdem religiosis vicario pro tempore existente pro sua portione totali exceptis duabus bovatis terre et competenti manso quas habuit," which, considering the means of the church, should be a sufficient portion, especially as they maintain hospitality and other heavy burdens of the church. Fearing further prejudice, as the Bishop, at the instance of William de Lenche, then vicar, had threatened to augment the vicarage, the procurator, "Sede Apostolica et pro tuitione curie Cantuar. ut asserit legitime provocavit et appellavit." Therefore the Bishop and Rob. de Radeswell, archdeacon of Chester, who had been ordered by the Bishop to inquire into the value of the church, were forbidden to proceed, and were cited to appear "in ecclesia beate Marie de Arcubus, London, quarto die juridico post dominicam qua cantatur misericordia domini (Thursday 28 April) in dicto tuitorie appellationis negotio." (*Ibid.* No. 29, pp. 95-97.)

William de Lenche promised not to seek an augmentation of this vicarage. "Dat. apud Stanlaw in festo Sancti Trinitatis anno domini M^{cc}lxxx nono" (9 June, 1289.) (*Ibid.* No. 30, p. 97.)]

John de Lacy, of the same mediety, with the chapels of Law and Samlesbury; followed by an appropriation under the seal of the chapter of Lichfield, dated 1230, and confirmed by Alexander de Sevensby, Bishop of Lichfield, 1238.

Soon afterwards, having obtained the second mediety from Roger, son of another Adam, who writes himself *Compersona de Blakeburne*, this munificent benefactor bestowed that also upon the same house. The latter grant was confirmed at Ightenhill, by Edmund de Lacy, A.D. 1251, and the mediety appropriated by Roger Bishop of Lichfield, 1259. The whole church now being acquired by the monks, an augmentation of the vicarage—for of the first endowment the traces are very obscure—took place under the administration of Roger de Meuland.

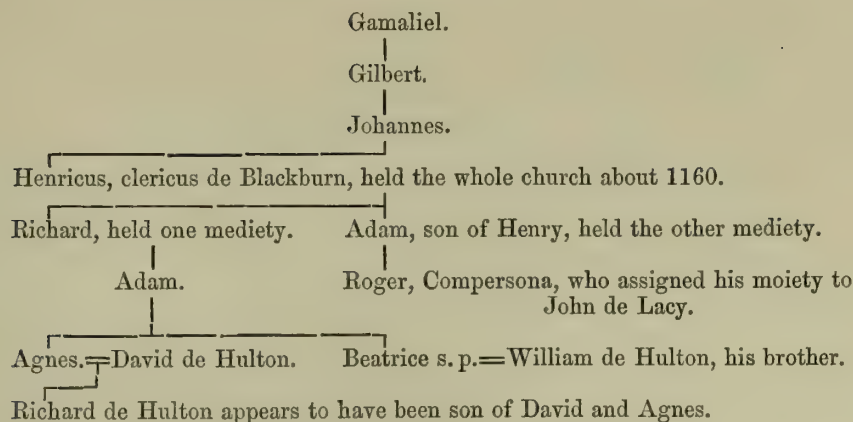
This instrument, which is the endowment of the present vicarage, bears date at Heywood, one of the episcopal palaces of Lichfield, 14 kal. Mar. 1277, and ordains that the said vicarage shall consist in a competent manse heretofore assigned to the Vicar, in two oxgangs of land, the original and the present glebe, and in forty marks payable by the abbot and convent of Stanlaw, in the same church, at the festivals of Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions.

The following table will afford a synopsis of these transactions :

Eccl: de	}	Don. utr: med. dns. Joh. de Lacy.
Blackburn		Conf. Iman. med. Alex. ep. Litch.
cum caps.		Conf. 2dam. med. Rog. Ep. & Conv. de Covent.
de Law &		P. P. Alex. 4tus conf. utramq.
Samlesbury		Ord. 2dæ vicarie per Rog. ep'um—1277.
& Portione 4ta de Whalley.		Conf. ordinationis per Joh. Peckham, Abp. Cant.

From these evidences also, which are found in the Coucher Book of Whalley, tit. 3, may be collected the following table of the hereditary rectors and lords of Blackburn, nearly from the Conquest.¹

¹ [Blakeburn. Persone ejusdem.—Memorandum de Personis de Blakeburne unde habetur memoria. Erat unus Adam. Post Adam Johannes filius eius. Post Johannem Henricus. Post Henricum Adam et Rogerus, qui habuerunt ecclesiam divisam inter se. Adam iste ultimus maritavit filiam suam Agnetem David de Hultone cum medietate ville de Blakeburne. Qui quidem dictus Adam maritavit aliam filiam suam Beatriciam Will'mo de Hultone fratri dicti David. Iste Will'ms moriebatur sine herede, qui fuit dominus de Flixton, et de aliis terris in Saltfordshire. Iste David primus frater fuit heres predicti Will'i fratris sui, qui dedit medietatem de Blakeburne Beatricie uxori fratris sui pro dote sua de terris Will'i fratris sui predicti ad terminum vite dicte Beatricie. Post mortem dicte Beatricie intravit Ricardus filius David de Hultone senior dictam medietatem quasi heres Agnetis predicte matris sue. Et dictus Ricardus senior dedit dictam medietatem Johanni filio suo ad terminum vite dicti Johannis. Et iste Ricardus de Hultone senior habuit quendam filium nomine Ricardum de Hultone juniorem, heredem suum qui moriebatur ante Johannem fratrem suum. Et iste Ricardus junior habuit filium nomine Ricardum tertium, heredem, suum qui post mortem Johannis avunculi sui vendidit dictam medietatem Roberto de Radeclif. Et sic fuit dicta medietas alienata de ecclesia de Blakeburn. (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 140 b.) There is another copy of this memorandum in Harl. MS. 1830, ff. 20-22.]



The first vicar of Blackburn under the ordination of Roger de Meuland was William de Lenches, who promised “in verbo sacerdotis”¹ not to procure any further augmentation. He occurs in 1289.

[His successor was Adam de Walleboncke, instituted 16 June, 1317. He died 8 June, 1320.²

Simon de Cestria, instituted 6 July, 1320. He died 24 April, 1328.³

John de Gresthwaith, instituted 26 May, 1328. He occurs 1337, 1340.]

Next, but after a long interval, appears Adam or John de Gristhwaite, about 1360.⁴

¹ [His words (dated 5th June, 1289) are “sacrosanctis inspectis evangelis et in verbo sacerdotii hoc unum eisdem promitto et fideliter assero.” Coucher, p. 98. His predecessor was Roger de Habyndon (Ibid. p. 95), whom he succeeded before 26th March, 1289 (Ibid. p. 97).]

² 16 cal. Jul. 1317, Dns. Adam de Walbonk, inst. Vic. de Blackburn, vac. per mort. Gul. de Lench.

[The Liber Loci Benedicti de Whalley contains a copy of his presentation by Helias de Workesleigh, who was then still Abbot of Whalley (see vol. i. p. 91), to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield:—

“Venerabili in Christo patri Domino W. permissione divina Coventr. et Lich. episcopo Filii sui humiles et devoti Frater Helias dictus Abbas loci benedicti de Whall. et ejusdem domus conventus Cist. Ord. Co. et Ly. dioc. salutem cum omni reverencia et honore. Ad vicariam ecclesie matrice de Blak. per mortem domini Will'i de Lenche ultimi ejusdem ecclesie vicarii vacantem et ad nostram presentationem spectantem, Dilectum nobis in Christo Dominum A. de Walleboncke Capellanum sancte paternitati vestre presentamus devote supplicantes quatinus predictum A. ad dictam vicariam admittere ac eum in eadem instituere velitis intuitu caritatis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostram etc. Dat. apud W. etc. Anno domini etc.” (Add. MSS. 10,374, f. 103b.) It appears from charters relating to Church (Kuerden MSS. vol. iii.) that he was a son of Richard de Walbank and Alicia his wife. In 1288 William de Wallebonck, his brother, who occurs in 1311 and 1314, gave some land in Chirche “Domini Ade capellano fratri mei.” Another brother, Henry, and his wife Alicia, daughter of Adam de Clayton, on 13th Jan. 24 Edw. III. 1350, quit-claimed to Thomas de Alvetham all right in the mill of Chirche cum Stagno, etc., “cum reversione dotis Alicie que fuit uxor Ricardi de Walbank matris mee,” and what he had in “campo de Chirche ex dono Wil. fil. Hen. de Walbank.” On 22nd Jan. 1290, Stephen de Rodes gave certain selions in campo de Chirche to Adam de Walbank, chaplain, and Henry his brother.]

³ 1320 prid. non. Julii, Dom. Simon de Cestr. admi. ad Vic. de Blakeburn vac. die dom. prox. ante festum Sancti Barnabi apostoli. Patr. Abb. et Conv. de Whalley. (Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS.)

⁴ 7 cal. Jan. 1328, Joh. de Grestwaite inst. V. de Blakeburne per Mag. Walter de Rokeby, Vicar Gen. in remotis agente present. Abb. et Conv. de Whalley, vac. die dom. prox. ante festum S. Mar. Evang. ult. p. mort. Simon ult. Vic. eid. (Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS.)

[John de Lyndelay, 15 Oct. 1362.]¹

Then William Wetherby, 1384.²

Geoffry Banister [instituted 3 June] 1419.³

[Robert Salley, instituted 8 Oct. 1457, occurs 1480.]⁴

Henry Salley, monk, of Whalley [instituted 16 Dec. 1489, occurs 1535].⁵

[Ralph Lynney, 1537, 1542, 1551. He resigned on a pension before 1554.]⁶

James Hargreavys, instituted 24 Oct. 1555. Deprived.

John Hilton, instituted 18 June, 1563.⁷

[John de Gristhwayth witnessed a charter 21 Jan. 1337 (Coucher, p. 949). Two charters dated 19 Feb., 1337, were granted to him as vicar by Richard son of Ralph (*Ib.* p. 1034). On 16 Mar. 1339 Thomas de Andern gave the third part of Wysewall to Richard and Adam de Radeclif and John de Gristhwayth, vicar of Blackburn (*Ib.* p. 1086). On 8 Sept., 1340, he granted to the abbot and convent of Whalley all the lands given him in Bilyngton by various persons in trust for the abbey. (*Ib.* p. 1016). Gristhwaite was vicar Mar. 12, 1356. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)]

¹ Id. Oct. 1362, Joh. de Lyndelay, cl. inst. Vic. de Blackburn.

² Inst. 1369. [In the 51 Edw. III. 1377, William Wetherby, the vicar, was the Custos Regalitatit of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which office he was succeeded by Henry Earl of Derby (*Not. Cest.* ii. 276). William de Wetherby, vicar of the church of Blackburn, and Robert de Carleton, chaplain, paid a fine to the duke for a writ, 11 July, 1377 (Duchy Records, xxv. A 6, No. 14.). Living Mar. 20, 1404, when he was trustee to Thomas de Livesey of Fenesholes (MS. note by Mr. Allen in his copy).]

³ [Galfridus Banastre, in utroque jure baccalaureus, presented by the abbot and convent of Whalley, and inst. 3 June, 1419; he died a little before 8 Oct. 1457. (*Raines's Hist. of the Chantries*, i. 152.)]

⁴ [Fr. Robert Salley, mon. ad Vic. Blackburn per mort. M. Geoffrey Banaster ult. Vicar viii. October 1457. (Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.*)].

⁵ Dec. 16, 1489, Hen. Salley, mon. inst. Vic. Blackburn, post mort. Dns. Rob. Salley, Reg. Lichfield. [Vicaria de Blakeburne in manibus Hen. Salley monach., valet in pensione annuatim recepto de abbate de Whalley, x li. xiijs. iiij d. ... et rem. clare viij li. xvij d. (*Valor Eccl.* v. 230). This return was made in 1535.]

⁶ [In the compotus of the lands, etc. of Whalley Abbey for the year ending 29th Sept. 1537, (Augm. Office, Ministers' Accounts, 28, 29 Hen. VIII. No. 89,) among the payments to the clergy is "Rad'o Lynney, vicario de Blakb. pro anno integro 26 li. 13 s. 4 d." Among the Greene papers the Rev. John Piccop saw in 1820 a deposition signed "P me Ranulphu' lynney, vicariu' de Blakburn," dated 21 July, 34 Hen. VIII. 1542. (Note written in pencil by Dr. Whitaker in his own copy.) Radulphus Lynney attended Bishop Bird's Visitation in 1547, and he witnessed the will of John Talbot of Salesbury, 28 Aug. 1551, (*Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, Chetham Soc. iii. 106). Bishop Pilkington in his letter to Archbishop Parker written about 1564 (see vol. i. p. 213.), says "The old vicar of Blakeburn Roger Linney resigned for a pension, and now Whalley has as evil a vicar as the worst (*Parker Correspondence*, Parker Soc., p. 222). The editors have added the following note referring to the words *and now*: "Something has been here cut off the bottom of the page, but whether it is a line of the letter or of the address is uncertain." A comparison with the letter as printed (but much curtailed) by Strype (*Life of Parker*, book ii. chap. 26,) shows that "*and now*" was followed by "liveth with Sir John Biron."]

⁷ [20 die mensis Martii A.D. 1561, apud Lambehithe dominus presentavit domino Will'o Cestren. Episcopi Johannem Hilton ad vicariam perpetuam eccl. p'och. de Blakborne Cestren. dioc. per deprivationem Jacobi Hargravys clerici ultimi vicarii ibidem vacantem. (Reg. of Abp. Parker, Add. MS. 6088, f. 61.) [John Barton, A.M. 12 Eliz. (1569-70.) (MS. note by Dr. Whitaker in his copy) but was curate only.]

"Among other things that be amiss here in your great cures, ye shall understand that in Blackburn there is a fantastical (and, as some think, a lunatic) young man which says he has spoken with one of his neighbours that died four year since or more. Divers times, he says, he has seen him and talked with him, and took with him the curate, the schoolmaster, and other neighbours, which all affirm that they see him too. These things be so common here, and

Edward Welche, presented 1 Oct. and instituted 12 Nov. 1580. Deprived.¹

Afterwards the parish register supplies the following names :

John Morres, A.M. [instituted 23 Feb. 1606], who occurs A.D. 1608.²

Adam Bolton [instituted 20 June, 1628], 1634.³

Leonard Clayton, A.M. He was son of the family of Little Harwood, [instituted 4 July, 1647, died before 11 Feb. 1677.⁴]

Francis Price, A.M.⁵ He built the present vicarage house, and was a very active and useful man, resolute in the defence of his Church's rights, in the reign of James II.⁶

John Holme [instituted 1 May, 1706], died 1738, aged 63.⁷

John Potter, A.M. son of Archbishop Potter, afterwards D.D. and Dean of Canterbury, 1770.⁸

none of authority that will gainsay it, but rather believe and confirm it, that everyone believes it. If I had known how to have examined it with authority I would have done it. It is too lamentable to see and hear how negligently they say any service there and how seldom. (Bp. Pilkington to Abp. Parker, about 1564, *Parker Correspondence*, p. 222.)

[¹ 1580. Mag. Edwardum Welche clericum per resig. Johannis Hulton clerici ult. vicar. (Reg. of Abp. Gryndale, Add. MS. 6090, f. 152.) A Mr. Walsh, whose grandson was living 1729, is said to have been vicar and to have resigned from scruples as to the surplice, after which he lived and died in retirement at Walsh Fold near Over Darwen. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)]

² [18 Feb. 1606, presentavit Mag. Johannem Morris clericum A.M. per deprivationem Edwardi Welsh, ultimi incumbentis ibidem vacant. (Reg. of Abp. Bancroft, Add. MS. 6094, f. 59.)]

³ [29 Mar. 1628, Adamum Bolton per mortem Johannis Morris ult. inc. (Reg. Abbot. Add. MS. 6096, f. 151.)]

⁴ [Son of Giles Clayton of Little Harwood, born there, educated at the Grammar School, Blackburn, and St. Mary Hall, Oxon.; M.A. 1642; deacon 1643; priest 1644; became rector of Launton, Oxon. 1646; instituted vicar of Blackburn 4 July, 1647, and was afterward rector of Stockport, Cheshire; died 1677. In his time Abp. Juxon by will added 70*l.* per ann. to the former pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the vicars. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) He was of a family of yeomen in Little Harwood, perhaps originally of the same stock with the Claytons of Little Harwood Hall. Leonard Clayton, son of Giles Clayton, "yeoman" and "chapman," was baptized May 26th, 1616, and was buried at Blackburn, Oct. 20th, 1677.—W. A. A.] Robert Skinner was presented to Launton and Green's Norton in 1631, and elected bishop of Bristol 1636, and allowed to keep his two livings *in commendam* with the see. He was translated to Oxford in 1641, and during the interregnum retired to his rectory of Launton. He was translated to Worcester 1663, and died 1670. (Dunkin, Oxfordshire, i. 311-12.) Leonard Clayton's name is therefore omitted in the list of the rectors of Launton there given, as he was curate only. He was instituted rector of Stockport 11 Aug. 1674, and died before 11 Feb. 1677. (Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 390.)]

⁵ [Ob. Mar. 14, 1705. He was born at Carleton near Skipton, of which church his father was vicar; educated at University Coll. He was second master of the school at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) He took the degree of B.A. 28 Jan. 1661. (Oxford Graduates, p. 538.)]

⁶ Vide Langho and Darwen.

⁷ [Of him a contemporary speaks, "In ministerium per amicos sese intravit, nulla in Academia admissus. Non tantæ est doctrinæ de qua gloriari possit." (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) John Holme, Vicar of Blackburn, and Martha Greenfield of Wilton were married at Blackburn 10 Dec. 1706; John their son baptized 5 Oct. 1707. Martha their daughter baptized 7 June, 1715; Jane baptized 17 April, 1717; Elizabeth, baptized 19 May, 1720; Henry their son baptized 18 April, 1722. Miss Jenny Holme, buried 23 Nov. 1742. Mr. Henry Holme and Miss Ann Ainsworth, both of Blackburn, married at Darwen by licence, 30 May, 1545. Mr. John Holme, Vicar, buried at Blackburn, 5 May, 1738, in his 63rd year. Mrs. Martha Holme of Blackburn, widow, buried 4 June, 1757. (Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS. Reg. Bk.)]

⁸ [He was the eldest surviving son of Archbishop Potter, was educated privately, and entered Christ Church, Oxford. He took the degree of B.A. 31 Oct. 1731, and of A.M. 12 June, 1734. He was presented to Blackburn by

John Wallen, A.M. Rector of Elmley, Yorkshire [instituted 16 Aug.], 1742.¹

John White, A.B. brother to the elegant historian of Selborne, and himself an excellent naturalist, 1772.²

Thomas Starkie, A.M. late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, instituted [12 May] 1780, the present respectable and worthy incumbent. [He died 26 Aug. 1818.]³

[Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. instituted 7 Nov. 1818, died 18 Dec. 1821.⁴

John William Whittaker, D.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, instituted 16 Feb. 1822, died 3 Aug. 1854.⁵

his father, through whom he obtained in 1739 the valuable sinecure of Elme cum Emneth, in the Isle of Ely, by a sort of exchange, the Archbishop making Dr. Stedman, son-in-law of the Bishop of Ely, a prebendary of Canterbury, 27 Dec. 1738 (Cole MSS. viii. p. 125), and on 22 Sep. 1741, the archdeaconry of Oxford, which he resigned in 1767. He took the degree of B.D. 7 Nov. 1741. May 5, 1742, John, son of the Rev. John and Martha Potter, Vicar of Blackburn, baptized at Blackburn, and was buried there 8 Nov. (Reg. Bk., F. R. R.) In 1742 his father gave him the vicarage of Lyd and the rectory of Chidingstone, both in Kent. He was presented by the Crown to the twelfth prebend of Canterbury 18 Sep. 1745, and installed 27 Sep. and took the degree of D.D. 14 Oct. in the same year. In 1747 he resigned Chidingstone, being collated by his father, who died 10 Oct. 1747, to the rectory and vicarage of Wrotham, in Kent, where he was a liberal benefactor to the church, and spent more than 2,000*l.* in improving the parsonage-house. He was constituted Dean of Canterbury 20 Dec. 1766, and installed 23 Dec. He died at Wrotham 20 Sep. 1770, aged 57. His health had been for some time declining, but his last illness was short. He was chaplain in ordinary to George II. and George III. His only published work is a Latin poem of forty-one lines, printed in *Epithalamia Oxoniensia*, a collection of congratulatory verses by members of the University of Oxford addressed to the Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal on their marriage 14 March, 1734, presented 25 March. He displeased his father by marrying in early life a servant of the Archbishop's, or, according to Cole, (MSS. vol. viii. f. 183,) a bedmaker at Oxford. His father therefore left his fortune of at least 70,000*l.* to his younger son Thomas, Registrar of Canterbury, Recorder of Bath, &c. He was buried in the dean's chapel in Canterbury Cathedral 27 Sep. 1770, and Martha his widow, who died in 1775, at. 70, was buried in the same grave. (Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, iv. 603-618, &c.; Hasted, *Hist. of Canterbury*, ii. 47; *Biog. Brit.* p. 3420.)]

¹ [John Wollen married Mary Alethea, daughter of _____, and had a son John, baptized at Blackburn, 25 Oct. 1749. F.R.R.]

² He left in MS. a Natural History of Gibraltar, where he had long resided as chaplain to the garrison.

³ [Son of James Starkie of Twiston. (See p. 155 for his pedigree.) He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1771. His son Thomas took the same honours in 1803. He was elected Fellow of his College, St. John's, 18 Mar. 1771; M.A. 1774. He published "An affectionate Address to the Parishioners of Blackburn on the Institution and Observance of the Sabbath." Published for the benefit of the Sunday Schools in Blackburn, 1807. 8vo. Rivingtons, London, price 1*s.* "Well calculated to answer the purpose for which it was written." (*Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1807, vol. 77, p. 1145.) "The zeal which the preacher displays for its profitable observance does him credit." (*Monthly Review*, Ap. 1808, lv. 430.)]

⁴ [Mr. James Radcliffe deserves commemoration in this place, as having been for many years the intelligent and faithful attendant on Dr. Whitaker, and an honest, industrious, and amiable man. He was clerk of the parish church for more than thirty-nine years, and for thirty-eight writing master in the grammar-school. He published an excellent treatise on writing. He died 14 May, 1828, aged sixty-seven. He was said to be descended from a branch of the family of Radcliffe of Todmorden, and his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, each died in their eighty-fourth year.]

⁵ [He was born at Manchester, 1790, and became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which, having taken his degree of B.A. as 13th Wrangler in 1814, he was elected Fellow 28 Mar. 1814. He became M.A. in 1817, and in 1819 he published his work on Bellamy's New Translation of the Hebrew Bible. In an article on the subject in the *Quarterly Review*, (vol. 23, pp. 289-325), Dr. Whittaker's work is highly spoken of. "This gentleman has exposed in detail and with peculiar success the falsehood of many of Bellamy's assertions, and has particularly been enabled by his

John Rushton, D.D. 1st Archdeacon of Manchester, and Honorary Canon, instituted 9 Aug. 1854, died 21 Feb. 1868.

Edward Birch, M.A., instituted 2 Apr. 1868, formerly Canon Residentiary and Rector and Patron of St. Saviour's: now Honorary Canon of Manchester.]

accurate and intimate knowledge of the oriental tongues to bring to the test his skill as a biblical translator." (p. 291.) "He has put his patience to the severe trial of making a list of the principal blunders, and produced such a mass as must be perfectly astonishing even to those who are best acquainted with our former articles on the subject." (p. 307.) In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1819 (p. 340-2) it is styled "this masterly work of a profound and most able scholar. Mr. Whittaker has performed a most important service to the Church and to religion." This work procured for him the special notice of Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was appointed Examining Chaplain. He published a Supplement to his *Inquiry* in 1820. In 1822 he was appointed to Blackburn. In 1824 he took the degree of S.T.B. In 1825 he married Mary-Haughton, eldest daughter of Sir William Feilden, Bart. of Feniscowles, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom six sons and three daughters survived him. In 1830 he became D.D. In 1852 he was appointed an honorary Canon of Manchester. He died after a protracted illness 3 Aug. 1854. "Dr. Whittaker was of a studious and retiring disposition, living chiefly in seclusion, excepting when the calls of duty, to which he was scrupulously attentive, rendered it necessary for him to step forth into public life. On all such occasions he manifested his extraordinary aptitude for business. With a vigorous and active mind, capable of at once grasping all the difficulties of a question—with a keen insight into human nature, and an almost intuitive perception of the motives by which those with whom he had to deal were actuated—few individuals were able to manage the ordinary transactions of life with greater shrewdness, wisdom, or penetration. His habits of order were of a most exemplary character. His extensive reading, his penetrating mind, his keen powers of analysis, his perfect mastery of dialects, rendered him a formidable opponent on any question." (*Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1854, p. 396-7.) "Although his parochial duties necessarily occupied a large share of his attention, he always kept up his scientific and general reading. Not long before his death the writer of this notice had an opportunity of hearing him explain his researches into the affinities of the Chinese language. He was one of the first Fellows of the Astronomical Society, having, as the writer understood, assisted in forming it. He regretted that other urgent duties had almost isolated him from subjects in which he formerly took a deep interest." (*Memoirs of the Astron. Soc.* vol. xxiv. p. 212.)

His publications, besides articles in various periodicals, were: 1. *An Historical and Critical Enquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures, with Remarks on Mr. Bellamy's New Translation.* Cambridge, 1819, 8vo. pp. xv. 331, price 7s. 2. Supplement to the above, with Appendices B, C, and D. Cambridge, 1820, price 3s. 3. *Justification by Faith; a course of Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in the month of January, 1825.* London, 1825, 8vo. pp. vii. 104, price 5s. Five Sermons dedicated to Charles (Manners Sutton) Archbishop of Canterbury. 4. *The House of the Great God; a Sermon (text Ezra v. 8) preached on Monday, 1 Nov. 1824, in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Blackburn, on occasion of rearing the roof of the new parish church in that town, published at the request of the congregation.* London, 4to. pp. 16. 5. *A Sermon (on Rev. iii. 2) preached before the University of Cambridge on Commencement Sunday, (in the afternoon,) July 4, 1830, 8vo.* "On the present Posture and future Prospects of the Church of England." 6. *The Catholic Church; Five Sermons preached in the parish church of Blackburn, on occasion of the Commemoration of the Reformation celebrated Oct. 4, 1835, London, 1836, 12mo. pp. 108, price 2s. 6d.* A preliminary notice states that the first of these sermons was delivered on Sunday evening, 27 Sep. 1835. The four others were to have been preached on 4 Oct. at the four services which it was proposed to have, but the early morning service was prolonged to nearly six hours from the number of communicants, nearly 600, so that "the second morning or Litany service was lost," and the fifth sermon was postponed to the evening of Sunday, 11 Oct. when it was heard by 5,000 persons. 7. *Dr. Whittaker's Sermon to the Chartists; a sermon (on James v. 1-16) preached at the parish church of Blackburn on Sunday, Aug. 4, 1839. Blackburn, 1839, 8vo. pp. 18.* "This sermon was printed in a cheap form and very extensively and usefully circulated, having been preached to a crowded congregation of disaffected and misled operatives." (*Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1854, p. 397.) "The number of persons present in the church has been calculated to be about four thousand," (Introductory note.) 8. *Christ the Saviour of those that Perish; a sermon on Mat. viii. 25, being No. 38, pp. 647-663, of sermons by thirty-nine living*

The history of the church of Blackburn being now deduced to the present period, it remains that we trace the descents of the manor¹ to which the advowson was originally regardant, and with which it long continued to be united.

The reader, however, in order to understand the following details, must bear in mind that, under the successive alienations of the two medieties of the church, the demesnes and other rights of the manor of Blackburn, which had been divided with the former, and had, like the demesnes of Whalley, grown to be considered as rectorial glebe, were also included. Accordingly when John de Lacy acquired the first mediety from the Hultons as representatives of Adam de Blackburn, he bestowed a moiety of the church with all its rights, as distinct from those of the manor, upon the abbot and convent of Stanlaw; but, having purchased the second mediety from Roger the last "compersona," he transferred to the same house the whole demesne and other manorial rights belonging to this portion, besides those of the church properly so called. Those of course remained parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Stanlaw and Whalley successively, and after the dissolution were re-granted by Edward VI. to the see of Canterbury, in which they are still vested, together unquestionably with half the manorial rights as well as half the ancient manorial demesne of the town of Blackburn.²

But I have already said that John de Lacy was more reserved in his bounty with respect to the moiety of Adam de Blackburn, and in his concession to the abbey of Stanlaw actually severed once more from that mediety of the church the moiety of the manorial rights and demesne which had been attached to it by the Blackburns, in consequence of having, for several succeeding generations, sustained the united character of lords and incumbents.

divines of the Church of England, published under the superintendence of the Rev. George Dugard, M.A. and Rev. Alexander Watson, B.A. in aid of the fund for liquidating the debt on the Sunday School in connexion with St. Andrew's Church, Ancoats, Manchester. London, 1840, 8vo. pp. viii. 678. 9. Transubstantiation and the Romish Sacrifice of the Mass; a sermon on 2 Cor. v. 16, being the sixth (pp. 207-242) of "A course of Sermons on the Creed of Pope Pius IV. preached at Bilston, in February, March, April, and May, 1840, by fourteen clergymen of the Church of England." Wolverhampton, 1841, 8vo. pp. 646. 10. Letters to William Eccles of Blackburn, Esq. on the Voluntary System. 2 vols. 11. Treatise on the Church of Christ, intended for Young Persons. London, 1842. 12mo. 4s. 12. On Local Nomenclature, chiefly Celtic, and relating to Great Britain; a paper read at the Congress held by the Archæological Association of Manchester in 1850 and printed in their Journal, vol. vi. pp. 255-271. "It was his intention (as on more than one occasion he communicated to me) to have followed up this paper by others in relation to so fertile a source of inquiry, but the state of his health prevented the accomplishment of so desirable an object." (T. J. Pettigrew, in the Journ. of the Arch. Ass. xi. 172.)

¹ The connexion of the several manors within the parishes of Blackburn, Ribchester, and Chipping, and the paramount fee is very feeble, consisting only of some small prescriptive payments, and the duty of attending by their constables the great leet at Clitheroe Castle.

² After the division of this manor and benefice, I think it probable that the residence of one of the branches, before the alienation of their respective moieties, was at Audley Hall, and the other at the place called the Little Peele, where a moat still marks the site of a very ancient mansion. [At Lancaster assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, Ad., Ric., Will. et Rog. filii Rogeri persone de Blakeburne were presented for burning the Abbot of Stanlaw's grange at Stainings, exiled and outlawed. They had no chattels. Matilda, their mother, who, with the chief landholders about Blackburn, was presented, for receiving them, made a fine of 60 marks for herself and her four sons. (Ass. Lanc., 30 Hen III., m. 21.)]

Accordingly Lacy, having received a quit-claim from Richard de Hulton¹ of all his right in the advowson of Blackburn, re-grants to him eight oxgangs of land in Blackburn, which were in fact a moiety of the very demesnes in question, but without any mention of the manor, which of course vested in himself as grantee of the whole under Hulton, beside his right as chief lord of the fee.

Thus matters rested with respect to this moiety of the demesnes of Blackburn till 8 Edw. III. [1334-5], when Richard de Hulton quit-claimed all his lands in Blackburn to Robert de Radcliffe, younger son of Richard de Radcliffe, of Radcliffe. This Robert had a son William, the first of his name settled at Smethells,² who bore arms, Argent, two bends

¹ [By fine, Lancaster, 18 Jun. 1256, David de Hyltone gave Beatr. que fuit uxor Will. de Hyltone, one carucate as dower, being all he held in Blakeburne, and five marks. (Fines, Lanc. H. III. No. 148.) Johannes de Hilton tenuit j carucatam terre et dimidiam in Blakeburne libere per homagium. (Inq. of 1311.)]

² In the Liber Loci Benedicti are copies of seven documents belonging to a law-suit brought by Cecilia de Radecliffe and William de Radecliffe against the Abbot of Whalley, de Manerio de Blakburne, which they affirmed was a lay fee, and not frank almoigne, belonging to the church of St. Mary of Blackburn. The first is a writ of *Recordari facias*, dated 28 Mar. 1348, for trespass, addressed to the Sheriff of Lancashire, enjoining him to go with four discrete and legal knights to the Wapentake of Salford, and in full Wapentake have recorded the action for trespass between Wil. f. Rob. de Radecliff and the Abbot of Whalley and Adam le Storoure, and have the record at Westminster before the justices on 5 May, "quod predicti Abbas et Adam ceperunt boves ipsius Wil. in communi pastura sua apud Brandewod," and impounded them, and allege that they were in a several pasture of the Abbots (Add. 10,374, f. 107). This proceeding removed the suit from the Wapentake to the Common Pleas. 2. A similar writ of the same date relating to the action between William son of Robert de Radelif and the Abbot of Whalley, "de eo quod idem abbas tulerit quoddam breve nostrum de utrum versus Ceciliam que fuit uxor Roberti de Radeclif de Manerio de Blackeburne cum pertinenciis quod ipsa tenet ad terminum vite sue." And because it was to revert to William, after the death of Cecilia, the Abbot and Cecilia were each "producere sex probos et legales homines ex sua parte," at a day and place assigned by them, and all evidences and reasons touching the right of the said manor on each side being shown to the chosen twelve "idem abbas et Cecilia se poneret in discrecionem et ordinationem predictorum duodecim et eorum staret consideracioni quo ad jus predicti manerii." (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 107 b.) 3. Next is a plea at Lancaster: "Jurata venit recognoscere utrum Medietas Manerii de Blakeburne cum pertinenciis sit libera elemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam beate Marie de Blakeb. unde Abbas de Whalleye est persona an laicum feodum Cecilie que fuit uxor Roberti de Radeclife." The Abbot, by his attorney, said that "Adam de Blakeburne, quondam persona ecclesie predictae," was seized of the said mediety in domain as of fee in right of his church in the time of King Henry III. and alienated it, &c. Cecilia came, by John del Ford her attorney, and said, "quod predicta medietas est laycum feodum ipsius ecclesie et non libera elemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam beate Marie de Blak. predictam sicut predictus abbas per breve suum supponit." The case was referred to a jury and adjourned to one month after Michaelmas, when no jurors came, and the sheriff was ordered to have ten jurors on Saturday after the feast of St. Lawrence (10 Aug.) at Lancaster (Ibid. f. 109). 4. Next is a precept from W. Lawrence, "Ballivus libertatis H. com. Lanc. in comitatu Lanc." to the bailiff of Blakeburnschire to summon "xii liberos et legales homines de visneto de Blakeburne" to appear before the King's justices at Westminster, on the morrow of Ascension, "parati sacramento recognoscere" the cause in question, and also to summon Cecilia, dated Preston, 16th April, 1345 (Ibid. f. 147). 5. Then follows a writ of *Recordari facias* directing the sheriff of Lancashire to go in person to the Wapentake of Salford with four discrete and legal knights of his county "et in pleno wapentachio illo recordari facere loquelam que est in eodem wapentachio sine breve nostro inter Will'm filium Roberti de Radeclife et abbatem de Whalleye de eo quod idem abbas teneat prefato Will'o convencionem inter eos factam, de eo quod cum prefatus abbas tulerit quoddam breve nostrum de utrum versus Ceciliam que fuit uxor Roberti de Radeclife de manerio de Blakeburne cum pertinenciis quod ipsa Cecilia tenet ad terminum vite, et quod post decessum predictae Cecilie prefato Will'o remanere deberet, uterque predic-

engrailed sable, from whom Sir Ralph Radcliffe, whose daughter and sole heir Johanna married Robert Barton, of Holme, progenitor of the Bartons, of Smethells; and in the 20 Hen. VII. [1528-9] is a letter of attorney from John Barton, of Smethells, son of this marriage, empowering Robert Rushton to receive possession of *the manor* of Blackburn from Joan Barton, widow.

This is one instance among many, both in this county and that of York, in which a carucate, *i.e.* eight oxgangs, or any other very considerable portion of the demesnes of a township, when granted out at an early period, in a course of years, first comes to be described as a manor, and the owners are gradually found to enter upon the exercise of manorial rights without any formal grant; for, in all the conveyances of the Radcliffes, during their possession, I meet with no vestige of the name; but in all succeeding times, even to the last sale of the premises, which will be noticed below, manorial rights have actually been exercised by the holders of this moiety as for the whole manor of Blackburn, notwithstanding the far superior claim of the see of Canterbury to the other moiety [*see Pedigree of Radclyffe of Smithills*, p. 319].

torum Will'i et abbatis adducere deberet sex probos et legales homines absque alicujus affinitate vel falso procuramento ex parte aliqua" before the justices of *Nisi prius* in Lancashire, before whom the abbot was to bring his writ *de utrum*, and showing the said justices and jurors all the reasons and evidences touching the right to the manor to stand by and consent to the verdict of the jurors and the judgment of the justices on the verdict, and the sheriff was to have that record before the justices at Westminster on the Octave of St. Martin and to fix a day for the parties to proceed in the suit. Dated 12 Oct. 1348. "Quia Will's Laurence Balliva predicti Comitis (Henry of Lancaster) Wapentachii sui predicti qui tenet placita ejus wapentachii capit annuam pensionem decem solidorum a prefato Will'o fil. Roberti de Rad., propter quod idem Will's Laurence fovet ipsum Will'm fil. Roberti in loquela predicta ut dicitur. Fiat executio istius brevis si causa sit vera et predictus Abbas hoc petit et aliter non." (Ibid. f. 109 b.) 6. William son of Robert de Radeclife complained of the abbot of Whalley "de placito convencionis plegii," and that the abbot unjustly broke the agreement, for on Monday after Michaelmas 19 Edw. III. (31 Oct. 1345,) it was agreed between them at Brendwode that each was to produce "sex probos et legales homines ex sua parte," who were to be shown the evidences and reasons touching the manor, and both parties were to abide by their judgment; but on the appointed day the abbot refused to produce his friends "ad dampnum predicti Will'i coli." The abbot appeared by Edmund de Bromyhurst his attorney, and said that he did not go against the agreement, and offered to prove it; and a day was appointed for the parties (Ibid. f. 108 b.) 7. Another pleading without date similar to that of f. 108 b, excepting that the case is said to have been referred to the judges of assize at Lancaster as well as to the twelve chosen jurors. Judgment was deferred. (Ibid. f. 116.)

The following passage preserves a charter of Cecilia de Radcliffe connected with this suit. It seems to have been incorrectly copied: "Sententia diffinitiva predictae capelle [Altham] jacet in titulo quinto cum evidencia propria medietatis ville de Blackburn reversionem cujus nobis dedit Ricardus de Hilton dominus de Ordesale et illum annualem redditum x marcarum post mortem Roberti filii Rogeri de Radclyff quem injuste Cecilia uxor Roberti dimisit Johanni de Radclyf ut probent hec verba: 'Suxint jeo Cecile voile et graunt que si ledit Johan le fitz Rychard a ces costages de meisme defende le plee mu vere moy p' labbe de Whalley dez terrez et tenementz lez queux il ad demone lez Blagburn et toutz les autres plez amoverers deditz tenementz par ledit abbe ou sone successors ou malle autre duraunt sone terme. Issint que les ditz tenementz ne soient perdus par voie de ley duraunt bone terme aduques le dit Johan Willyam John de Alutham John de Cloghe soient quites de lez rente hours les queux ils connte resten de moy par un loure lettre en testmoigniaunce de quels choses, &c.'" (Harl. 1830, f. 20 b.)

Among the Green papers seen by Rev. John Piccop and mentioned in his letter to Dr. Whitaker, 3 Oct. 1820, is An indenture made between the abbot and convent of Whalley and Raulyn of Radclif of Smethehills "touchand y^e lordshype of Blakburn and oyr maters." The seal is entirely broken off. Dat. 14 Hen. VI. 1435-6.]

BRADCLYFFE OF SMITHILLS.

[illegible]

The House of SMETHELLS, which still remains entire, is delightfully situated on one of the first ascents from the great plain of Lancashire. It forms a complete quadrangle of wood and stone, two sides of which, one having a rude corridor supported on wooden posts, and the other forming the hall, butteries, &c. is certainly not later than Henry VI. probably earlier. The hall itself, now spoiled by a ceiling drawn across it at the square by Sir Rowland Bellasis, has a fine arched roof in oak, not unlike that of Samlesbury, but later and inferior to it. The other two sides of the quadrangle are of Henry the Eighth's time, and contain a dining-room and some chambers fitted up in the richest style of wainscot-work known in that age. The panels are fluted in relief, and are finished at top with a rich gothic cornice. Beneath are several cyphers of the Bartons, and one of a Radcliffe, together with many heads in profile, well cut in oak, and inclosed within medallions. This room has a deep rectangular embayed window. Scattered over the house are many squares of painted glass, with large tuns, and the letters B A R, in large characters, inscribed over them. The chapel (still domestic, and well fitted up for the use of the family and tenants) was rebuilt about seventy years ago, but from the arms of Archbishop Cranmer, in the east window, appears to have succeeded a former cotemporary with that part of the building to which it was attached. But many human bones having been found under the dining-room, it is probable that a still earlier chapel had stood upon that site. In a passage near the door of the dining-room is a natural cavity in a flag, somewhat resembling a man's foot, with a picked shoe, and this appearance has occasioned a tradition that the martyr [George] Marsh, when brought before the then owner of Smethells for examination, stamped upon the place, and made a miraculous impression upon the stone, in confirmation of the truth of his opinions.

The Bartons of this place held the manors of Smethells, Tingreave, Hole, and a moiety of the manor of Blackburn.¹ But Smethells is dependent on the superior manor of Sharples, the lord of which claims from the owner of this place a pair of gilt spurs annually, and, by a very similar and inconvenient custom, the unlimited use of the cellar at Smethells for a week in every year. It does not appear, however, that the lord of

¹ As per Inq. Townley MSS. [They were of Holme, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire. "Holme did belong to Sir Thomas Barton, a man of great possessions in Lancashire, whose ancestor, a merchant of the staple, built a fair stone house and a fair chapel like a parish church at this place. In the windows of his house was this posie: I thank God, and ever shall, It is the sheepe hath paid for all." (Thoroton, Nott. ed. Throsby, i. 157.) By indenture, 6 Oct. 1485, Lords Stanley and Strange gave Rauff Barton, Esq. for his son the mariage of Cecily Radclyff, dowghter and heir to Rauff Radclyff of Tyngreave, for which Rauff Barton is agreed to pay the said lords 500 marks. By award of the Earl of Derby, 20 May, 1497, by which Ralph Barton, Joan his wife, and John his son were to abide under penalty by their bond, dated 8 May, of £1,000, John and Cecily his wife shall live together as man and wife. And as Cecily was misentreted in Nottinghamshire, and fears to be so if she were there again, she shall not be conveyed out of Lancashire but by her own liking, and to return by her own liking, and shall have yearly, to guide and rule as to her shall seem best, £10. John and Cicely are to enter on her lands without hindrance of Ralph and Joan, and are to pay Joan £20, since she came into Lancashire at her great labour, cost, and charges, and has been long there, putting her good mind and will that this matter should take effect. (Feilden Deeds.)]

Smethells was bound to the quantity or quality of the liquor with which his cellars were then to be stored.

Sir Robert Barton, knt.¹ was buried in the choir at Bolton, 1659, under a plain stone; and under an adjoining one Sir Rowland Bellasis, K.B. 1699, and Lady Anne his wife. Sir Rowland was remembered, by some aged people not long dead, to have been buried from Smethells by torch-light. After his death the estate was sold (whether immediately I am not sure) to the Byroms, of Manchester, from whom it has been lately alienated for £21,000 to Mr. Aynsworth,² an opulent manufacturer in the neighbourhood. Another instance of an ancient estate swallowed up in the great modern vortex.

To return; Grace, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barton, of Smethells, esq. married Henry, son of Henry [Belasyse] first Viscount Fauconberg, whose descendant, Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, in the year 1721, sold the manor of Blackburn (so entitled) with its appurtenances to William Baldwin, Henry Fielden, and William Sudell, gents. for the sum of £8,650. In a long contest between Lord Fauconberg and the town, in the last century, many obscure hints were thrown out of the manor being in the See of Canterbury, but, from ignorance of the real state of the case, each party pretended to the whole; whereas the claim of the archbishop was to an original moiety of the genuine manor, and that of the Fauconberg family to manorial rights over the other moiety, which had arisen out of usage and sufferance. In acknowledgment, however, of the paramount right of the Honor of Clitheroe, the lords of the manor of Blackburn have from time immemorial paid an ancient chief rent of 4s. per annum, and 6s. 8d. for tolls and stallage.

In the church of Blackburn no part of the original structure³ remains: the basis of

¹ [Sir Thomas Barton died 17 July 1659, and was buried in the choir of Bolton Church, 17 Aug. Sir Rowland Belasyse died at Sutton in Cheshire, buried 16 Aug. 1699. Lady Anne his wife was daughter to James Davenport of Sutton, and heir to her uncle Humphrey. (Baines, iii. 64; Ormerod, iii. 372.)]

² [Richard Aynsworth of Halliwell, Esq.]

³ John, son of Henry de Blackburne, [on 25 Mar. 1321,] left an annual rent of four livres [de cire] to God and the Church of St. Mary at Blackburne, to sustain two torches at the high altar of the parish church of that place, for the souls of his father, mother, ancestors, and heirs. ["Johan le fitz Henri de Blakeburn, pur salvacion de malme de les almes de mon pere et de ma miere mes auncestres et de mes heirs," grants "a Dieu et a leglise saint Marie de Blakeburn" an annual rent of four pounds of wax to be paid yearly at the feast of St. Martin "a les gardeins del lumere de meisme leglise pur sustener deux torches enlumez en haut auter al leuacion del corps nostre Seigneur." He and his heirs to be distrained if they make default of the said rent and to be "tenuz en ayde en la terre sainte" in 40 d. sterling. "Don a Blakeburn le Meslerdy en la feste del' annunciation de nostre dame en lan del incarnation de nostre seigneur J'hu Crist mille treiscentz vintisme primer." 10 June 1321. (Coucher, p. 1168.)]

A coin of David King of Scots was turned up in Blackburn churchyard A.D. 1826, amidst a quantity of black earth and several bones of unusual dimensions. At the same time were discovered several other coins of silver, which are now in the possession of the churchwardens. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) In pulling down the old parish church of Blackburn in the year 1820, within the walls of the side aisles several fragments of Norman architecture were discovered, consisting of sculptured capitals and portions of arches, evidently the remains of an ancient doorway. These fragments were carefully collected together and deposited in the vicarage garden by my lamented friend and profound antiquarian, the late Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A. (Hibbert, *Hist. of the Foundations in Manchester*, ii. 194; note by John Palmer, architect.) [The east window was taken to the Holm.]

the present building may be of the age of Edward III. if not later, but the middle aisle and choir were handsomely roofed in compartments early in the reign of Henry VIII. The north chapel¹ was the property and place of sepulture of the ancient family of the Osbaldestons, of whom there are the following memorials:

M. S.

EDVARDI OSBALDESTON de Osbaldeston Armigeri Natalibus clari, animi vero magnitudine Ingenioque Clarioris, qui (postquam notis omnibus Gratus XXXVIII vixisset annos) hic requiescere voluit donec Omnipotente Christi Redemptoris voce ad æternam gloriam resuscitabitur indvendam. Mortales deposuit exuvias Calend. Junii anno ab exhibitio in carne Messiano MDCLXXXIX.

On a brass plate, affixed to the wall, is the head of a bearded man in armour, with the arms² of Osbaldeston above, and this inscription beneath:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF S^r EDWARD OSBALDESTON, A CHARITABLE, COURTEOUS,
AND VALIANT KNIGHT, QUI OBIIT A.D. 1636, ÆTATIS 63.³

The south chapel was enlarged and raised above the aisle which it terminates, for the foundation of a chantry, A.D. 1514, and, exactly a century after, was divided by an award between the Talbots of Salesbury and the Walmsleys of Dunkelhalgh, as representatives of the Rushtons, whose estates they had purchased, and who probably dated their property in this aisle from the time when they branched out from the ancient rectors and lords of Blackburn. The north part belongs to Salesbury, and the south to Dunkenhalgh. In a niche yet remaining was a magnificent monument, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Walmsley, the judge. But the recess only remains, for the monument itself, which was an exact counterpart of that of Anne Duchess of Somerset in Westminster Abbey, (*vide* Dart's History of that church, vol. i. p. 131,) was demolished by the Parliament's soldiers, A.D. 1642⁴

Foundation deeds of chantries are so rare, and the following, which relates to this chapel, so extremely curious, that I make no apology for inserting it at length, though from a copy somewhat defective.

This Indenture tripartit maid betwene the right honorable Lord Thomas Erle of Darbie, on the one partie, the church masters or church reves of the parish church of Blackeburne, in the contie of Lanc', now being, for the hole pariseners of the said parishe and in their name, on the other partie, Witnesseth, that,

¹ By a singular custom the owner of this chapel prescribes to nominate the parish clerk. [There was a Sentence on this claim in 1662 by Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York, by which the appointment of the parish clerk by Alexander Osbaldeston, esq. in right of his mansion-house of Osbaldeston Hall, was maintained against the claim of Leonard Clayton the vicar. (MS. note by Mr. Allen in his copy.)]

² [Arms quarterly of eight. Dr. Whitaker's MS. correction in his copy.]

³ [From a rubbing in Dr. Whitaker's copy: "Here lyeth y Body of S Edward Osbaldeston, a charitable, courteous, knight, qui obiit A^o Dni 1636, ætatis suæ 63." Pennant, who gives an engraving of Sir Edward, observes, "The epitaph is concise, but contains a character replete with all the requisites of chivalry." (Journey to Alston Moor, p. 66.)]

⁴ From the memoranda of Mr. Money, formerly agent at Dunkenhalgh. For the epitaph, *vide supra*, p. 281.

where the said church reves and parisheners have purchased certain landes, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel freholde, and the other copyhold and custome lands, within the counties of Lancaster and Yorke; particularly specified in a schedule annexed unto theis present indentures, as by certayne evidences concerning the premisses playnely doth appere, towards sustentation of a Chauntor—Chauntirie to be maid fond and establyshed for ever in the chapell of our blessed [Lady] in the southe side of the said parish church of Blackeburne, and also [where] said Thomas Erle of Darby [of his] blessed and charitable minde, and for the zele and good love that he hath and bereth to
certaine of his copyhold and costome landes called the
 Eggyshe-hey, being in Brunley, in the said countie, of the yerely rent of xv. over all charges
all
 which landes and tenementes afore rehearsed, as well freehold as copyhold, shall be sufficiently and surely conveyed to the lawful estate and possessionne of the saide Erle of Darbie, and yeven from and by the said Erle of Darbie to John Yorke, Georg Cowburne, Raufe Waddyntonne, Raufe Critchlawe, Henrie Fieldene, Willm. Ysherwood, Xp'opher Mersden, Richard Crosse, Willm. Holden, Roger Wallay, Xp'opher Bolton, Richard Hawkeschaye, to have, &c.

and intent of the sustentation of the Chauntirie and of a Chantre prest to the same, to continue for ever, according to certain covenantes, grantes, ordenances, and articles hereafter insuing, concerning the establishyng and foundation of the said Chantre, hit is now covenanted, grauntyd, accorded, and agreed, by theis presents, betwene the parties above said, for them, ther heires, and successors for ever, concerning the ordenances, foundation, and establishyng of the said Chauntirie and Chantrie prests of the same, from henceforthe successively hereafter to continue for ever, shall be founders of the said Chantrie and Patrones of the said chaunter Priests there, and shall (have) the nominationun, making and putting in of all the said Chantrie Prestes there for ever; and that the said Erle within xx dayes next after the date of thes presents, by his wryting under his seale, shall name and make Sir Edmund Bolton Chantre Prest of the said Chantre, and to hym gyve the said Chantri, with all the land belonging to the same, to have and to enjoy the same Chantri and Lands to the said Sir Edmnd during his life, in sekeness and in health, the said Priest serving the said Chantri according to this present ordenance and foundation, and that the said erle and his heres within xx daies next after that he or the shall have knowlege of the decease of the said Sir Edmund, or of any other next avoidance of the said Chauntirie, by resignation, amotion, privation, surrender, or other wayes, from
the said
 parisheners, shall name, make, and put in by their writing, any other honest secular prest, and no regular, sufficiently lerned in gramer and playn song, yf any such can be gotten, that shall kepe continually a Fre Gramer Schole, and maintaine and kepe the one syde of the quere, as one man may, in his surplice, every holiday throughout the yere, to be Chantrie Prest ther during his lyfe; and in lykwyse within xx days after such voydance of the said Chauntirie, by death, resignation, privation, surrender, or other wayes, of every other Chauntirie Prest there, and after knowlege thereof geven to the said Erle and his heres, &c. that the said Erle of Darbie, and his heres for ever, by ther writing under ther seal shall name, make, and put in another able secular Prest, sufficiently lerned in gramer and plane song, that shall kepe a fre Gramer Scole continually in Blackburne aforesaid, and shall maintayne the one side of the quere in the said parish church of Blackburn to his power every holyday at tyme of the devine service ther, and if it fortune at any voidance of any Chantri Prest therin hereafter as is aforesaid that no secular Prest can be fond that is able and sufficiently lerned in gramer and plan songe, ther to learne and do as is aforesaid, then the said Erle and his heres shall name, make, and put in, within xx daies next following, another able secular Prest that is expert, and can sing both pricke song and plane songe, and hath a sight in Descant, if any such can be gotten, which shall teach a fre Song Scol in Blackburne aforesaid, and also shall kepe the quere in the said parish church, every holyday through the yere, at the time of al devine service kept there; and if no such Prest can be gotten, then the said Erle and his heres to name and make such another able secular Prest to be Chantri Prest [as the] churchwardens ther for the time being shall think that shall be most sufficient for the maintenance of the quere [and divine] service in the said churche, and to kepe ther a fre Gramer or Song Schole; [and if the

said Erle and his] heres put in no such Chantri Prest ther according as is afore expressed within tyme limited, that the said churchwardens for the tyme being shall provide, put in, and make grant of the said Chantri and land, and for every such tyme only, to a like able seculer Prest, as is aforesaid, to serve the saide Chantri for terme of his lyf without [let] or interruption of the said Erle or his heres. Also it is agreed between the saide parties, that none of the saide Prests shall be Parish Prest ther, or take any other cure or charge upon him, other than according to the present ordenance and fondation of the said Chantri, saving alwaies that if it happen any Chantrie Prest to take any moneye & profit to say any trental or trentals, or otherwise to pray for any soule or soules, otherwise than is specified in this present fondation, that then every of them that take any such moneye or profit shall pay one halfe thereof towards the reparation or making of the ornements or other things necessary for the saide Chantri, by the order, sight, and assent or appointment of the said church reves ther for the time being.

Also it is agreed, ordained, and established by the said parties to these presents, that the saide Sir Edmund Bolton, and other Chantri Prests of the saide Chantri for ever, in all ther masses duely pray, speking by name, for the soules of Thomas Erle of Darbie, late deceased, and my lady his wyff, & George Stanley Lord Strange, and my Lady Jane and their children, and for the prosperous estate of the saide Erle of Derby, and of my Ladie of Derby his wiff, and for their issue and posteritie for ever; and furthermore for the welfare of all the parishioners of the saide Parish, and of all other which have bene benefactors, helpers, assistants, or contributors to the purchasing of any lands, juel, or ornament, or any thing appertaining to the saide Chantri, quick or dead, and for all christyne soules; and that every of the saide Chantri Prestes then for ever, every Sondag and holiday in the yere after the offering of his masse, shall turn hym to the peple and exhort them to prayr for all the said persons, and [shall say] for ther soules the salme of *De profundis* with a *Pater noster* and an *Ave Maria*, and with special suffrages after, and funeral collet as well for the quick as for the dead, ather by themselfe; and also every of the Chantri Prestes then for ever shall singe or saye mass in the Chantri Chapel of our Ladie every holiday, and every Saterdag shall sing masse of our Ladie to note ther; and further that every of the saide Chantri Prestes ther and his scholers, other such as may be goten iiii several tymes in the yere, for ever, that is to wete, ons every quarter of a yere, shall singe a sollome dirgie for the soules aforesaide, upon such holidayes as the church reves of the saide parish for the tyme being or the Erle and his heres shall assigne and appoint the said Chantri Prest so to do, and also on the morrow next after every such dirgie songe or said the saide Chantri Prest for the same soules shall singe a masse of *Requiem* with note, and every such Chantri Prest ther for ever shall, every Wednesday or Friday, say masse of Jesus, or of the V Woundes of our Lord J. C. in the said Chantri Chapel; and further all other daies in the wike shall saye masse, as he may or can be conveniently be well disposed thereunto; and every of the said Chantri Prest ther shall sing or say masses aforesaid, in the said Chantrie Chapel, about viij of the clock aforenoon in the somer tyme, that is to saye, from Ester to Michelmes, and in the winter tyme, and in all other tymes of the yere, about x of the clock in the aforenoon, and that for every default and negligence of any of the saide Chantri Prest in any of the premisses, without sufficient and lawful excuse, the Chantri Prest offending to pay and forfeit iiij*d.* to be received of the saide offender, by the saide church reves, or by the assent of the saide Chantri Prests, of the yssues and profits of the landes and tenements afore apointed for the sustentation of the said Chantri, and all the said profits to go and be bestowed toward the reparation of the ornements of the saide Chantri. Also it is agreed by the said parties, that at all such tyme as it shall happen all the fefes of the said lands and tenements afore apointed for the sustentation and mayntaining of the said Chantri, except iij, or iij at the least, to decease, that then every of the said Chantri Prests then and there being shall make deligent labour to cause other xij of the most honest men of the said parish, to be named by the said church reves ther for the tyme being yf they can agree thereupon, to be fefes of the premisses, and to stand seazed [therof] according as the fyrst fefes did, and else the said neyw fefes to be named by the said churchwardens, by the oversight and ordering of the saide Erle

of Darbie and his heres, to stand and be seized of the said landes and tenements, to the use of the sustentation of the said Chantrie and Chantri Prests for ever, to be named, appointed, and ordered, as is aforesaid: this is to say, of the frehold landes, by deed livery of season, thereupon to be made, and of the said copyhold lands and customary lands by surrender, according as to other customary landes, by copy of court roll, and to the feses of the premisses continually for ever to be ordered, and xij newe feses to be made and renewed according to the order and intent aforesaid, as oft as it shall happyn the residue of the saide feses to dye except iiij, or iij at the lest; and thus every of the saide Chantri Prests ther mayd, as is aforesaid, shall, at ther first entri and admission thereunto by the said church reves, swere upon a boke afore the said church reves, truly to observe, and kepe, fulfil, and perform all and every of the premisses, without any wilful breaking of the same. In witness wherof every part of the said indentures tripartite, whearof one parte shall remayne with the saide Erle and his heres, and another thereof shall remayne with the saide church reves for the tyme being, and the third part in the custody of the saide Chantri Prests successively for ever, as the said Erle, as the said church reves now ther being by hold and fre assents of the most part of all the parishioners of the said parish of Blackburne, have set ther seales. Yeven at Lathum the iiij daye of Aprill, the yere of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ MDxiiij. and in the vth yere of the reyne of Kyng Henrie the yght.

From Dodsworth's MSS. I transcribed the following memorial: "In Sir John Talbot's Chapel Window, in Blackburn Church,

A. D. Pray for ye prosperous estate of ye Rt. Hon. Thomas, Erle of Derby, Viscount Kinton, Lord Strange, Lord of Knoken."

This evidently refers to the foundation mentioned above.¹

¹ [A grant of land in Whalley belonging to Blackburn Church was made by the monks of Stanlawe to Uctred, clerk of Whalley:—

"Omnibus, &c. nos dedisse Vltredo clerico de Walley pro homagio et servicio suo illam particulam terre in Walleia pertinentem ad ecclesiam de Blakburne scilicet quod prius tenuit de Henrico de Blackburne priusquam nos medietatem ecclesie de Blakburne assecuti sumus. Habendum et tenendum, etc. libere et quiete et communibus predictae terre adjacentibus in villa Walley et extra, reddendo inde annuatim 12d. ad festem Sancti Martini pro omni servicio et exactione, etc. Hiis testibus." (Harl. MS. 2064, f. 75 b.)

Karolus, Abbot of Stanlawe, granted part of the glebe of Blackburn, a bovat of land with two acres, to William the clerk, son of Helias de Blackeburne, whose son Luke left the land to his grandson William de Melver:—

"Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Frater Karolus dictus Abbas Loci Benedicti de Stanlawe et ejusdem Loci conventus salutem. Noveritis nos unanimi consilio et consensu dedisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Will'o clerico filio Helye de Blakebourne pro homagio suo et servicio unam bovatom terre cum duabus acris pertinentem ad porcionem nostram in ecclesia de Blakebourne scilicet illam bovatom quam tenuit temporibus Henrici et Ade Rectorum medietatis ipsius ecclesie tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de nobis jure hereditario libere et quiete cum omnibus pertinenciis aysiamentis communionibus et libertatibus ville de Blakeburne adjacentibus. Reddendo inde nobis annuatim duos solidos ad festum sancti Egidii pro omni servicio et demanda. Nos vero predicto Will'o et heredibus suis predictam bovatom terre cum duabus acris contra omnes homines fideliter warrantizabimus salvis nobis assartis faciendis in communione ipsius ecclesie ubique nobis expedierit. Hiis testibus domini Rogero persona de Blakebourne, Domino Ada filio Henrici de Blakebourne, Vctredo clerico de Hwaleya, Hugone persona de Stanedis, Will. clerico de Wigan, Henrico persona de Alvetam, Helya de Plesinton, Henrico filio ejus, Henrico de Houeford, Will. de Melver, Will. de Livesay, Henrico de Parlieris et multis aliis."

Lucas f. Wil. de Blakeburne clerici gave "Will. fil. Ric. de Melver nepoti meo" all his land in "villa de Blakeburne" which he held "de domino abbate et conventu loci benedicti de Stanlaw" to be held free. "Hiis Testibus D'no Ad. de Blakeburne, Ad. et Hen. filiis suis, Ric. Phiton, Henr. de Plesinton, Ad. de Bilinton, Henr. de Livesey, Rob. de

[A grammar school "free to all the world" was founded here by Queen Elizabeth].¹

Melvir, Rob. de Hecclesul, Ad. de Tockholes, Ric. de Grimesche et multis aliis." (Copied by Mr. Allen from the deeds in the possession of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Wilton House.)

In 1271 the abbot and convent of Stanlawe, and Beatrice de Blackburne, agreed before the justiciaries at Lancaster to build and maintain a mill on Blakeburne water and to divide the profits, and as long as Beatrice lived neither party should build another mill within the vill of Blackburne, and the monks were to dismantle their mill on Cartelegebrok.

"Anno domini M^{cc}o. septuagesimo primo ita convenit inter dominum abbatem et conventum de Stanlawe ex una parte et Beatricem filiam Ade de Blakeburne ex altera coram justiciariis itinerantibus apud. Lanc. videlicet quod dicti Abbas et conventus et dicta Beatricia facient molendinum unum super aquam que vocatur Blakeburne quamcunq; domi venerint que commode potuerit. Ita quod dicti Abbas et conventus medietatem custuum ad molendinum perficiendum et conservandum invenient et medietatem fructuum et cujuslibet emolumenti quod inde pervenerit plenarie percipient, dicta Beatricia similiter medietatem custuum ad perficiendum et conservandum dictum molendinum plenarie et fideliter inveniet et medietatem fructuum et cujuslibet commodi quod inde pervenerit plenarie percipiet. Ita quod utraque pars dictum molendinum super dictam aquam ubi commodius viderint sine omni dilacione perficient et quando factum fuerit quociens necesse fuerit communiter reparabunt et in bono statu conservabunt. Convenit etiam inter eos quando (quod?) neutra pars quamdiu dicta Beatricia vixerit aliud molendinum propter hoc de quo convencio fit infra divisas ville de Blakeburne construet nisi de consensu utriusque partis et unanimi voluntate. Dicti vero abbas et conventus pro bono pacis et concordie quoddam molendinum quod levaverunt super Cartelegebrok a modo molere non permittent quamdiu dicta Beatricia vixerit nisi de ipsius consensu et voluntate, sed a dicto molendino omnia instrumenta et ingenia molendi commovebunt et aquam a cursu suo non impediunt. Et ut hec convencio fideliter convenetur utraque pars subjecit se potestati ballivorum Henrici de Lacy in Blakburneschyre qui pro tempore fuerunt qui possunt eos distringere et compellere per bona sua mobilia et immobilia istam convencionem integre conservandam. In hujus rei testimonium utraque pars alterius scripto in modo cirograffi confecto sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus Ad. de Blakeburne, Henr. fratre ejusdem Alexandro de Kiuerdale, Henr. de Plesinton, Henr. de Livesay, Rob. de Cunceclive, Ric. de Grimeschaye et aliis." (Copied by Mr. Allen from the Feilden deeds.)

Richard de Badelestwysel grants to the abbot and convent of Stanlaw "liberum attachiamentum stagni et agistiammentum aque per medium cujusdam partis terre mee de Cronekiscar." Also "quod aqua rivuli de Blak." shall have free course to their mill, "cum toto terra mea jacente in angulo in australi parte inter cursum aque de Blak. ad faciendum inde manuale opus sicut sibi viderint expedire." Also "quod levare facient quoddam fossatum," 4 perches long, beginning at the hedge of Alan, son of Adam, "in aquilone super cursum aque" eastward. Witnesses, "Ad. fil. Ad. de Blak. Henr. fratre ejus, Ric. Phiton, Henr. de Plesynton, Ad. de Bilyngton, Henr. de Lienesay, Gilberto de Russheton, Rob. de Eccleshull, Ric. de Grymeschagh et aliis." (Coucher, Tit. iii. de Blak. No. 34, p. 101.)

"Eva relicta Ricardi de Baddestwysel" quitclaims to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe all her right of dower "in stagno molendini de Blak et fossato ejusdem et in marisco de Cronekiscar ubique unda levare potest ad opus ejusdem molendini." For this grant she received 3s. sterling. Witnessed by "Hug. de Biru tunc senesc. de Blakeburnschir, magistro Henr. de Clayton, Henrico de Plesyngton, Rob. fratre suo," etc. (Ibid. No. 35, p. 102.)

The old church being in a state of dangerous dilapidation, a meeting of the parishioners resolved, 18 Aug. 1818, to rebuild the church and enlarge the burial-ground.

The first stone laid 2 Sept. 1820. In it were a number of the latest coins in a leaden box, and a leaden plate with this inscription, probably composed by Dr. Whitaker:—

"D. O. M. et XPΩ AKPOΓΩNIAIΩ Ecclesia de Blackburn senio ruitura jacta sunt fundamenta hujus basilicæ ii^o. die mensis Septembris A.S. M.D.cccxx. Regni Geo. IV. Mag. Brit. Regis I., T. D. Whitaker, LL.D. Vicario, Ædituis W. Townley, J. Houlker, R. Woolfall, T. Anderton, curam agentibus, W. Townley, J. Fleming, D. Robinson, J. Houlker, J. Emmitt, architecti Io. Palmer. Q.F.F.S."

The new church was consecrated 13 Mar. 1827. The cost was 26,741*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; incidental expenses, diverting the river, inclosing the burial ground, purchasing land, including the grammar school (2,935*l.*), increased the amount to 37,000*l.* On 6 Jan. 1831, during morning service, a fire, caused by the defective masonry of a flue, broke out in the roof at the east end, destroying the roof and organ, and necessitating repairs which cost 2,500*l.*

¹ [By charter dated 8 Aug. 9 Eliz. 1567, at the petition of the inhabitants of Blackburn and of the neighbourhood.

The parish of Blackburn is divided into two great portions by a long though interrupted ridge of high grounds, stretching from Whalley on the north to Hoghton Tower on the south. On the eastern side of this ridge stand the town¹ and parish church, on a barren, naked, and sandy flat. All this portion of the parish, from the Hyndburne to the Derwent,² partakes of the same character, and has been very thinly sprinkled with ancient or considerable families. The western portion, descending from this ridge to the margin of the Ribble, has, or shews that it once had, every thing which the other wants: variety of landscape, fertility of soil, the decayed residence of many old families now extinct, and the vestiges of many noble woods now destroyed. Perhaps this tract is the more interesting because it is little known: a great commercial town having attracted the turnpike

It was to be called "*Libera Scola grammaticalis Regine Elizabethæ.*" It was to consist "*de uno Magistro seu Pædagogo et uno Subpædagogo sive Hypodidasculo pro perpetuo.*" Fifty men "*de discretioribus et magis propriioribus habitantibus vel liberis tenentibus earundem villæ et parochiæ,*" by name, among whom are Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Thomas Langton, Sir John Southworth, Sir Thomas Hesketh, and John Hulton the Vicar, were to be governors of the possessions, etc. of the school, a body corporate, filling vacancies among them by election, having power to appoint the master and under-master, to make "*idonea et salubria statuta et ordinationes*" concerning the revenues of the school, and to purchase land, tithes, etc. not exceeding the clear annual value of 30*l.* On 20 June, 1704, there were 42 governors, among whom were Lord Fauconberg, Sir Charles Hoghton, Francis Price, vicar (the vicars appear to have been always governors, F. R. R.), and Henry Walmsley clericus. (MS. list in Mr. Allen's copy.) The school-house, which was in the churchyard, was taken down in 1819, and rebuilt near St. Peter's church.]

¹ [The borough coat of arms is thus described and explained (newspaper cuttings) in Mr. Allen's copy of a letter from one of the Seal Committee, dated 17 Feb. 1852:—

Arms: Arg. a fesse wavy sable between three bees volant ppr.; on a chief vert a bugle-horn stringed argent between two fusils (or lozenges) or.

Crest: On a wreath of the colours a shuttle or, thereon a dove wings elevated argent, and holding in its beak the thread of the shuttle reflexed over the back and an olive-branch ppr.

Motto: Arte et Labore.

These arms are explained in the following original manner: The bees, emblems of skill, perseverance, and industry, suggested the motto. B is also the initial of the town. The argent shield is typical of the production of the Blackburn bees—calico. The fesse wavy sable represents the Black Brook, or Burn. The chief vert alludes to Blackburnshire being a royal forest in the time of Edward the Confessor. The bugle-horn arg. is the cognizance of the first mayor William Henry Hornby, esq.; the two lozenges or are charges borne on the shield of Joseph Feilden, esq. lord of the manor. The horn is also an emblem of strength. Fusils, the heraldic emblem of spinning, refer to the invention of the spinning-jenny in Blackburn. The shuttle is the emblem of weaving, and the dove with the olive-branch represents its beneficial results.]

² "Darwent (saith Harrison) divideth Lelandshire from Andernes, and it riseth by east above Darwent Chappell; and soone after, uniting it selfe with the Blackeburne and Rodlesworth water, it goeth through Houghton parke by Houghton towne to Walton Hall, and so into the Ribble."

This stream, on the bank of which and of the Ribble, not far from their confluence, was fought a battle between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton, has been ennobled in a single line by Milton,

"And Darwen stream with blood of Scots embrued."—*Sonnet to Cromwell.*

A line which has been imitated and applied to another and distant stream of similar name, by Pope, in Windsor Forest (l. 348),

"And silent Darent stained with Danish blood."

[Pope's epithet "silent" was suggested by the "still Darent" of Spenser, and the same poet had said of the Eden that it was

"stained with the blood of many a band
Of Scots and English." (Elwin's edit. of Pope's Works, vol. i. p. 362.)]

road eastward, which, had either beauty or general convenience been consulted, would have pursued the course of Ribblesdale.

[The following is the Parliamentary Survey of Blackburn parish, made 25th June, 1650. An abstract of the second part of this inquisition, relating to the parish of Whalley, has been given in vol. i. pp. 217—219.]

BLACKBURNE HUNDRETH.—An Inquisition indented, taken att Blackburne, in the countye of Lancaster, the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand six hundred and fifty, before Richard Shuttleworth, John Starkie, Peeter Bould, Thomas Whittingham, George Tolnson, John Sawrey, Jereiah Aspinwell, and George Piggott, and William West, esquiers.

By virtue of a Commission under the Greate Seale of England, dated the twenty-nynth of March, one thousand six hundred and fifty, to them and others directed, for the inquiringe of and certifyinge the certaine number and true yearely value of all parsonages and vicaridges presentative, and of all and every the spirittuall and ecclesiasticall liveinges and benefices and donatives within the said county, by the oathes of John Harwood, William Chew, Richard Osbaldeston, William Walmisley, James Whalley, Edward Lowed, William Ward, John Aspden, John Dewhurst, Robert Radcliffe, Richard Dewhurst, John Dewhurst, junior, Richard Ainsworth, Jeremy Wood, and Edward Boulton, good and lawfull men of the parishe of Blackburne and Whalley, in the said countye, whoe vpon their oathes present and saye that the parishe of Blackburne, within the hundred of Blackburne, doth containe one parishe church, vizt. Blackborne, a viccaridge presentative by the late Arch Bishopp of Canterbury, the impropiator Mistresse Marianæ Fleetwood, farmor of the tythes by a demise on lease made by the said Bishopp yett in beinge; bisides there is a demesne called Hadley yett in lease under the said Bishopp to the said M^{rs} Fleetwood for the tearme of eight yeares or thereabouts, and by her demised att eighty pounds per ann., and alsoe an ould rent of thirtye-five pounds fourteene shillings per ann., besides fines of tennements and one water corne mylne of the yearely value. All which are in lease vnder the said Bishopp vnto the said M^{rs} Fleetwood for the tearme abovesaid. And the said M^{rs} Fleetwood hath tyth within the chappellry of Lawe, in the parishe aforesaid, worth per ann. one hundred nyneteene pounds; and fifty-two pounds per ann. for gleabe land; and in Nether Darwen twenty-seaven pounds per ann.; and for Plesington thirteene pounds tenn shillings per ann.; and in Witton eight pounds per ann.; and in Mellor cum Ecclesill thirty pounds per ann.; and in Harwood Parva tenn pounds per ann.; and in Samlisbury thirtye pounds per ann., besyde three acres and a halfe of gleabe land att seaven shillings three pence rent per ann.; and in Clayton in le Dale, Salisbury, Whilpshire cum Dinkley, and Billington, theire tythes worth seaventy-two pounds per ann.; and in Tockholes thirteene pounds sixe shillings eight pence per ann.; and in Overdarwen thirtye pounds per ann.; and in Blackburne sixtye pounds per ann.; and in Harwood Magna fourtye pounds per ann.; and in Rishton thirtye-five pounds per ann.; and in Cuardale five pounds per ann.; and in Liuesaye twentye pounds per ann.; and in Osbaldeston and Balderston thirteene pounds thirteene shillings per ann., besyde Yatebanke and Piccopbanke, part of the forrest of Rossendall, but parcell of the rectorye of Blackburne, theare tythes worth to the above said farmer five pounds per ann. And the said jurors likewise saye that there is belonginge to the said viccaridge one viccaridge house, and thirtye acres of land worth per ann. twentye pounds, to the present minister att Blackbourne, vizt. Mr. Leonard Clayton, Master of Arts, besydes there is other auntiente tennements which prescribe to paye a rent of two pounds sixteene shillings and tenn pence per ann. to the said viccar (all which the said viccar receyveth for his sallary,) besydes twentye-sixe pounds thirteene shillings foure pence per ann. which hee receaveth from the said M^{rs} Fleetwood, and alsoe that hee hath an augmentation of fiftye pounds per ann. from the Committee of Plundered Ministers, but as yett hath receaved noe benefitt thereof. And the said jurors further saye that the said parishe dothe containe within it selfe nyneteene townships, which are distant from theire parishe church as is heareafter expressed: vizt. Black-

burne, in which the parish is seituat; Nether Durwen, two myles; Overdurwen, foure myles; Livesaye cum Tockholes, foure myles; Pleasington, three myles; Witton, one myle and a halfe; Samlisbury, six myles; Osbaldeston, five myles; Balderston, five myles; Walton in le Dale, nyne myles; Cuardale, eight myles; Meller cum Eccesill, foure myles; Whilpshire cum Dinkley, foure myles; Clayton in le Dale, foure myles; Billington, five myles; Harwood Magna, foure myles; Harwood Parva, one myle and a quarter; Rishton, three myles; and Salisbury, foure myles. And they alsoe saye that there are within the said parish seaven chappells: vizt. Law, a parochial chappell, distant from the parishe church of Blackburne nyne myles, to which is annexed the townships of Walton and part of Cuardale, consistinge of above two hundred familys, hath forty pounds per ann. allowed by order of the Comittee for Plundered Ministers out of the sequestred tythes of James Anderton, a Papist delinquent; but in regard of other charges laide upon the said tythes for the maintenaunce of other ministers the inhabitants have receaved noe benefitt of the said order; bisides they had formerly four pounds per ann. paid to their minister by the former viccars of Blackburne, which for three yeares last hath beene detayned, soe that att present they are both without maintenance and minister. The inhabitants humbly pray the same may bee made a parishe, and competent maintenaunce allowed to a minister. Samlisbury, a parochiall chappell, had auntiently foure pounds per ann. paid by the former viccars of Blackburne to their minister, but now detayned, and forty pounds per ann. by order of the comittee of this countye. Their present minister, Mr. Richard Smethurst. The inhabitants desire they may bee made a parishe, and that competent maintenaunce may bee allowed for a minister, they being above one hundred families, and six myles distant from their parishe church, and foure myles from any other church. Langoe, a chappell distant from their parishe church six myles, and upwards of two myles and a halfe from any other parishe church, the same consistinge of the townships of Billington, Wilpshire cum Dinkley, Clayton in le Dale, and Salisbury, wherein there is three hundred families. Their minister, Mr. James Chirchlowe, hath allowed forty pounds per ann. by the comittee of this countye. The inhabitants desire the same may bee made a parishe, and competent mayntenance may bee allowed their minister. Tockholes, a chappell distant from their parishe church three myles, consistinge of above fourscore families, and twenty foure families in Withnell next adjoyninge to them, beinge seaven myles distant from their parishe church of Leyland, desire to be annexed to Tockholes, and the same to bee made a parishe, and competent mayntenance allowed for a minister, they haveinge att present fortye pounds per ann. allowed by the comittee of this countye. Overdarwen, a chappell distant from their parishe church four myles, consistinge of above foure hundred families, beinge within the said townshipp of Overdarwen, and parte of the Forest of Rossendale. Mr. Joshuah Barnards their minister, an able and godly divine, hath for his sallary fourtie pounds per ann. allowed by the comittee of this countye. The inhabitants desire itt may bee made a parishe, and competent mayntenance allowed for their minister. Balderston, a chappell distant about four myles and a quarter from their parishe church, and consistinge of about fourscore families, hath allowed fortye pounds per ann. by the comittee of this countye: desire they may bee made a parishe, and competent mayntenance allowed for their minister. Harwood, a parochial chappell, distant from their parishe church foure myles, hath att present noe minister nor mayntenance, save onely four pounds per annum paid out of the duchy lands. They consiste of about two hundred families, with the inhabitants of Tottleworth and Rishton towne, whoe desire to bee annexed to the said church, and to bee made a parishe, and competent mayntenance allowed for a minister. (Surveys of Church Lands (in Lambeth Library), Vol. XI. pp. 148—161)].

At the southern [western] extremity of this tract and of the original parish of Whalley, is WALTON, with the chapel of Lawe, the only one on the old foundation under Blackburn, and endowed, like most of the rest, with two oxgangs of land.¹

¹ [“Pateat universis per presentes quod nos Abbas et Conventus de Whall’ recepimus de Joh’e fil. Rob’ti de Langetone Militis decem libr. sterlingorum de termino Paschæ anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum

The Manor of Walton was granted by Henry de Lacy the first, probably about the year 1130, as follows :

II. de Lacy, &c. dedi Rob. Banastre Walatun cum pert. Malver et Heccleshall et Haravuda et duas Derewentas, &c. pro servitio unius Militis. Test. Ric. fil. Gubalt: et W. fil. Adelm, et W. de Federstun, et Hugh fil. Lefwin, et Esward fra. ejus, &c.

The fourth of these is the original Grantee of Alvetham.

It passed to the Langtons as follows :—" Edmundus Hen. R. Angl. fil. dedi D'no Joh. de Langton amico karo maritag. Alicie consang. et her. D'ni Rob. Banastr. defunct." ¹

The Chapel of Walton, which stands on a pleasant elevation, has been nearly rebuilt, except the choir [and tower], within the last twenty years, or little more, and a kind of transept has lately been added to it. ²

The following are the principal epitaphs :

On a brass plate :

Here lyeth
the body of a pure virgin, espoused to the Man C^t Jesus,
Mrs. CORDELIA HOUGHTON, whose honorable descent you know.
Know now her ascent.

xxj^o [22 Apr. 1348] in partem solucionis quadraginta libr. et ejusdam annui redditus in quibus idem Johannes, Will's Banastre, Joh'es fil. Galfridi, Ric. de Ruydinge et Henricus de Lostoke nobis pro manerio nostro de la Lawe [maioribus et minoribus decimis oblacionibus et obventibus quibuscunque] (*these words are erased, and*) [et omnibus proventibus] (*inserted*) ad capellam nostram de la Lawe [obliga pertinenciis *erased*] sunt obligati prout in quodam scripto inde confecto plenius continetur. De quibus quidem x li. pro termino supradicto fatemus nos fore pacatos et predictos Johannem, Will'm, Joh'em, Ric'um et Henr' acquietamus per presentes. Sigillo nostro signatas. Dat. apud Whall' xvi. die Mensis April. anno supradicto [16 April, 1348]. (Add. MSS. 10374, f. 2.)"]

At Preston Assizes 9 Oct. 1332, the Jury of Derb. Blak. et Salford presented quod Wil. clericus de la Lawe vulneravit Ric. f. Wil. Brown apud Chorley, 17 Aug. 1332 (Assize Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 4-3, m. 3.)]

At Preston Assizes 23 July, 1358, Hen. de Walton, Archdeacon of Richemund (admitted 18 July, 1349, died in 1359), was fined for not prosecuting a writ of disseizin against John Abbot of Whalley "de ten. in Waltone in the Dale." (Ibid. M. 3. 5-2, m. 18.)

¹ Dods. v. 131, 132.

² [Anciently called "Lawe Church," from its situation on the crest of a small isolated hill, between the Ribble and the Darwen, close to their confluence. On the north the Ribble has undermined the hill until it threatened the security of the church and churchyard, and a massive buttress of masonry has therefore been built against the front of the steep bluff. On the south the cemetery slopes more gradually towards the road and the Darwen. The tower and chancel appear to belong to the re-edification of the sixteenth century, towards which Ralph Langton left twenty marks in 1502. The tower is heavy and square buttressed, of three stories, with belfry windows of three lights. On the south side of the chancel is a walled-up narrow pointed doorway and a window of three lights; the north windows are of the same character; the east window is of three lights, with trefoil heads and Perpendicular tracery. The nave was rebuilt in 1798; and two flanking towers were removed to make way for transepts, added in 1816. The distance between the old tower and chancel being limited, the nave is short in proportion to its width, and the measurement across the transepts exceeds much the length of the nave. The peculiar dimensions of the church, as enlarged, are as follow: length of nave, 55 feet; width, 41 feet; length across transepts, 80 feet; width of transepts, 32 feet; chancel, 29 feet by 18 feet. The architecture of the later structures is plain, galleries surround the interior, and a fine new organ was built in the west gallery in 1872. About ten years ago the chancel and nave were reroofed, a new floor placed in the church, which was repewed, and handsome stalls fixed in the chancel. The ancient peal of four bells in the tower of Walton Church was replaced in 1761 by the present peal of six bells.—W. A. A.]

While in that hall this virgin did remain,
 To which this antient chappell doth pertain,
 Christ by his friends prov'd her affection kind,
 By pore, sick, sore, diseas'd, and blind;
 And hourelly finding at his mercy seat
 So many prayers both from and for her met,
 Kindly invites her, by his Servant Pale,
 To the hill country from this lower dale.
 She knew his face: with heart and soul most free,
 Behold the hand-maid of the Lord, said shee.
 So fits her for th'ascent, which proving steep,
 And shee not weell in breath, stopt here to weep.
 But call'd on to make speed by hasty Death,
 Left her tir'd body here to gather breath.
 Her soul, sound in this faith rehears'd above,
 And constant in her, vow'd pure virgin love:
 Mounts Sion Hill, loos'd from corruption's band,
 A Maid of Honour with the Lamb to stand.

A. H. P. Sepult. May 29, 1685.

A handsome plain monument, with the arms carved above, made of white marble :

Underneath this seat lies the body of S^r CHARLES HOGHTON, Bart. He was a gentleman of exemplary piety and extensive usefulness. Died the 10th of June, 1710, aged 66.

Also the body of Dame MARY HOGHTON, eldest daughter of John L^d Viscount Maserene, in the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of S^r Charles Hoghton, bart. she was a lady sincerely religious, and valuable in every relation; remarkable for humility, and diffusive in charity, died the 30th of April, 1732. They lived desired, and died lamented. "The memory of the just is blessed."

A plain brass plate :

By the appointment of Sir Charles Hoghton, Bart. deceased this plate of brass is here affixed to intimate to all persons whatsoever, that it was his desire, nobody for time to come should be buried under this seat or pew, belonging to the Hoghtons, where his remains are interred, except the Lady Hoghton, his relict, if she so desire. Anno Domini 1710.

A neat white marble slab, with an urn :

Sir HENRY HOGHTON, Bart. died March 9th, 1795, aged 67.

A white marble slab : a truly modest account of a gallant soldier : His deeds will be recorded in the annals of his country : [In the course of the alterations in 1863 a box containing General Hoghton's sash, sword-belt, and uniform was found under the floor of the chancel. (Preston Guardian, 5 Aug. 1871.)]

Major-General DANIEL HOGHTON, died in the battle of Albuera, in Spain, May 16, 1811, aged 41.

A brass plate, with the arms engraved on the top of it :

Here lieth the body of SARAH, the wife of Ralph ASSHETON, eldest son of Richard Assheton, of Cuerdale Esq. who departed this life in the 21st year of her age, June the 20th, Anno Domini 1700.

Nunc obiit, cohibe lachrymas, nec credito, lector,
Vitam, quæ fuerat non nisi sancta, brevem.

Cut in stone : the arms of the Houghtons above, and motto, "Malgre le tort."

The south part of this Chancel belongs to
Sir GILBERT HOUGHTON, knt. and bart. builded (date obliterated.)

The arms of the Asshetons, with several quarterings, with motto : "Nec arrogo, nec dubito."

The whole of these monuments and inscriptions are in the chancel of Walton-le-Dale church.

As part of the great engagement betwixt Duke Hamilton and Cromwell, A.D. 1648, was fought within Walton (for *Darwen Stream with blood of Scots embued*, is one of the boundaries of the township,) I had hoped that some memorials of such an event might have been found in the Register of the Chapel, but unfortunately that record does not commence till several years later. It contains, however, an entry of the interment of a captain and three soldiers slain in the second battle of Preston, and interred Nov. 1715.

Adam de Blackburn, at the request of John de Lacy, his lord, grants to the abbot and convent of Stanlaw the chapel of Walton, with the lands, tithes, and obventions belonging to it ; subject to a payment of twenty marks per annum to "Richard," son of the "Dean," until he shall be promoted to a better benefice.¹

¹ Coucher Book, title 3, confirm. Alex. Ep. Lichf. an. pont. 5^{to}. [Adam de Blak. "ad petitionem domini mei Joh. de Lascy constab. Cestr." grants to the Abbot and Monks of Stanlawe "capellam de Walton cum terris, decimis et obventionibus ad eam pertinentibus, ad solutionem viginti marcarum Ric. fil. decani faciend. in vitam suam, donec dominus Joh' de Lascy eidem Ricardo providerit in equali beneficio vel uberiori. Ita quod Abbas et monachi annuatim persolvent mihi vnam bisantiam die sancti Leonardi [6 Nov.] et onera pertinentia ad medietatem beneficii mei in ecclesia de Blak. sustinebunt." But if "Ric. de Whalleye transtulerit ad frugem melioris vite vel fatis discesserit," the chapel should remain to Adam without contradiction of the abbot and monks. Witnessed by John Lacy, etc. (Ibid. tit. iii. No. 15, p. 83.) Alexander (de Stavensby, consecrated 14 Apr. 1224) Bishop of Coventry confirms Adam de Blackburn's resignation. "Dat. apud Teruen anno pontificatus nostri quinto, mense Maio." (Ibid. No. 16, p. 84.)

Robert Banastre, knight, granted to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe, "decem acras terre cum pertinentiis jacentes juxta capellam suam de la Lawe in villa mea de Walton;" also, "imperpetuum quietantiam pannagii pro xxx porcis habendis tempore persone in omnibus boscis meis de Walton;" and that they and their monks dwelling "apud Locum suum de la Lawe" may freely take from his woods all their estovers "pro housebote et heibote, housebolde et heibolde," as they have been accustomed, viz. timber and wood for building, burning, and for making and repairing "domos, heias et clausuras suas" when and where they wish "sine visu aut liberatione forestariorum vel wodwardorum," and common of pasture, at all times of the year, for all their animals kept there. "Hiis testibus domino Rob. de Holand, domino Henrico de Lee, domino Ric. Fyton militibus, Joh. Devyas, Ada de Blackburn,

This manor was long the property of the Langtons,¹ barons of Newton, one of those holding under the palatinate of Lancaster, till 32 Eliz. [1589-90], when Thomas Langton, having unfortunately killed Thomas Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Esq. in a duel, made his peace with the family by settling on them the manor of Walton. [Printed in 1801.]

I saw,² more than fifteen years ago, [about 1803,] the copy of a memorial addressed

Henr. de Haydok, Henr. Banastre, et aliis. Dat. in manerio meo de Walton, xiiij die Augusti anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici undecimo. [13 Aug. 1283.] (Ibid. no. 48 A. pp. 113—116.)

Edward I. licensed Robert Banastre to give 10 acres of land “cum pertinentiis” in Walton in Ribblesdale to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe. “Teste meipso in Berconeway in Snaudon, 26 Apr. 1283.” (Ibid. No. 48 b, p. 116.) Edward II. was born the day before at Carnarvon—the king must have been on his way there from Rhuddlan when the monks intercepted him at Conway. “Quieta clamatio Alesie relicte domini Roberti Banastre de terra in gardino apud Lawe. Alesia relicta domini Roberti Banaster” quit-claimed to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe for their prayers only all her right of dower “in una acra terre prope adjacente domum dictorum virorum religiosorum de la Lawe in villa de Walton,” which her husband Robert Banastre gave them “in elemosyna. Hiis testibus domino Joh. de Biron, Will. de Heskeyth, Alex. de Keurdal, Joh. de Blackburn, Henr. Banastre et aliis.” (Ibid. No. 49, p. 117.) Mem. quod carta domini Rob. Banastre de una acra terre apud Lawe de qua predicta quietaclamatio hic scribitur cum carta ejusdem domini Roberti de decem acris terre in Walton, invenientur in cophino cartarum et scriptorum ecclesie de Blakeburn. (Ibid. p. 117.) Richard del Kar quitclaimed to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe all his right in any lands in Walton. Dated Lancaster, 24 June, 1292. (Ibid. No. 50, p. 118.) A similar quitclaim by Ric. de Brendescoles, of the same date. (Ibid. No. 51, p. 118.)

“Joh. de Langton miles dominus de Walton in le Dale,” who had claimed from the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe “de eo quod non debent capere nec habere estoveria sua, scilicet housebolde et haybolde, housebote et haybote, ad ardend. claudend. et edificand. in omnibus boscis de Walton predicta ad manerium suum de la Lawe sine visu forestariorum vel wodwardorum,” admits that his claim was not just, because they had good title to take their estovers in all the aforesaid woods, without the view of foresters or woodwards. Dated at Neuton, 18 Oct. 1324. (Ibid. No. 52, p. 119.) “Come debat fust entre L’Abbe de Whalleye et moi [Robert de Langton] de ceo que le dit Abbe clama de prendre ses estovers d’ardre, edifier, et reparailler et d’enclorre en touz mes comuns boys de Walton come appendantz a sa grange de la Lawe et de trent porks avoir deinz meismes les boys en temps de pessone quitz de pannage chescun an come appendantz a meisme sa grange;” he grants to the said Abbot and his successors, to have and enjoy their “estovers et porks avantditz en les boys susditz,” as they had before this writing. Given at Preston in Amondernesse Sat. 6 June, 1338. (Ibid. No. 53, p. 120.) Mem. Quia vero carte et munimenta de estoveriis capiendis in boscis de Walton et de terris in eadem villa de quibus mentio fit in scriptis prox. precedentibus per magnum tempus fuerant perdita per negligentiam monachorum apud de la Lawe commorantium, bonum esset impetrare novam confirmationem heredis domini Roberti Banastre de eisdem terris et commoditatibus, etc. (Ibid. p. 120.)

¹ [Johannes de Langton tenuit ij carucatas terre in Walton per servicium iiij s. per annum ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste et facit sectam ad curam predictam (de Cliderhou). (Inq. of 1311.)] A licence was granted to Sir John Langton, by John Bishop of Chester, A.D. 1545, to have an oratory in his manor-house at Walton. Townley MSS. [29 Edw. I. (1300-1) Joh. de Langton, brother of John de Langton the chancellor, had a grant of a market, fair, and free warren in Walton-le-Dale (MS. note by Mr. Allen). Ordered at Carlisle, 10 Nov. 1300, and given at Lincoln 14 Feb. 1301. (Rot. Cart., 29 Edw. I., No. 45.) An elaborate pedigree of Banastre and Langton, with engravings of seals and arms, is given in the Hist. of Langton, by the Rev. John Harwood Hill, Leicester, 1867, folio, p. 19*. In the Archæologia Cambrensis, vol. iii. pp. 334-336 (July 1846), is a valuable account of the family of Banastre, and their pedigree is given in the Rolls of Parliament, vol. i. p. 2.]

² [From the Addenda to the Third Edition, p. 539. A certificate to the Queen from Lord Derby, the sheriff, and certain justices of the peace, 7 Jan. 1590, states that Anne, widow of Thomas Hoghton, esq. gave information on 21 Nov. of the riot, whereon Mr. Langton, sore wounded, was taken in his bed at Broughton Tower, and also Thomazine, [daughter of Roger Anderton, married, 2. Thomas Dutton of Dutton, 3. Sir Anthony St. John], widow of

to Queen Elizabeth and the Privy Council, A. R. 18, [1575-6], by Henry Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the Grand Jury, stating the following facts :—

Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Esq. who then resided at his house of Lea, near Preston, had a feud with the baron of Newton, his neighbour. Other mutual provocations seem to have taken place, but the last fact which brought the matter to a crisis was this—Mr. Hoghton had taken some cattle belonging to a Widow Singleton, damage feasant, and impounded them at Lea. The widow was patronized by the baron, who in the spirit of the times, took this short and decisive method of replevying the goods : He assembled eighty men, well armed, and on a Sunday evening presented himself in this array on a lawn directly in front of the house at Lea. Mr. Hoghton, though he had only thirty men, rashly sallied out of the house, and a regular engagement took place, in which himself and one of his servants were left dead upon the spot. In this memorial the Lord Lieutenant and Grand Jury complain that no jury could be empannelled to try the indictment preferred against the baron and his accomplices for the murder. Thus the matter lingered for some time, until the Hoghton family were at length content to accept a rich manor, and the baron to part with his best estate, rather than abide the uncertain issue of a verdict.

Contiguous to Walton, on the north, and a part of the chapelry, is KEURDALE, anciently the inheritance of Geoffry de Keurdale,¹ whose grand-daughter, Johanna, marry-

John Singleton of Staining [died 2 Aug. 1589] and others. Special sessions were summoned in Nov. 1589, but three jurors only appearing no presentment could be made. It appeared the Thomasine Singleton claimed for herself and her daughters Alice and Elizabeth certain cattle removed from Staining to The Lea by George Singleton, [married Mary Hoghton of Pendleton,] brother of John. About 1 A.M. on Friday, 21 Nov. 1589, Thomas Langton, Thomazine Singleton, and others, in two companies, one by the gate and the other breaking down the pale and hedge, entered the court to drive away the cattle; having met at 11 that night on Preston Marsh, two miles from Lea, armed with long pikes, guns, long staves, Welsh hooks [*i. e.* hedging bills] upon long staves, swords and dagges, [*i. e.* pistols] bows and arrows, and bills, and taken a watchword, "The crow is white." Mr. Hoghton had heard between 8 and 9 at night that they were assembled to do him some displeasure. He armed his servants and others, 30 in'all, with staves, 1 pike, 1 gun charged with haile shotte, 2 pistols, 1 bow and arrow, swords and dagges, and at 9 P.M. went into an outhouse in the close, and going in and out expected the other party. On their coming and offering to drive the cattle a great affray arose within 60 yards of the house, Mr. Hoghton, whose people used the word "Black, black," was slain, with Richard Baldwin, one of Thomas Langton's company, but by whom does not appear. The Hoghton family had an exemplification of this certificate, which Christopher Townley abstracted in a volume of Hoghton evidences now at Towneley Hall, copious notes from which Mr. Langton has kindly communicated. In Harl. MS. 6995 (printed in Baines, iii. 347; 2nd ed. ii. 89) is a letter dated 18 July, 1592, from Lord Derby to the Lord Treasurer, recommending the pardon of 47 persons endited for Mr. Hoghton's death.]

¹ [At Lancaster Assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, a jury found that Ric. Banastre had unjustly disseized Gilb. de Kiuerdale of his free tenement in Kiuerdale "*de tribus acris terre cum pertinenciis.*" Judgment, Gilbert to recover seisin by view of the jurors, Richard fined per plegios Ad. f. Lagheman et Ric. de Whetelegh, Dampna, ijs. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 7 dorso.) At the same assizes, 8 June 1292, "Alex. de Kyverdale et Ric. del Heyghe pro maximo tumultu facto in aula committuntur Gayol," and were afterwards freed by the judges. (Ibid. 20 Edw. I. m. 7.) Alexander de Keuresdale "*tenuit unam carrucatam in Keuresdale per servicium ixs. per annum ad festum Sancti Egidii.*" (Inq. of 1311.)

At Liverpool Assizes, 9 Jun. 1343, Ric. le Tailloursone de Blakeburn was presented for wounding Hen. de Keuerdale at Preston, on 15 Aug. 1341, "*et est communis malefactor in Nundinis et mercatis et aliis diversis locis in*

ing Thomas le Molineux, carried this manor, together with a moiety of that of Over-

terrorem populi et contra pacem Regis. He also beat and wounded Jaket fil. Ade del Monkes de Blakeburne, 30 Dec. 1342. He could not gainsay these charges and was fined 2 marks. (*Ass. Lanc. M. 3. 4—4, m. 20 dors.*)

At Liverpool Assizes, 9 Jun. 1343, the jury of Preston presented that Joh. f. Ade le Taillour de Blakeburn on Sunday, 28 Oct. 1340, assaulted, beat, and wounded Hen. f. Alex. de Keurdale and Roger his brother, and maimed Roger with an arrow, and the jury of Aumundernes presented that on 15 Aug. 1341 he beat and wounded Hen. de Keurdale, at Prestone, and is a common malefactor in fairs and markets. *Ibid. m. 12.*

Memorandum quod dominus Henricus Comes Lancastrie et Leycestrie, Senescallus Anglie, obiit ix kalend. Octobris, die Veneris in crastino Sancti Mauricii, Anno domini M^o.ccc^o xlv.^o [23 Sept. 1345] littera dominicalis B. et sepultus fuit die dominica infra Octavas Epiphanie eodem anno [8 Jan. 1346] apud Leycestriam in ecclesia cujusdam hospitalis quod ipse de novo construxit.

*Item. Memorandum quod Johannes dominus de Kyurdale obiit die Sabbati Idus Octobris in festo Sancti Kalixti pape et Martyris anno domini M^o.ccc^o. xlv. [15 Oct. 1345] littera dominicalis B. [erasure] qui dedit Abbati et Conventui de Whall. terras et tenementa ad valenciam v Marcarum in Kyverdale et Waltone celebrand. pro anima sua et fuit sepultus apud Whall. in ecclesia nova Conventuali dicti loci die Jovis proximum post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste videlicet xiii. kalendis Novembris, [20 Oct. 1345] ejus animam absolvat deus et producat ad gaudia sempiterna. Amen. Et Memorandum quod post mortem dicti Johannis Manerium de Kyurdale fuit integraliter combustum per quoddam infortunium die Jovis in Septimana Pasche Anno Domini M^o.ccc. xlv.^o. [12 April, 1346] (*Add. 10374, f. 142.*)*

The following Memorandum in the same MS. (f. 142) of the lands given to the Monastery of Whalley by John de Keurdale is different from that printed in the Coucher, pp. 1140-42, and is of earlier date.

MEMORANDUM de terris datis Monasterio de Whalley, per Joh. de Kyurdale.—Terra Willi' le Boghere cum le Bonkes valet per annum, xx s. Terra Will'i Motone, xv s. Terra que fuit Ricardi de Clife, xiii s. iiii^od. Terra que fuit Joh. le harper que vocatur Flotes, v s. Due acre terre Joh. fil. Gilberti de Kyurdale, iii s. Due acre quas tenet Alicia de Clife iii s. Dimidia acra que fuit Roberti de Mazone xvj d. Summa iii li. xx d.

Item Memorandum de eisdem tenementis et parcellis in Kyurdale et Waleton in quibus locis jacent. De tenemento Willi' le Boghere sunt vj acre et x falla terre et unum Messuagium jacentem super Ripem de Rible ex parte australi ejusdem aque et a parte orientali del qui quidem axis et terra idem Will's habet ad terminum vite sue Reddendo inde annuatim vi d. Item memorandum quod de tenemento dicti Willi' le Boghere sunt in villa de Waltone in le Bonkes v acre xxiiii falla incipientes ad le Fisssherhardskarre et sic protendunt versus orientem usque ad le Ramerusse, de quibus idem Will's habet ij acras ad terminum vite sue, pro quibus solvit domino de Waltone per annum x d. Item in campo qui vocatur Merstalcnolle sunt i acra dimidia et ix falla de tenemento dicti Willi' et sunt in manu nostra. Item memorandum quod Relicta Willi' Motone tenet ii acras dimidiam i rodam et iii falla pro dote sue ad terminum vite sue de tenemento dicti Willi' le Boghere et sunt in campo de Flathiel juxta aquam de Rible. Summa acr' de tenemento Willi' le Bogher xiiii. acre dimidium i. rod. xxix. falla.

Item in les Eghes de Kyurdale jacent i. acr. ii. fall. et di. juxta le Pulebrigge de tenemento Roberti le Maceone et Willi' Motone. Item in campo de Flathiel jacet dimidia roda terre scilicet Randeland de tenemento predicti Willi' Moton. Item memorandum quod le Motoncrofte continet ii. acr. et v. fall. cum uno messuagio. Item predictus W. Motone tenet dimidiam acram et dimidiam rodam terre in le Chapelcrofte. Item juxta predictam dimidiam acram et dimidiam rodam i. rod' terre in prato de Boulder in duobus locis. Item de tenemento predicti Willi' Motone, jacent i. acra i. roda et xxv. falla prati in le karre de Kyurdale. Item de tenemento predicti Willi' i. acra, i. roda et xxxii. falla terre in le Bonkes del Motone. Item dimidia acra i. roda et vi. falla terre de tenemento dicti Willi' jacent in duobus locis in le Swannesruydinge. Item in le Swannesruydinge dimidia acra i. roda et xx. falla terre de tenemento ejusdem Willi'. Item in le Eghecroft jacet dimidia acra et xii. falla terre de tenemento predicti Willi' Motone et Roberti le Maceone. Summa acrarum de tenemento W. Motone ix. acre dimidia roda ii. falla et dimidium.

Item de tenemento Ricardi de Clife iii. acre dimidia terre cum uno mesuagio. Item xxx. falla terre de tenemento ejusdem Ricardi que jacent inter terra Ricardi filii Willi' ex parte una et terra uxoris Willi' Laurentz ex parte alia. Item juxta Manerium de Kyurdale i. acra i. roda prati. Item in le Flottes i. acra prati de tenemento Ricardi de Clife.

derwen, and the lordship of Eccleshall,¹ into that family, 1 Rich. II. [1189-90]. It appears to have been the property of the Asshetons ever since Radcliff Assheton, born 1582.²

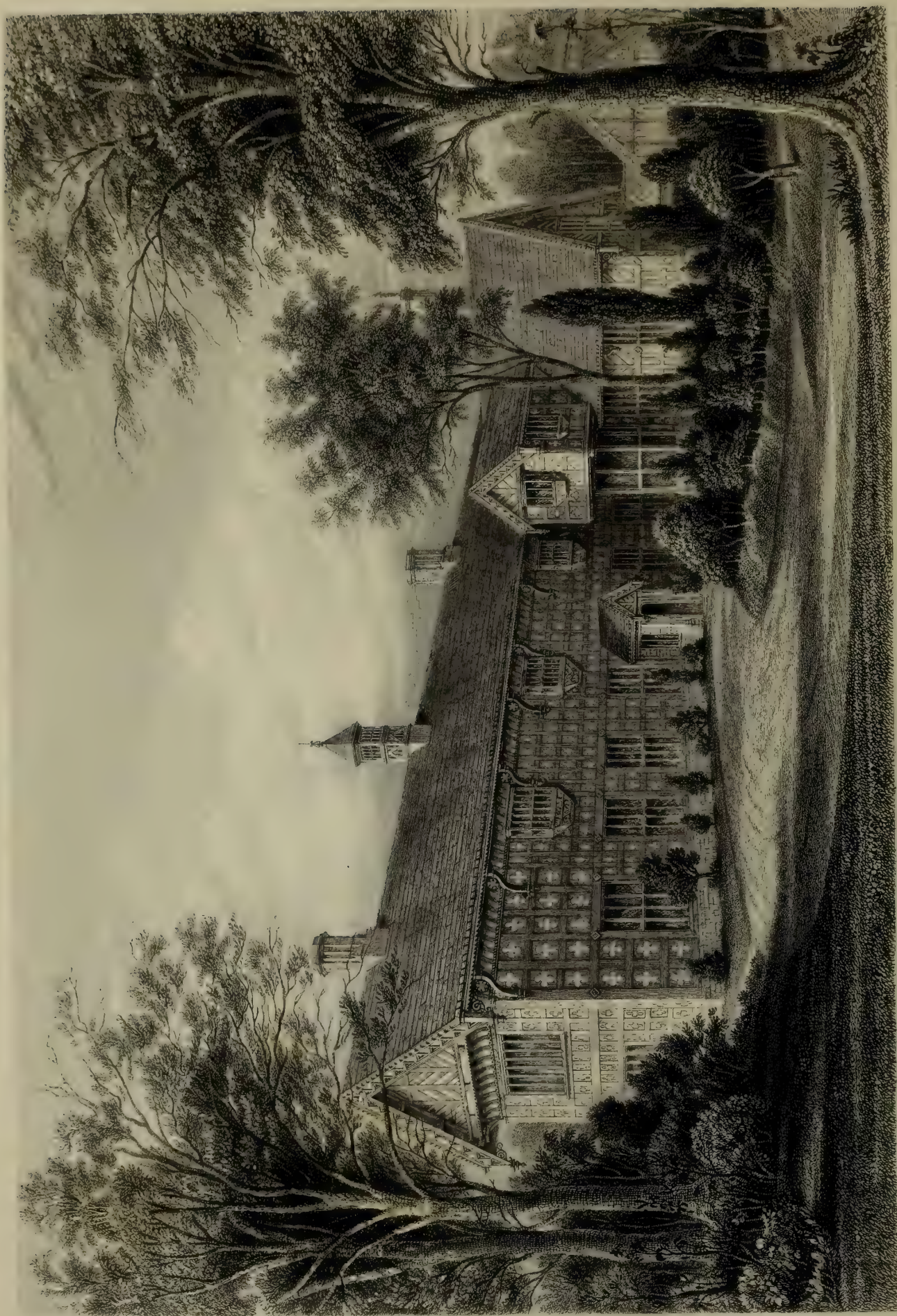
Item juxta terra dicti Ricardi de Clife jacent i. acra dimidia et i. roda terre de tenemento Johannis filii Gilberti. Item memorandum quod ii. acre terre que vocantur Holdene jacent inter Samlesbury et Kyuerdale de quibus quedam vidua tenet i. acram ad terminum vite sue. Summa acrarum del Clife ix. acre dimidia i. roda.

Summa totalis acrarum xxxiii. acre dimidia i. roda xi. falla et dimidium. Et tria messuagia. De quibus in manu tenentium ad terminum vite sunt xi. acre et dimidia. Et sic remanent in manu nostra xxii acre i. roda xi. falla et dimidium.]

¹ Cart. orig. pen. W. Assheton, ar.

² [One of the largest and most important hoards of coins and treasure belonging to the Anglo-Saxon times ever found in England was discovered at Cuerdale on 15 May, 1840, in a field near the Hall, where in 1838 a celt was found three or four feet from the surface, and in Nov. 1840 a Roman spearhead was found about four feet from the surface, and three yards from the celt. Some workmen were employed in sloping the banks of the Ribble for William Assheton, Esq. of Downham, who was then at Rome. About six o'clock in the evening at a spot now marked by a willow and about 380 yards from the celt, and forty from the river, one of the labourers, Thomas Marsden, remarked what, as he described to Mr. Hugo, seemed to be small oyster shells, round, flat, greyish white, and exceedingly numerous. Finding them to be silver, he informed the others, who set up a simultaneous shout, which brought to the spot Mr. Jonathan Richardson, the steward of Cuerdale, who feared that some accident had occurred. He found them in the act of a general scramble on their knees around the treasure, which he at once claimed for Mr. Assheton. It appeared to be a leaden box, nearly all rotted to powder, containing a mass of silver coins, ornaments, and ingots, and covered by two or three feet of alluvial deposit. They were taken to the Hall, where, with the additional coins, &c. discovered by a thorough search of the adjoining ground, they covered the floor of one of the sitting rooms. The workmen were compelled to give up what they had appropriated, and were then allowed to keep one coin each as a memento, most of which were afterwards purchased by Mr. Hugo, while curate of Walton le Dale. However, one man kept twenty-six specimens, by putting them into his boots, and several collectors obtained portions of the find. Mr. Hugo estimates that not one-fiftieth of the find was abstracted, but Mr. Hardwick says that it was generally believed in Preston that the actual number of coins found was not less than 10,000. The following day the treasure was placed in the bank of Messrs. Pedder, Fleetwood, and Pedder, and sealed. It was claimed by the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster, and on Saturday 15th August an inquisition was held under an Act of Hen. I.¹ on it at the Bull Inn, Preston, before John Hargreaves, Esq. coroner for Blackburn Hundred, with Thomas Starkie, Esq. Q.C. as assessor, and a jury of sixteen. The total weight of silver found was stated to be 1265 oz. of which sixteen large ingots, each marked with a cross, weighed 132 oz. the smaller ingots 725½ oz. and the ornaments 103½ oz. It was contended for the Queen that the articles were treasure-trove, *i. e.* were found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown, and for Mr. Assheton that they had been abandoned, or were washed ashore and covered with sand when the Ribble was navigable to Ribchester (see Vol. I. p. 17). The jury found that they belonged to the Queen as treasure-trove. A complete series of every variety of the coins was placed in the British Museum. Others, more or less numerous, were sent to various public institutions at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, &c.; to several private collectors; to the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris; to some eminent French collectors; and to Copenhagen. To Mr. Assheton was presented a series of coins, ornaments, and ingots, in a rosewood case. The coins have been completely described by the late Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. v., followed by remarks contributed by Mr. D. H. Haigh, of Manchester, and M. Adrien de Longpérier, and illustrated by figures of 140 remarkable coins, executed by F. W.

¹ [So the newspaper reports state, but, as the laws of Henry I. merely state that treasure trove is one of the King's rights (cap. x), it was perhaps under the *Officium Coronatoris*, 4 Edw. I., or the *Statutum Excestre*, 14 Edw. I., as both direct the coroner to inquire when treasure is found.]



Samlebury Hall NORTH EAST VIEW.

THE RESIDENCE OF W. HARRISON, ESQ. F.S.A.

1874.

Immediately adjoining is the extensive manor of SAMLESBURY, of which the first lord who has been transmitted to us was Gospatric de Samlesbury, contemporary with the two

Fairholt, F.S.A. And a minute account of the ornaments and ingots was given by Mr. Hawkins in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 111 and 189. The large ingots were oblong, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, cast in moulds of metal or baked clay; traces of cracks show several to have been cast in the same mould; weight, 3,900 to 4,000 grains. Some of the moulds were marked with a cross. Some smaller ingots were cast in metal moulds, but most in rude hollows formed in sand by the finger or a stick; length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 2,000 grains to less than 100. Some are mere lumps of metal dropped on a flat surface, weighing 12 to 70 grains. Some ingots and drops have been hammered on two sides, some on four, and many have been cut into pieces of various sizes.

Among the ornaments are several armlets, in various states of preparation, generally ornamented. The patterns, which are numerous, were formed by punches of very few forms. Mr. Hawkins mentions the following: a very blunt chisel; a chisel-shape, crenated at one side of the edge; a small sharpish chisel; a small circle; annular (2 sizes); conical (2 sizes); heart-shaped; gouge-shaped (2 sizes); semi-circular; an irregular crescent; a triangular point; same with one hole, same with four; triangular with three holes, same with four holes; lozenge-shaped with one large hole; egg-shaped with a centre hole; with four irregular quatrefoil with a centre hole; lozenge-shaped with one large hole.

The armlets were various in shape; quadrangular; spirally twisted; circular and tapering to the ends; round ending in dragon's (?) heads; two round bars tapering to the ends and twisted together; six round hammered bars, tapering to the ends, in twists of two, all twisted into a rope; four wires with the ends welded together; wires knitted together like a stocking. Many rings, fibulæ, and chains were found; ornaments for straps (?); a small hammer with a ring for suspension (a Thor's hammer used as an amulet), and many articles and fragments of unknown use. Among the forms of rings are: a twisted four-sided bar; two round wires laid together; a twist of three wires; two chords of three wires each, soldered together; ribbed wire, like a string of small beads. Among the chains found were one of rings compressed and doubled into two loops, each dependent on the next but one preceding; a similar one of a double row of small wires; one of similar links, forming a correctly four-sided hollow chain. The larger wires used were hammered, but the smaller appear to have been drawn. Many of these ornaments appeared to be oriental, and the whole mass of silver "had the strongest possible resemblance to the stock of a maker of money in the East at the present day, where the process is to run the silver into holes of various sizes made in a box of sand, or on the ground," (p. 199), but no implements of any kind for coining were found.

The coins are classed by Mr. Hawkins as Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Disputed, and Oriental.

The Anglo-Saxon were:

	Coins.		Coins
Æthelred, East Anglia (about 860)	2	St. Eadmund	1770
Ethelstan, East Anglia (870-890)	23	Archbishop Ceolnoth (830-870)	1
Ciowlf, Mercia (874)	1	Archbishop Plegmund (891-923)	59
Alfred (874-901)	857	Sitric	2
Eadward (901-925)	45		

The Continental were:

	Coins.		Coins.
Ludovicus (814-928)	34	Eudes or Odo (888-898)	197
Carolus (840-923)	727	Lambert (894-898)	11
Carloman (879-884)	7	Berengarius (883-924)	13

The disputed or doubtful, which Mr. Hawkins could not explain, he enumerated as:

	Coins.		Coins.
Sigfrid	304	Cunnetti (now read Cnut Rex)	1860
Ebraice	486	Mirabilia fecit	315
Quentovici	23	Aldvaldus	1
Oriental (Cufic and Byzantine)	27		

Geoffries, deans of Whalley. He founded the chapel (why so remote from the manor house it is difficult to conceive), which was at first a chapel of ease merely to Law; but

These amount to 6,765, to which must be added some so blundered and unintelligible that they are not included in the above enumeration. The total number must have exceeded 7,000. (Numis. Chr. v. 4.)

Besides these, Mr. Hawkins, while writing his account of the coins, received from Mr. Assheton another coin of Ciolwlf and one of Alfred, and, after he had concluded his paper, the following, which had previously been retained by Mr. Assheton's steward, when the great mass was deposited to await the result of the inquest: Ethelred, 1; Ethelstan, 1; Alfred, 60; Eadweard, 6; St. Edmund, 45; Archbishop Ethelred (870-889), 1; Archbishop Plegmund, 6; French, 35; Disputed, about 50; Cufic, 4. Mr. Hawkins concludes from his examination of the coins that the deposit was made very soon after the death of Alfred, and before his coins were displaced by those of his successor, probably not later than 910, and he supposes, from the general appearance of the whole mass, that it had belonged to some worker or dealer in silver, who had been suddenly interrupted by some alarm in reducing his stock into ingots; and that it was collected in the south and transferred in one mass to the place of its deposit.

"Of Oswald (King of East Anglia between 870 and 878, otherwise unrecorded) we have one entire coin and a fragment of another, both found at Cuerdale," (Haigh, p. 19). Mr. Hawkins placed these among St. Edmund's. Only one coin of Ceolwulf II. was previously known with certainty.

Gorm or Guthrun, a petty king of Jutland, a leader of the Danish invasion of Northumbria in 868, was defeated by Alfred in 878, was converted and baptized under the name of Æthelstan, and allowed to reign over East Anglia. He died in 890. "The coins which really belonged to him were first made known to numismatists by the discovery of the Cuerdale hoard, which contains 24 specimens of his money." (Haigh, Num. Hist. of the East Angles, p. 220.)

Some of the types of Alfred's coins were previously unknown, and the existence of his halfpence, of which 17 are described, had previously been "rather surmised than ascertained." (Num. Chron. v. 11.) Of his coins, 23, belonging to 22 dies, bear the London monogram; 54 were struck at Oxford, 110 at Canterbury, 25 belong to East Anglia, and 2 to Mercia.

The coins of Eadweard all belong to the early period of his reign, and none have the foliage, ornaments, the bird, buildings, or the hand of Providence belonging to the later period. Mr. Rashleigh believes that St. Eadmund's money was coined in the Danish mints at York. Several halfpennies were found. Plegmund's coins were extremely rare before the Cuerdale find. (Lindsay, Coinage of the Heptarchy, p. 78.) Of Ethelred there was previously a unique specimen in the British Museum.

Of the coins with LUDOVICUS, 14 were of Ludovicus Pius, Louis le Debonnaire. Mr. Hawkins supposes the coins with CAROLUS to be of Charles le Chauve (830-877), or of Charles le Gros (884-888); 560 bear METVLLO. Of the coins of Odo, 28 were of Tours, 33 of Anjou, and 125 LIMOVICAS.

The disputed coins, which Mr. Hawkins supposed to be continental, and which he says presented "difficulties, to the solution of which there is scarcely any clue," are now generally recognised by numismatists as being coins of the Danish sea-kings and of Anglo-Danish rulers. Sitric Comes is identified by Worsaae (Danes in Eng. p. 39) as that Sitric Jarl who fell in a battle in England about the year 900. Earl Sitric, brother to King Cnut, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 895. (Rashleigh, p. 74.) "Alfden is undoubtedly the same King Halfden who, at the close of the ninth century, so often harried South England, where he even besieged London, till he fell in the battle of Wednesfield in 910." (Ibid.) "Two coins have been attributed to Halfden (875-878?), a silver penny from the London mint (he occupied London in 872), and a halfpenny which appears to have come from the York mint. These two coins were amongst the hoard found at Cuerdale, where so many purely Dano-Northumbrian coins appeared." (Rashleigh, Coins of Northumbria, p. 68.) "Mr. Hawkins has classed among the blundered halfpennies of Alfred one which bears the name and title of Halfdan, ALFDEN REX." (Haigh, p. 116.) "Cnut, whose name is found inscribed on the coins in such a manner that one letter stands on each of the four arms of a cross, whilst the inscription REX is inclosed between them, is probably he whom the Danes called "Knud Daneast" (the Danes Joy), a son of the first Danish monarch, Gorm the Old; as it is truly related of him that he perished in Westervikingen (the western lands). (Worsaae, *ibid.*) Mr. Rashleigh believes Cnut (883-894) to be the first Danish king of Northumbria who issued

we are told in the Couchier book, that in the absence from England of Hugh de Nonant, bishop of Lichfield, who held the see from 1185 to 1199, two itinerant Irish bishops, having

silver pennies and halfpennies from the York, if not from other Northumbrian, mints, and agrees with Mr. Haigh in identifying him with Guthred or Guthfrith, son of Ivar, or Inguar, who is frequently mentioned in the chronicles, and thinks that every numismatist of the present day unhesitatingly accepts as a fact, that the Cuerdale coins with "Cnut Rex," and on the reverse "Ebraice," "Cunnetti," "Mirabilia," "Dns Deus Rex," or "Siefredus," are "purely Northumbrian coins, issued from the mints, and with the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities of York, and probably of Lindisfarne, or its successor, Cunecaceastre" (Chester-le-Street), of which he supposes Cunetti to be a local form. *Mirabilia fecit* is frequently combined with *Dns Ds O Rex*, making (Haigh, p. 115) *Dominus Deus Omnipotens Rex Mirabilia Fecit*.

Worsaae supposes Sigfred to have been the celebrated Viking who besieged Paris in 885, and was killed in Frisland in 887; or that Sigfert or Sigfred who in 897 ravaged the English coasts with an army of Danes from Northumberland. But Siefred, Sigferth, Sievert was king of Northumbria 894—901. His coins have on the reverse "Ebraice civitas," "Mirabilia fecit," and "Dns. Ds. Rex." (Rashleigh, p. 75.) Athelwald or Alwald, brother of Edward the Elder, was king of Northumbria 901—905, when he was slain. "Only two of his coins are known to exist; one was found at Cuerdale, and is now in the British Museum, the other is in my collection." It was found at York near a mass of copper stycas. (Ibid. p. 76.) Ebraice, which Mr. Hawkins supposed to be intended for Evreux, is now taken to mean York. To these Danish names Worsaae adds in a later work (*Den. Danske Erobring af England og Norman diet*, 1863, p. 114), King Eoloev (Olaf).

The oriental coins were chiefly fragments. One was a dirhem of Motamed Ala'llah, struck in Arminyah, A.H. 267, that is, A.D. 880. Other coins upon which dates can be ascertained were struck much about the same time. Another was a Byzantine coin of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine, struck about 640. (Hawkins, p. 94.)

The oriental coins from Cuerdale now in the British Museum are two whole dirhems and five halves, namely: Al Mansur (A.D. 754-775); a half-coin A.H. 153 or 156 (A.D. 770, 773); Al Motâmad al 'Allah (A.D. 870-892); a coin of A.H. 267 Armenia; one of A.H. 277 (A.D. 890); and 3 half-coins of A.H. 27 . . There are no Byzantine coins from Cuerdale in the Museum.

Finds of Cufic coins are far more frequent in Sweden than in England. In 1842 Dr. J. C. Tornberg found in the Royal Cabinet of Coins at Stockholm over 7,000 Cufic coins of 1,600 different kinds, from more than 87 mints, belonging to 20 dynasties, all found in Sweden. About 130 finds in Sweden were then known, most of which occurred after 1820, chiefly on the Baltic coasts, 60 being in Gottland alone. Cufic coins are also frequently found in Norway, in Northern Germany, the Baltic Provinces, and in Russia, west of Kazan, more rarely and in smaller quantities in Denmark. In 1802 or 1803 a hoard of Cufic coins was found in the sand on the shore of the river Lovat, half a verst from Velikoe Luki, in the Government of Pskov, by some herds, who first found some scattered coins, then dug up a small cauldron (kessel) of coins, and lastly a large one, which rolled down the steep bank into the river, where part of its contents were lost, but the remainder, weighing six or seven pounds (= 216 or 252 lbs.), were sold at a fair to a merchant. Most of those seen by Frähn were coins of the Samanide Emirs, 924 to 976, so that the hoard was of later date than the Cuerdale find, which it so much resembles in some respects. (Frähn, *Topographische Uebersicht der Ausgrabungen von alten Arabische Gelde in Russland*, 1841, p. 31; *Novæ Symbolæ*, 1819, p. v.) Speaking of Sweden, Hildebrand says, "They are usually accompanied in our finds by silver ornaments, mostly large plaited rings for the neck or head, smaller rings fitting the arm, some plaited, others of single rods or wires, the ends fastened in an elegant knot, bracelets, &c., often with indented mouldings, cast oval ingots, either whole (the largest weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ lod, = $1,477\frac{1}{4}$ grs.), or divided with silver bars, some hammered, others apparently drawn through a disk, sometimes rolled into spirals, or cut in pieces, to be used as a means of payment. It cannot be doubted that these ornaments, ingots, and bars accompanied the coins from rich Asia." (Hildebrand, p. xi.) This opinion, he goes on to say, is confirmed by the fact that similar ornaments are still used in certain parts of Asia, and he was assured by Professor Mallan, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, that a great part of the rings and other ornaments shown him at the Royal Museum of Antiquity at Stockholm completely

taken up their residence with Gospatric, were by him prevailed upon to consecrate a cemetery, which rendered the chapel parochial.

[*Hec est Inquisitio facta in pleno capitulo de Weryngton die mercur. prox. post festum omnium sanctorum, Abbate de Stanl., presente et appellante pro jure suo quod dicit se habere in capella de Samlesbury. Consilio habito inter clericos super hac inquisitione dixerunt quod bene recolebant, et multi ex eis et ex alijs adhuc superstites fuerunt qui videbant et sciebant, capellam de Samlesbury capellam esse de la Lawe et sine cymiterio, et mortuorum corpora de Samlesbury usque ad ecclesiam de la Lawe sepelienda deferri. Et quod dominus de Samlesbury cum tota familia sua et cum hominibus ejusdem ville precipuis festis cum oblationibus suis ad ecclesiam de la Lawe, sicut ad matricem ecclesiam accesserunt, omnia jura ecclesiastica ibidem percipientes et omnes decimationes majores et minores eidem ecclesie persolventes usque ad tempus bone memorie Hug. de Nunant [consec. 1186, died 27 Mar. 1199] Coventr. episcopi. Temporibus vero ipsius, illo in transmarinis partibus existente, duo episcopi de Hybernia supervenerunt apud Samlesbury, gratia hospitandi, et dominus de Samlesbury, qui Gospatric dicebatur, ipsos in domum suam benigne recipit et per aliquot dies retinuit. Qui ex petitione sua et ex consensu Henr. de Blakeburn persone ecclesie de la Lawe et de Samlesbury idem cymiterium dedicaverunt. Reverso vero de transmarinis partibus episcopo Hug. de Nunant, et, hoc audiente, egre tulit, et factum illud in irritum revocavit. Tandem victus parte propter difficultatem accessus maxime tempore hyemali usque ad matricem ecclesiam concessit ibidem cymiterium fieri. Et ab ipso tempore corpora mortuorum ibidem sepeliabantur, Henr. de Blak. rectore ecclesie utriusque perimpendente, eo quod in hoc nihil sibi deperiit. Abbas petit capellam consolidari matri ecclesie auctoritate pontificali. (Coucher, Tit. iii. No. 25, pp. 89-91.)*]¹

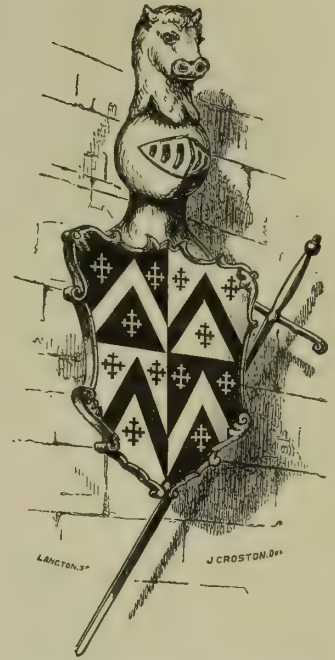
Hugh, on his return, irritated, as he had cause to be, at this infringement of his office, annulled the consecration; but after some time was prevailed upon by the entreaties of

corresponded in form and appearance with the women's ornaments daily exposed for sale in Madras and Calcutta. "Such ornaments," Hildebrand observes (p. xvii.), "are seldom found in England excepting the well-known Cuerdale find." "It cannot be doubted that the Cufic coins and fragments, together with the cut-up ornaments and ingots, are remains of an oriental treasure carried home to Scandinavia, which accompanied some Norse viking to France and England, and which, increased by a great number of the coins of these lands, remained deposited in the earth." Mr. T. Wilkinson in his essay on the battle of Brunanburh (*Historic Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh., Trans. ix. 40*) thinks it may be reasonably conjectured that this hoard, found near the track of the Roman road from Coccium to Cambodunum, formed a portion of Anlaf's treasure, which his followers abandoned and buried during their hasty retreat to the ships stationed in the estuaries of the Ribble, Mersey, and Wyre. (*Preston Chronicle, Preston Pilot, Blackburn Standard, May and Aug. 1840; Gent. Mag. 1840, p. 295; Numismatic Chronicle, vol. v.; Archæological Journal, vol. iv.; On the Field of Cuerdale, by Rev. Tho. Hugo, Journ. of the Archæol. Soc. viii. 350; Lindsay, a View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy; Rashleigh, Coins of Northumbria, in Num. Chron. N. S. ix.; Rev. D. H. Haigh, An Essay on the Numismatic History of the Ancient Kingdom of the East Angles; Worsaae, Danes and Northmen, pp. 48-51; Tornberg, Om de i svensk jord funna osterlandska mynt, 1856; Prof. Emil Hildebrand, Angelsachiska Mynt in Svendska Kongliga Myntkabinettet funna i Sveriges jord.*)

¹ [At Lancaster assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, a jury came to know whether 16 acres of land in Samlesbiri was frank almoign belonging to the church of Samlesbiri "unde Abbas de Stanlawe est persona," or a lay fee of Will. de Samlesbiri. The Abbot said that a certain Henry, formerly parson, was seized of it "jure Ecclesie sue tempore domine Regis qui nunc, etc." (after 1216.) "Will. vocat. inde ad warrantam Eadmund," son and heir of John de Lacy, com. Lincoln, who is under age and in custody of the King, by charter of Roger de Lasci, his grandfather. "Ideo inde sine die usque ad etatem predicti Eadmundi." (*Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 4.*)]

Gospatric to confirm it. This chapel, though the burial-place of the lords of Samlesbury from that time to their extinction, contains not a single memorial of the family, except the knightly ensigns of a Southworth; and nothing worthy of observation but an alabaster slab, covering William, son of Sir William Ather-ton, who married a daughter of Balderstone, and died at that place, about 19 Hen. VI. [1440-1].¹

[In 1400 Sir Thomas Southworth had a licence from the Bishop of Lichfield to have service celebrated in their man-sions of Sotheworth and Samlesbury. The chapel thus licensed has now disappeared, but in all likelihood it occupied the site of the room which is still designated the chapel, in which is kept the original piscina. After the granting of this licence the chapel founded by Gospatric would seem to have been neglected and eventually to have fallen into decay, as appears by the following circular: "13 May, 1558, Edw. E. of Derby to al his louing frends. As I am credibly enformed the church at Samebury is in ruine and indangering people that resort to heare God's word, I have thought good to moue my louing frends to help with there charity the re-edifying thereof." (Dr. Kuerden's fol. MS. p. 497. Chetham Library.) It is a small



HELMET AND SHIELD SUSPENDED IN SAMLESBURY CHURCH.



SAMLESBURY CHAPEL.

stone building, dedicated to St. Leonard, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles,

¹ [The legend is now almost obliterated, the only words that can be deciphered being : + hic jacet Isabellam filiam Ricar. Balderston armig'i et obiit quint' die february propicietur Croston, p. 43)].

separated from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on plain octagon columns with moulded capitals, and supporting the clerestory. There is no tower, but a bell-cot surmounts the western gable. It does not possess a single memorial of the Southworths except a crested helmet, shield, and sword affixed to the north wall of the chancel. (Cros-ton, pp. 42, 43.)]

Gospatric had Roger, who had William,¹ whose daughter and coheiress Cicely, marry-

¹ [Rogerus fil. Gospatric. was summoned to the King's court at Westminster, 14 Oct. 1194, to show why he married the daughter and heir of Walter fil. Oseber' without the assent and licence of Teobald Walter. He did not come, and was summoned to appear 8 Nov. "Teobald Walter optulit se iiij die suo versus Margaretam filiam et heredem Walteri f. Oseber de placito quod ipsa maritavit se Rogero filio Gospatric. sine assensu et licencia ipsius Teobald." She did not come, and was summoned to appear on Nov. 8. (Rot. Cur. Regis, p. 10.) On 6 Nov. 1194, "Rog. de Sannesbir. essoniavit se dimidia marca veniendi versus Theobald. Walt. de placito transgressionis per Tho. de Balderstone." Marg. f. Walteri made the same essoign "de placito nubendi sine licencia per Brun de Samelsbi." (*Ibid.* p. 114.)

By final concord, made in the King's court at Lancaster, 20 Jan. 1227, between Edward de Brochale and Will. f. Rog. of a carucate of land "unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia," Edward quitclaimed the land to Roger, who gave him 10 marks. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 27.)

In Oct. 1246 "Gilb. f. Mathei de Samlesbir', Rob. f. Ulf. de eadem, et Ric. f. Alex. de eadem," were presented for receiving the burners of Stayninges Grange. (*See* p. 316.) Ad. de Hothona came afterwards and made a fine for them "quod possint redire ad pacem domini Regis per xx s. per plegium Wil. de Samlesbir. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 21.)" Bernard de Schamelesbir', Ric. frater ejus, Wasse de Shamlesbir', were presented for the same offence, and made a fine of iiij marks, "per pleg. Wil. de Schamelesbir'." (*Ibid.*) "Gilb. f. Mathei de Samlesbir', Nic. f. Presbiteri de eadem, Rob. f. Ulf. de eadem, Ric. f. Alex. de eadem," and twenty-nine others were exiled and outlawed for several robberies. (*Ibid.*) Some of these were perhaps descendants of brothers or cousins of Gospatric or Cospatric, as the name, which means in Irish "the foot of Patrick," is more properly written in the following plea.

At Lancaster Assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, Rob. de Samplesbiri, Adam, Jac., et Rog. his brothers sued Will. de Samplesbiri for three parts of eight bovates in Shamplesbiri as their reasonable part of the heritage of Roger de Shamplesbiri, their father, "qui nuper obiit." They said that in the time of King John a certain Cospatrik, "antecessor ipsorum," was seized of these lands and others, which were divided after his death among his four sons, Roger the eldest, Richard, Uctred, and Alan. Roger their father had for his part eight bovates, of which they now sought their share, viz. to each a bovat and a half and a fifth. William said that Cospatric had fourteen bovates in the said town, but gave Richard, Uctred, and Alan each two bovates and died seized of eight, which Roger his eldest son inherited, and that the said land was never "partibilis nec partita." Each side gave the King a mark "quod inquiratur." Afterward William gave half a mark "pro licencia concordandi, et habuit cyrographatum." (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 4.) This was a fine made at Lancaster, 20 Oct. 1246, "inter Rob. de Samelesbiri, Adam et Jacobum, fratres ejus, petentes, et Wil. de Samelesbiri, tenentem de quatuor bovatas et dimidia et duodecim acris terre cum pertinenciis in Samelesbiri, quas predicti Rob., Adam, et Jacobus clamabant esse rationabilem partem suam que eos contingebat de hereditate que fuit Rogeri de Samelesbyri in eadem curia." They remitted and quitclaimed it to William and his heirs, for which William gave them 10 marks. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III., No. 109.) The bovat therefore in this instance contained 20 acres. (*See* vol. i. pp. 61, 229; vol. ii. p. 54.) Roger probably received land for his portion; for, as will be shown, he and his son Adam held land in Samlesbury. The ten marks were paid in three instalments, a curious proof of the scarcity of money.

Will. de Samelebiri cognovit quod debet Rob. Ad. Jacobo fratribus suis sex marcas de quibus eis medietatem ad Purificacionem Beate Marie anno xxxj et alia medietatem in festo Invencionis Sancte Crucis anno eodem. Et nisi fecerit concedit quod distringitur, etc. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III., m. 15 *dorso*.)

ing John de Ewyas, carried the manor of Samlesbury into that family,¹ with whom it

¹ [Sir William de Samlesbury left three daughters, his co-heiresses, by whom the estate was conveyed in portions to their respective husbands,—(1.) Cecily, married to Sir John D'wyas, who had half of the manor of Samlesbury ; (2.) Margery, married to Robert de Haunton, but who does not appear to have left issue ; and (3.) Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, who had the other half, married Sir Robert de Holand, son and heir of Thurstan de Holland, lord of Holland (Up Holland). Cecily and Margery, the two eldest of these co-heiresses, were married in 43 Hen. III. (1258), when a charter of free warren in Samlesbyrie was granted to them and their husbands, and to their sister Elizabeth. (Rot. Chart. 43 Hen. III. m. 4.) Afterwards Robert de Haunton had a like charter in his own name (Ibid. 51 Hen. III. m. 4), and nothing further occurs of his co-parcener. (Croston, p. 21.)

By fine made in the King's court at York, 3 Nov. 1257, Avina de Samelesbyr. acknowledged that a mill and eight bovates of land, less by 12 acres, in Brightmede belonged to Robert de Hamptone and Margeria his wife, for which acknowledgment they gave the mill and land to Avina for her life for half a mark yearly at Michaelmas, with remainder after her death to Robert, Margeria, Cecilia, and Elizabeth, “sororibus ipsius Margerie postnatis,” as heirs of Avina, to be divided equally among them, so that Robert and Margeria shall have one third part, and two parts “inter predictis Cecil. et Eliz. dimidiabuntur,” to be held by them and their heirs of Robert and Margeria and their heirs, who are to hold from the chief lords of the fee. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 162.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 15 Sept. 1276, an assize of novel disseizin between Rob. de Holand and Elyzabet his wife, “querentes,” and Joh. de Duyas and Cecilia his wife “de obstruccionē duarum viarum in Scamelesbyr ad nocumentum liberi tenementi ipsorum in eadem villa,” was adjourned “in crastino sancte Trinitatis apud Clyderhowe.” (Ass. Lanc. 4 Edw. I. m. 3 *dorso*.)

Rob. de Holaunde and Elizabeth his wife appeared at Lancaster assizes, 8 Jun. 1292, to answer John de Ewyas and Cecilia his wife, “de placito quare cum iidem Joh. Cecilia, Rob. et Elizabeth teneant terciam partem maneriorum de Samelesbury et Bregmore cum pertinenciis per indiviso de hereditate Margerie de Samelesbury, sororis predictarum Cecilie et Elizabeth.” They had frequently refused to divide it “tanquam inter coheredes et particepes ejusdem hereditatis,” according to the law and custom of the land. Damages were laid at 40*l*. Robert and Elizabeth came by Elizabeth's attorney and said that John and Cecilia have “quandam partem predictę terre in suo separali nomine propartis pro quibusdam aliis tenementis ejusdem tercię partis.” The jury found that Robert and the others held in common “pro indiviso, et quod nullus eorum scit suum separale,” and that Robert and Elizabeth refused to make a partition. Judgment: a partition shall be made and John and Cecilia should have 46*s*. 8*d*. damages. And Robert and Elizabeth were fined. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I., m. 2 *dorso*.)

About the end of June Robert and his wife appeared by attorney at the same assizes to answer John and Cecilia for refusing to divide two parts of the manor of Breghmete, which they held “pro indiviso de hereditate Avine de Samelesbury,” mother of Cecilia and Elizabeth, by which John and Cecilia lost 40*l*. The judgment was that “participatio illa inter illos fiat per probos et legales homines.” Robert and Elizabeth were fined “pro contradiccione sua,” and should also pay 40*s*. damages. (*Ibid.* m. 38.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 8 June, 1292, “Joh. Devyas et Cecilia uxor ejus et Elyzabetha filia ipsius Johannis, Nicholas filius ejusdem Johannis, qui querebantur de Roberto de Holand de placito transgressionis non sunt prosecuti. Ideo predictus Robertus inde sine die et predicti Johannes, Cecilia, Elysabeth, Nicholaus et plegii sui de prosecucione in misericordia, scilicet Adam Ket et Rogerus Balle.” (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 2-3, querelarum, m. 9.)

“Domina Cecilia de Evyas et domina Elizabetha de Holand tenuerunt unam carucatam terre in Samlesbury in Thaynagio et reddunt per annum xij*s*. ad prefatum terminum [Sancti Egidii].” (Inq. of 1311.) Joh. de Evias et uxor ejus Cecilia de Samlesbury quitclaimed to the church of Samlesbury and its rectors and parsons the land in Northale called Capelrudyng, as they recovered it before the king's justiciaries “cum sufficienti itinere a dicta terra usque ad altam viam. Hiis testibus Ad. de Blak. et Ad. filio ejus, Joh. de Herys, Ad. de Hoghton, Henr. de Haydock, Rad. de Clayton et Henr. filio ejus, Henr. de Plesyngton, Rob. de Holand, Rob. de Hampton, Rob. de Plesyngton et aliis.

did not long remain; for daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Ewyas, son or

(Coucher, tit. iii. No. 55, p. 122.) No. 56 is "Forma pacis inter nos ex una parte et Joh. de Evias et Ceciliam uxor ejus ex alia."

At Lancaster Assizes, July, 1292, the Abbot of Stanlowe, who brought a writ against Robert de Holande and Elizabeth his wife, "de quodam fossato levato in Samlesbury ad nocumentum liberi tenementi, etc. in eadem villa," did not prosecute, and therefore was fined, together with his pledges Galf. de Balderstone and Rob. de Osbaldestone. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2-3, m. 73 *dorso*.)

Robert de Holand granted to the abbot and convent of Stanlaw liberum introitum et exitum cum bigis et plaustris, carucis et aliis sibi necessariis ad terram suam juxta Longelegh in Samlesbury et ad grangiam suam edificandam ubi antiqua grangia solebat esse per visum meum et ordinationem meam in tempore autumpnali et in alio tempore opportuno, and in summer free passage with horses and men; but so that they should not be able to require or claim any right or liberty in villa de Samelesbury by reason of this grant. His testibus Joh. de Evias, Will. de Baldreston, Henrico de eadem, Ad. de Osbaldeston, Henr. Banastre, Will. de Lever et aliis. Dat. apud Lanc. die mercurii prox. post festum Sancti Marie Magdalene anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo." 23 July, 1292. (Coucher of Whalley, tit. iii. No. 54, p. 121.)

Maud (born 1356, died 1422), daughter of Robert de Holand, and heiress of her grandfather Sir Robert de Holand, second Lord Holand (died 1373), grandson of Elizabeth, married Sir John Lovel, fifth Lord Lovel of Tichmersh, who died in 1408. Her son John, ætatis 26, had a precept to the escheator to give livery 14 June, 1423. (Lanc. xxv. Y 1, No. 8.) His descendant, Francis, ninth baron and first viscount, was slain at the battle of Stoke, 1487, and, being attainted of high treason, his lands and manors were forfeited, and his estates were granted by letters patent, dated 25th Feb. 4 Hen. VII. 1489, to George Stanley Lord Strange (died 1497), son of the first, and father of the second, Earl Derby. In the reign of Elizabeth the joint lords of the manor of Samlesbury were still the Earl of Derby and Sir John Southworth, as appears from a fragment of the Court Rolls, 18th Oct. 18 Eliz. 1576. (Croston, p. 93.) But on 20th Sept. 1608, Sir Thomas Walmsley appears as joint lord of the manor with Thomas Southworth. (Croston, p. 101).

The great Scottish invasion of 1322 extended across the Ribble (see vol. i. p. 21) to Samlesbury, as appears by an inquisition taken at Penwortham 21 Jan. 1324, in obedience to a writ granted by the King, 17 Oct. 1323, on petition from Alice de Holdene, which found "quod bona et catalla domini Regis in manerio de Samlesbury quod fuit Roberti de Holande et quod per forisfacturam ejusdem Roberti ad manus domini Regis devenit existencia, videlicet :

Duo Plaustra prece iiij s.
xviij boxes prece cujuslibet xij s iiij d.
Lv aketones prece xj li.
c lanc prece xx s.
xxx polhaches prece x s.
iiij Selle pro Rouncius debil. prece iiij s.
iiij Frena pro Rouncius prece xij d.
iiij targia debil. prece iiij d.
ij vestimenta pro capella prece xij s.
j calix prece x s.

j missale prece vj s. viij d.
j salterium prece ij s.
vij olle enee majores et minores prece Liij s. iiij d.
j Pelvis prece xvij d.
j Lavator prece xij d.
j Patella prece xij d.
j Coopertorium pro lecto prece ij s.
iiij panni pro lectis coperiendis prece iiij s.
ij linteamina prece xx d.

Capta fuerunt per Scotos et usque ad Scotiam ducta et totaliter dicipata per subitanium adventum dictorum Scotorum et non per neceligenciam Will. de Holdene tunc custodis manerii predicti. Et dicunt quod predicta bona et catalla occupata et dissipata fuerunt per predictos Scotos ut predicatur, et non per aliquem alium seu alios. Dicunt etiam quod bona et catalla que fuerunt predicti Will. de Holdene ad valenciam centum solidorum in custodia Alicie

grandson of John, married Sir Gilbert de Southworth, in whose descendants it remained for 350 years.

Sir Gilbert¹ by this marriage had Sir John,² who by Margaret daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, had issue Thomas, and died 3 Henry V. Sir Thomas married Jane, daughter of John Booth, of Barton, by whom Richard, who married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Molineux, of Sephton, Esq. by whom Christopher, and Juliana married to Richard Townley, of Townley, Esq.

Christopher Southworth married Isabel daughter of John Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, Esq. had issue Sir John, who by Helen, daughter of Sir Richard

que fuit uxor dicti Will. inventa per Johannem Favers nuper custodem terrarum domini Regis in Com. Lanc. pro eo quod datum fuit sibi intelligi quod predicta bona et catalla dicti domini Regis per necligenciam ipsius Will'i de Holdene per dictos Scotos occupata fuerunt et dissipata in manus dicti domini Regis seisisa fuerunt et adhuc existunt et non alia de causa. In cujus rei testimonium dicti juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt." (Inq. ad quod damnum, Chancery 17 Edw. II. No. 62.)]

Mr. Croston observes that some descendants of the ancient lords appear to have been connected with Samlesbury after the division of the manor, for as late as the reign of Edward III. we find Thomas de Samlesbury, Com. Lanc. probably grandson of Roger the brother of Sir William, marrying Beatrix daughter and coheir of Sir Piers de Thorneton, Kt. lord of Thorneton in the Mores, co. Cest. (Croston, p. 34; Ormerod, Chesh. ii. 15.) A suit of novel disseisin for common of pasture in Samesbury, brought by Roger de Samesbury and Agnes his wife, was adjourned at Lancaster, 15 Sept. 1276, to the morrow of Trinity, 24 May 1277, at Clitheroe. (Ass. Lanc. 4 Edw. I. m. 4 *dors.*) And in July 1292 they were fined for not prosecuting a similar writ against Rob. de Holand and Elizabeth his wife. (Ibid. 20 Edw. I. m. 71.)

On 16 Aug. 1313 Adam f. Rog. de Samlesbury and others were sued for disseizing Rob. f. Rog. de Samlesbury of a messuage and 20 acres in Samlesbury. Adam said that Agnes mother of Rob. f. Rog. gave them to Adam and his heirs. Robert said that Roger died seized of them, on whose death he entered as son and heir, and not by disseizin. The jury found that Robert was disseized of the above "*exceptis una grangea et una bovaria.*" Therefore Robert should recover "*per visum recognitorum,*" and have 10s. damages. (Ass. Lanc. M. 3. 3—9, m. 3.)

Ric. de Samlesbury was fined 8 Jan. 1292, for not prosecuting a writ of novel disseizin against Will. le Butiller de Werington. (Ibid. 20 Edw. I. m. 4 *dors.*) Thomas was probably his son. Another descendant of the family was Alex. f. Will. f. Thome de Samlesbury presented at Liverpool 9 Jan. 1343, with John, Nicholas and William Devyas and others for assaulting and trying to beat Galf. de Hakansawe and others 31 May 1342 at Ribbecestre, and with John Devyas, William brother of John, and others for beating Hen. le Iremongere at his house in Preston 29 Dec. 1341, and shooting John del More in the jaw with an arrow, and Alice fil. Rog. le Taillour "*per mediam tibiam sagittaverunt.*" (Ass. Lanc. M. 3. 4—4, m. 23.)]

¹ [By fine made at Westminster 20 Jan. 1326, the manor of Sothworthe was settled on Gilbert de Sothworthe for his life, with remainder to Gilb. f. Gilb. and his heirs by Alicia his wife, and if he has no heirs by her it shall remain to Gilb. de Sothworthe's right heirs. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 173.)]

² [Letters of homage for John Southworth for his lands in Lancashire were granted 1 June 1413 (Regist. Hen. V. part 2, f. 113). Sir John Southworth was at the battle of Agincourt. On 29th April 3 Hen. V., 1415, he bound himself by indenture (No. 131) to supply 2 men at arms and 6 archers a pee (Sloane MSS. 4600, f. 267 b). Of the two men at arms he himself was one. (Ibid. f. 273.) He was one of the ten Lancashire knights and squires who made separate covenants with the sheriff, Sir Robert Urswick, to bring each 50 archers. (Hunter, Agincourt Tracts, p. 36.) He died in 1415, at the siege of Harflere, (Harfleur, 14 Aug. to 22 Sep.) of dysentery, by which above 2,000 men were lost. (Harl. MS. 2069, f. 83 b; Sloane MS. 1776, f. 56; Monstrelet, vol. i. chap. 142, p. 224.)]

Langton, of Walton, had Sir Thomas,¹ founder of the more modern part of Samlesbury Hall, who married Margaret² daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, of Bewsey, and died about 29 Hen. VIII. [1537-8]. He had issue Sir John, who by Mary daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, of Middleton, had Thomas, and died 1567.³

The following letter from William Lord Eure and Thomas Lord Wharton, contains a very honourable testimony to the courage and knightly qualities of Sir John Southworth. It bears date October 22, 1557.

To the Right Hon. oure singular good Lord Francis, Erle of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieut. in the North, these haste.

As to your fps lettres of the xxth, understanding that there was no enterprize appointed upon y^e enemie on this syde, therefore Mr. Tunstall is passed from Berwicke, and tomorrow Sir Thomas Talbot, John Osbaldiston, and Tho. Charnocke, prepares to pass from this towne to Berwicke. And since our lettre, written with Mr. Tunstall, wherein wee named also S^r Jhon Southworth his going away, hee hath made request y^t wee would bee a meanes to y^r f^p, y^t he might continue in service here with his hundred men, and to have alsoe putt to his leading an other hundred men. Hee sayes hee is a yonge man, and desirous to knowe s^vice in warr; and as wee thinke him to bee comended therein, being a towarde and tall gentilman, wee require y^r f^p to favour this his honest suit.

Thomas Southworth,⁴ Esq. married Rosamund. daughter of John Lister, Gent. and

¹ [In 1532 he repaired the Banqueting Hall, and erected the beautifully-carved Minstrels' Gallery at the lower end, putting this part of the mansion in "good state," as the inscription in front testifies. He afterwards commenced the building of the south-east wing, which he completed in 1545, in commemoration of which he caused his name and the date to be inscribed over the lintel of the fireplace. To him Samlesbury is indebted for nearly the whole of the elaborate oak carvings and other adornments which still remain. (Croston, p. 51.)]

² ["Margery, who married Sir Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury, knight, after he had been divorced from his first wife, Ann Stanley (Lichfield Reg. Vol. xiii. p. 57.) A dispensation for his marriage with Margery Boteler, to whom he was related in the fourth degree, was obtained 10th Jan. 1518. (Ibid.) Sir Thomas was the founder of the more modern part of Samlesbury hall. (History of Whalley, p. 430.) He was at Flodden, and in one of the Flodden Ballads [Harl. MS. 293, f. 58; 367, f. 122] an allusion is made to him as—

The sad Southworth that ever was sure.

In 17 Hen. VIII. 1526 Sir William Plumtre, as Sir Thomas Boteler's executor, sued him for detaining a casket of money. (Duchy Calendar, p. 128.) He died at Samlesbury in 29 Hen. VIII. 1527, or, according to Dodsworth, in the following year. (Hist. of Whalley, p. 420; Dodsworth MSS.) His son and heir John Southworth, afterwards the celebrated recusant, was not quite 20 years old when his father died." (Beamont Annals of Warrington, pp. 415-16, Chetham Soc. vol. 87.)]

³ [Sir John Southworth died 3 Nov. 1595, as appears by his inq. p. m. taken 3 Mar. 39 Eliz. 1597, a transcript of which is preserved in the muniment chest at Samlesbury. His will, dated 17 Sep. 37 Eliz. 1595, is printed by Mr. Croston (pp. 75 to 83) from an office copy at Samlesbury. It was proved in the year following. (Croston, pp. 74-78.)]

⁴ [Thomas Southworth, who was born in 1561, had been educated in the tenets of the Church of Rome, but at an early age he had recanted and accepted the teaching of the Reformed Church, though under what circumstances his conversion had been effected there is no evidence to show. (Croston, p. 102.)]



J. GARDNER SCULPT.

Hamletbury Hall — THE GREAT HALL.

THE RESIDENCE OF W. HARRISON, ESQ. F.S.A.

had another John, who married Jane,¹ daughter of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stoneyhurst, had issue Thomas, born 42 Eliz. [1599-1600], daughter of John, to whom his father



LOWER HALL, SAMLESBURY.

devised Lower Hall, which he sold to the Walmsleys; Thomas married Anne, daughter of

¹ [She was tried for witchcraft at Lancaster on 19 Aug. 1612, before Sir Edward Bromley. With her were indicted Jennet Bierley and her daughter-in-law Ellen Bierley. The principal evidence against them was Grace Sowerbutts, aged about 14, granddaughter of Jennet, whom they were accused of having bewitched so that her body wasted and consumed. Other witnesses testified that Sir John Southworth thought his daughter-in-law "an evill woman and a witch," and "did for the most part forbear to passe by the house where the said wife dwelled, though it was his nearest and best way, and rode another way, only for feare of the said wife," and did "say, that he liked her not, and that he doubted she would bewitch him." The judge demanded of the prisoners what answer they would make. "They humbly, upon their knees, with weeping tears, desired him for God's cause to examine Grace Sowerbutts, who set her on, or by whose means this accusation came against them." Immediately Grace's countenance changed, the witnesses began to quarrel and accuse one another. The girl could make no direct answer to the judge's examination, "but, strangely amazed, told him, shee was put to a master to learne, but he told her nothing of this." In the end some that were present told his lordship the truth, and the prisoners informed him how she went to learne with one Thompson, a Seminarie Priest, who had instructed and taught her this accusation against them, because they were once obstinate Papists, and now came to church." The girl was committed to Mr. William Leigh (Rector of Standish, and great grandfather of Dr. Charles Leigh, author of the *Natural History of Lancashire*) and Mr. Chisnal, two justices of the peace, to be carefully examined, when she confessed that her evidence was untrue, and "that one Master Thompson, which she taketh to be Master Christopher Southworth, to whom she was sent to learn her prayers, did persuade, counsell, and advise her to deale as formerly hath been said." The prisoners were therefore acquitted. (Potts, *Discovery of Witches*; Croston, pp. 106—120.) "The chief object, doubtless, was the advantage and promotion of the Catholic cause, as the patient would have been in due time exorcised, and the fiends dispossessed by the same priest who had taught her to counterfeit these fits. Revenge against the women who had become proselytes to the Church of England was probably an additional motive." (Sir Walter Scott's note in his edition of *Somer's Tracts*, iii. 125.) Christopher, fourth son of Sir John Southworth, stated in his examination taken before Mr. Richard Young, 2 Mar. 1587, that he went to Douay almost eight years ago, was six years in the college at Rome, was made priest about three years past by the old Bishop of St. Asaph, had been ill in Rome for a yea. r more, and was now about to visit his parents in Lancashire. (State Papers, Domestic, Eliz. vol. 199, No. 3.)]

SOUTHWORTH OF SAMPLESBURY.

Cospatric or Gospatrik, lord of Samplesbury, t. John. —.....

Roger de Samplesbury, eldest son and heir, 1194. Richard de Samplesbury. Uctred de Samplesbury. Alan de Sam. = Amabel, dan. of Dan. mar. Geoffrey the younger, dean of Whalley.

Sir William de Samplesbury, 1227, 1246; died bef. Jan. 1256. = Avina, 1257. Robert. Adam. James. Roger, 1246, 1292. = Agnes, 1276, 1292.

Margery, mar. = Robert de Cecily, mar. = Sir John D'Ewyas, 2. Elizabeth, mar. = Sir Robert, son and heir of Alan de Adam, Robert, bef. Nov. 1257; Haunton. liv. 20 Edw. I. aft. 1258; living of Thurston de Holland, 1313. 1292; d. bef. 1311. 1311. who died bef. 1311. wood. (Stanley Papers, II. 152.)

Nicholas D'Ewyas, living 19 Edw. II. =..... Elizabeth.

Sir Gilbert de Sutheworth, knt. son of Gilbert de Southworth, Sheriff of Lancashire 1325; = Alicia (?) D'Ewyas, only surviving dan. and sole heiress, living 37 Ed. II. 1363. mar. bef. 6 Edw. III. 1332.

Sir John de Southworth of Samplesbury, knt.; died at the = Margaret, dan. of Sir Richard Thomas, 1353. Siege of Harfleur, Sept. 1415. de Haughton, knt.

Sir Thos. de Southworth of Samplesbury, knight of the shire for = Johan, dan. of John del Bothe, of Barton, and widow of Sir Thomas Sherburne, knt. co. Lanc. 1380; ob. 1432.

Richard de Southworth = Elizabeth, dan. of Gilbert de Southworth, fought at Agincourt 1415. "Gybon de Elizabeth, mar. Richard, of Samplesbury; died Richard Molineux, Southworke, an archer in the retinue of Sir Richard Hastings." son of Thurston de 21 Dec. 1472. of Sefton. (Nicholas, Battle of Agincourt, p. 353.) howe. Holland.

Sir Christopher Southworth = Isabel, 2nd dan. and coheir of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, who Jane, mar. Richard, son and heir of John Townley of Aug. 1487. was slain at the battle of Blore Heath 23 Sept. 1459, æt. 88. Townley.

Sir John Southworth = Helen, or Alianora, (Fines, H. VII. 24,) dan. of Sir Richard Langton, baron of Newton. Died before their father? desdon, knt.

Joan, mar. Ralph, son and heir of Sir Richard Langton of Langton, knt.; mar. cov. 7 Jan. 1489. He died 27 July, 1503, æt. 29. She died bef. 6 Dec. 1504.

Sir Thomas Southworth, sheriff of Lancashire = Margery, dan. of Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey, co. Lanc. knt. 1541; died 38 Hen. VIII. 1546.

Richard, ob. s.p. Mary, mar. Sir William de Hoghton, knt.

Sir John Southworth = Mary, dan. of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, widow of Richard Bar- ton of Barton Row, near Preston. She died 1573.

Edward, = Jane, a mer- chant of Edward Lloyd, esq.

Thomas Southworth = Rosmond, dan. of William Lis- born 1561; of Gray's Inn, adm. 1587, an- cient 1603, reader 1614. Inq. p.m. 15 James I. 1617-18. Jan. 1587.

Henry Southworth = Tho- mas. Weekcham- flower, co. Somerset; d. 23 May, 1625.

John Southworth = Jane, natural daughter of Sir Richard Sherbourne of Stonyhurst, knt. by Isabel Wood. She married after 1595. Had the Lower Hall, Samplesbury, for her jointure house, and was tried at Lancaster for witchcraft 1612. Liv- ing 24 April, 21 Jac. I. 1623.

Jane, mar. Margaret, mar. married William Arthur Ducke, LL.D.

¹ In a list of "Knights made in Scotland on Saint James Eve, 22 Edw. IV. by Lord Stanley, Steward of the Kings House," are named Sir Cristofer Southworth, Sir Richard Townley, Sir Thomas Talbot, and Sir John Talbot. (Harl. MS. 293, f. 208.)

Sir Thomas Tildesley, and had issue John, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Langton, of Lowe, Esq. had John, Thomas, Edward, and eleven other children: John married and had issue Thomas, who died without issue, and thus terminated this ancient family.¹

John sold the old hall and half the manor to the Braddylls, for little more than £2,000, A.D. 1677;² yet when the next leases expire, this estate is expected to be advanced to £1,000 per annum. The estates of the family appear to have been diminishing for several generations; but the division of the manor of Samlesbury itself, and afterwards a family of fourteen children, seem to have completed their ruin.

The residence of this [great³] family,⁴ whose estates were once of vast extent in Lancashire, was proportionably magnificent. It is moated round,⁵ and has enclosed three sides of a large quadrangle, the centre of which, containing the great hall, a noble specimen of most rude and massy wood work, though repaired in 1532 by Sir Thomas Southworth, whose name it bears, is of very high antiquity, probably not later than Edward III.⁶ The remaining wing, which is built of wood towards the quadrangle, and

¹ In these descents it will be observed that nothing more is intended than to represent the succession to estates, for which reason the collateral branches are generally cut off. [A complete pedigree is now added, pp. 348-9.]

[John Southworth, who died in 1675-6, was succeeded by his third son, Edward Southworth, who had issue John, born 23 May, 1678, and named in the Indenture of Lease 26 May, 1680, and Thomas, born 29 Nov. 1690, one of the parties to the Assignment of Lease 9 Sept. 1714. A tradition has long been current in the neighbourhood of Samlesbury that the last male representative died in a workhouse; this may have been true of collaterals, but from documents which have unexpectedly come to hand in the course of these investigations, it would seem that the direct descendants of Edward Southworth, the last possessor of Samlesbury, have been for several generations resident in the neighbourhood of Old Bethnal Green, London. (Croston, p. 154.) See pedigree for these descendants.]

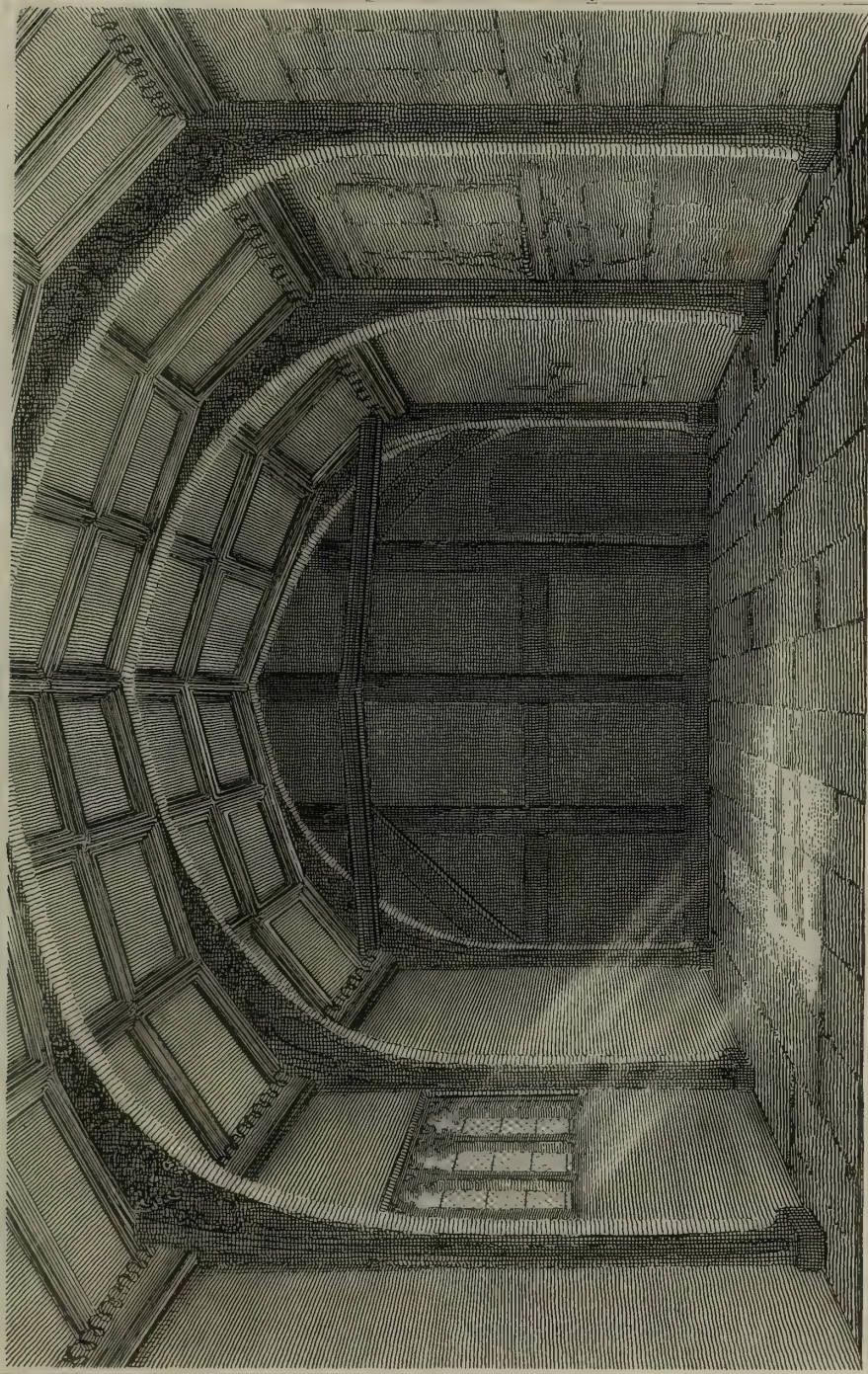
² [The final conveyance to Thomas Braddyll is dated 11 Mar. 31 Car. II. 1678. The price was 3,150*l.* of which 1,060*l.* had been paid by Thomas Braddyll to Richard Walmsley, and 1,200*l.* to Edward Southworth, who was to receive the residue on the execution (Croston, p. 149.) The manor and hall were sold under a decree of Chancery 10 Nov. 1850, to John Cooper, esq., of the Oaks, Penwortham, who sold it 13 Nov. 1862, to Joseph Harrison, esq., the present owner. (Ibid. p. 201).]

³ [First Edition, p. 420.]

⁴ The extent of the possessions of this family may be conjectured from an assignment of his estates made in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, by Sir John Southworth setting forth that he was indebted in large sums by means of purchases, &c. and enumerating besides the entire manors of Samlesbury, Southworth, and Mellor, divers lands and tenements in eighteen other townships. In the time of Abbot Holden I find an award of Elenor Lady Stanley (let the lawyers determine how far a lady was competent to such an act) requiring Richard Southworth, esq. to pay to the Abbat and Convent of Whalley thirty-six marks for arrears of small tithe, and to pay small tithes for his household regularly in all times coming. On the 8th of July, 3 Hen. VIII. [1511], John, Abbot of Whalley, appeared in open court at Lancaster and demanded sureties of the peace against Sir John Southworth. The family do not appear to have lived on the best terms with their spiritual fathers.

⁵ [The situation of the moat may still be traced, although it has long ago been filled up with gravelled walks and an abundance of flowering shrubs (Croston, p. 3).]

⁶ [The framework, which rests on a stone basement, consists of a series of vertical oaken timbers of the most substantial character, connected by horizontal beams, and strengthened by diagonal bracing-ribs firmly bolted into the main timbers, the small interstices or "panes," as they are technically called, being filled in with brick, and a rough



T. Totham. Sculp.

J. B. Neale. Del.

CHAMBER IN SALISBURY HALL.

brick without (and the earliest specimen of brickwork in the parish), is of the late date. There is about this house a profusion and bulk of oak that must almost have laid prostrate a forest to erect it. But a critical examination of this fine old building is reserved for the dissertation on domestic architecture.



CORBEL UNDER A WINDOW, SAMLESBURY HALL.

[The following account of Pleasington is from two additional pages of the Third Edition, numbered 435*, 436*.]

It has been made matter of complaint in this work, that the immediate environs of Blackburn afford no subjects for the topographer. But what nature had in some degree omitted, and what our forefathers had neglected to do, modern wealth and Catholic zeal have now abundantly supplied. On the northern skirts of Billinge, and down to the hither bank of Ribble, while all the seats of the ancient knightly families of the parish lie in the same state of abandonment and decay which they exhibited twenty years ago, the im-

plaster or composition of lime, mud, and clay, mixed with rushes and laid upon laths. (Croston, p. 2.) The hall in its original state must have been a noble apartment, and it is now of ample dimensions, the length from the end to the screen being 35 feet, and the width 26 feet 6 inches; from the floor to the spring of the roof is 14 feet 6 inches, and to the ridge 29 feet 7 inches. It occupies the entire width of the structure. The roof is acutely pointed and open to the ridge-piece, the framework being divided into bays, and so arranged as to form a series of Gothic arches. At the lower end of the hall is an oaken screen, separating it from a vestibule. Over the screen is the music gallery or loft for the minstrels, which appears to be of later date than the rest of the woodwork, raised about ten feet above the ground and approached by a narrow staircase from the vestibule. It is most elaborately carved, and the posts that connect it with the roof are adorned with a variety of grotesque figures, twisted cornucopias, and other devices, executed in bold relief. Along the front of the gallery are three panels with this inscription carved in relief—**Ann. Dom. Mccccxxii. S. P. Bon. Statu, F. P. R. F. Thomas Sothworth, knight.** (Croston, pp. 4, 5.)]

At the beginning of the present century the hall was in the divided occupancy of several tenant-farmers and weavers, though it was then sound and in substantial repair. (Croston, p. 3.) In 1836 it was in a state of dilapidation and converted into two beershops. (Baines, III. 352.) In 1857 it was a boarding school for young ladies. (Hardwick, Hist. of Preston, p. 572.) It has now (1871) been carefully repaired, and again ranks as one of the finest and most interesting edifices in the county. (Croston, p. 202.)

mediate acclivities of that mountain on the south and west have assumed a new and interesting appearance. A deep and oak-clad valley, the site of an ancient alum-work,¹ which was visited by James I. in the year 1617, has been lately combined with the extensive and highly adorned park of Mr. Sudell; and on the south side the woods and plantations of Mr. Fielding, now about to be greatly extended, have either converted, or will shortly convert, [this was written in 1818] the nakedness and sterility of a barren mountain into a lofty and strongly marked forest scene, overhanging rich and diversified lawns beneath. At a small distance to the west is now rising another and very striking feature of modern improvement, the result of a very different principle. Almost every effort of the present age to revive the spirit of gothic architecture has been eminently unsuccessful. The principal causes of the failure have been either wild invention on the one hand, or unnatural combination on the other. To change at pleasure forms and proportions; to stick on at random ornaments and enrichments, without discretion and without authority; to erect modern palaces, which are neither house, castle, college, monastery, or church, but a monstrous jumble of all; such have been the achievements of modern architects, on which more expense has been lavished than with the help of taste and skill would have rivalled the classical works of Palladio or Scamozzi. From this general opprobrium our age and country has been redeemed by a single effort, the work of a private founder and a provincial architect.

In the township of PLEASINGTON,² the property of John Francis Butler, Esq. is now nearly completed, under the direction of Mr. Palmer, of Manchester, a Catholic chapel,

¹ [See p. 128, the Assheton Diary, Aug. 16].

² [Pleasington was the seat of an ancient family whose names frequently occur in the Coucher at Whalley. Mr. Hulton gives the following descent (p. 106):—Henry de Plessington had two brothers, Robert and Richard. He married Diana, who survived, and had three sons, Robert who succeeded, Roger, and Elias. Robert, who occurs 12 Edw. I., 1273-4, had two sons, John who succeeded, and Robert de Alsworth. John de Plesyngton occurs 28 Edw. I. 1299—1300, and 8 Edw. II. 1314-15. He married Matilda, and was succeeded by his son Robert de Plesyngton, living 2 Ed. III. 1328.

Alicia que fuit uxor Elye de Plesintone sued the Abbot of Kyrkestal for her dower in five bovates in Huncotes at Lancaster assizes in Oct. 1246 (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III., m. 5 *dors.*)

“Cecilia filia Hen. de Plesington appellavit Rob. de Leystok, Hen. Sparwe et Elyam de Holme de morte predicti Hen. patris sui per breve domini Regis, etc. Et Rob. et alii veniunt. Et ponit se super patriam de bono et malo. Et Juratores dicunt quod predictus Hen. fuit Latro Itinerans et communis malefactor et predictus Rob. et alii vna cum tota provincia ceperunt eum cum una vacca quam ipse furatus fuit et decolaverunt eum et quod aliter non occiderunt eum. Ideo ipsi inde quieti. Et Cecilia in misericordia pro falso appellatione pauper est.” (Ibid. m. 20 *dorso*).

At Lancaster assizes, July 1292, “Diana que fuit uxor Hen. de Plesinton” brought a writ of dower against Henry de Blakeburne, Elias de Plesintone, Ric. de Houghton and Ric. Punchardoun in her husband’s holding in Plesintone, Lyvesay, and Bilintone; but did not prosecute (Ass. Lanc. M. 3. 2-3 m. 46 *dorso*). Roger de Plessyngtone, by fines made at Westminster 25 Nov. 1296, gave Richard de Reynal 36 acres of land and two mills in Plessyngtone and Lyveseye, to be held for ever of the chief lords of that fee, with warranty from Roger and his heirs, to whom Richard gave 10*l.* sterling. (Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. I. no. 52).

Joh. f. Elie de Plesington was taken and imprisoned by indictment de Blak. de Burgaria domorum, 13 Jun. 1302. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 2-4, m. 3 *dorso*.)

which in purity of design and chaste richness of decoration would not have been surpassed in the best period of ancient English architecture.¹ The general conception is not that of

At Lancaster, 29 Ap. 1303, a jury came to inquire if Roger de Plessington, uncle of John de Wynkedeleye, was seised in domain as of fee of three messuages, two bovates, twenty acres of land, four acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, four acres of pasture, and 8s. rent in Plessington held by Elias de Plessington. But Elias gave a mark pro licencia concordandi, acknowledged the articles of the writ, and gave the land to John, who remitted the damages (*Ibid.* M. 3.—3-19 m. 11 *dors*).

Henry de Plesyngton gave the monks of Stanlawe half an acre of land in villa de Plesyngton, in the field called Hungrehulfeld, near le Haybonk, with right of way and housebote and haybote, and two oaks yearly ad meremium competentes for building or repairing their houses in or out of the villa de Blak., and dead wood to be burnt at Blak. et extra, and alder wood for their fences, with free entry and exit to his wood of Plesyngton, and viginti porcos de pannagio. Witnesses, Henr' de Lee tunc vic. Lanc., H. de Clayton tunc senesc. de Blak., etc. (*Coucher*, tit. iii. No. 40, p. 106.) This grant was confirmed by his son Henry (*ibid.* No. 41, p. 107), and Diana his widow quit-claimed her right of dower in the above for 5s. of silver. (No. 42, p. 109.)

Ego Jo. fil. Ad. de Holme dedi Johanni filio Roberti de Plesington et her. etc. terram meam in villa de Plesington cum omnibus edificiis, etc., quam Ad. pater meus habuit ex dono Henrici de Plessington; habendam, etc. Test. Henr. de Blackburne, Alex. de Kyuerdale, Ricardo de Ruston, Elia de Plesington, Ad. del Ewode, Ad. de Haldeley, Ad. de Tockholes, Hen. de Holme, Nich. de Cruer clerico, et aliis. Dat. apud Blackburne, 28 Edw. I. [1299—1300]. (*Harl. MS.* 2112, f. 188 b.)

Henry de Plessington had a daughter Margery, wife of John de Stodleigh.—Omnibus, etc. Hen. de Plessyngton dedisse Jo. de Stodleigh et Margerie uxori ejus et filie mee quandam placeam terre in territorio de Plessington illam scilicet que vocatur Tinctfeld una cum quadam alia placea terre que vocatur Assartam Ade tenendam dicto Jo. et Marg. usque ad finem vite Margerie reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus 3 solidos argenti. Hiis testibus, Domino Ad. de Hoghton, P. de Burnhil, Hen. de Euxton, W. de Livesay, Hen. de Wedacre, et aliis. (*Baines*, iii. 355.)

Robert had a daughter Johanna, married to Sir William de Holand, to whom he left Woodcock Hall, in Plesyngton, with remainder if they died without issue to Thurstan, son of Sir William by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert de Shoresworth and heiress of Denton.—Ego Robertus filius et heres Johannis de Plessington dedi domino W^o de Holland militi et domine Johane uxori sue et heredibus inter eos legitime procreatis quandam placeam terre mee et prati in territorio de Plesington que vocatur Woodcock hall, etc. habendam, etc. et si contingat dictos W^m et Johanam uxorem suam sine heredibus inter eos legitime procreatis in fata decedere tunc, etc. remanet H. Thurstano filio predicti domini Wⁱ et heredibus de corpore suo procreatis, etc. et si, etc. remanet rectis heredibus predicti Will'i, etc. Testibus, Jo. de Blackburne, Ricardo de Risseton, W^o de Radcliff, Jo. de Winkedley, Jo. de Qhalley, W^o de Blackburne et aliis. Datum apud le Hope juxta Eccles anno 1315 (8 Edw. II.) die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Mathie, 21 Feb. (*Harl. MS.* 2112, f. 194 b.)

Omnibus, etc. Mabilla relicta Jo. de Plesington salutem, etc. in viduitate mea dedisse etc. domino W^o de Holland militi et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis totam dotem meam et jus meum etc. in villa de Plesington et Holmes, etc. Test. Jo. de Blackburne, Alano de Cathurton, Jo. de Quallay, W^o de Massy, domino Ad. perpetuo vicario ecclesie de Hyton, Ad. Clerico et aliis. Dat. apud le Hope, 9^o Edw. II. (1315-16). (*Harl. MS.* 2112, f. 189.)

Omnibus, etc. Robt. fil. Jo. de Plesington salutem, etc. me dedisse remississe etc. domino W^o de Holland militi heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum etc. in omnibus terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentiis apud Wodcockhall, in villa de Plesington, etc. Test. Jo. de Blackbourne, Ric. de Rissheton, Jo. de Workedley, Ad. de Haldeleghs, Ad. de Ewode et aliis. S. d. sealed. (*Harl. MS.* 2112, f. 190.)

John de Wynkely is said to have married the heiress of Plessington. (*Baines*, iii. 355.)—Sciant presentes, etc.

¹ [The foundation stone was laid 6 June, 1816].

a conventual church, but of a collegiate chapel, without tower therefore, but without any attachment of cloister or quadrangle. The western front is eminently beautiful. It is

Jo. de Wynkerleigh dedi, etc. Jo. filio mio primogenito manerium meum de Plessington et totum dominium in Plessington. Ten. Jo. et heredibus per servitio unius rose per annum mihi et heredibus fidelitate capitali domino, etc. Hiis testibus, Ad. fil. Jo. de Blackburne, Jo. et Rob. fratribus ejusdem Ade, Rob. de Radclif, Ad. f. H. de Blackburne, W. de Schorrock. Dat. apud Plessington die proximo post festum Sanctorum Simonis et Jude, Ed. III. 6^{to}. [29 Oct. 1332.] Dr. Kuerden's MSS. in the Heralds' College, London. (Baines, iii. 355.)

Joh. f. Joh. de Wynkedeleghe was committed to gaol at Liverpool Assizes, 9 June, 1343, for assaulting Ad. Fychet at Plesyngton, 16 May, 1334, with swords, bows and arrows "ad dampna, Ade" 3s. 4d. Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 4-4, m. 9 *dorso*.) On the same day he was tried there for assaulting Roger Noel at Plesyngton, 31 Mar. 1334, and killing his horse, worth 16s. with an arrow; damages 100s. He said that Roger, "venit apud Plesyngton equitatus super equum predictum," assaulted John and wished to dissieze him of his free tenement there. He was sentenced to pay 20s. damages and was committed to gaol. (Ibid.)

Robert, son of Adam de Cundeclif, quitclaimed the whole manor to John de Aynsworth and his heirs 8 Dec. 1396.—Omnibus hoc. etc. Rob. fil. Ade de Cunderclif quietum clamasse Jo. de Aynsworth et heredibus suis in toto manerio de Plessington, etc. Hiis testibus Ricardo de Hoghton milite, Rad. de Radclif milite, Jo. Banastre et aliis. Dat. festo Concepcionis Beate Marie. 20 Ric. II. (Baines, ib. ; from the Kuerden MSS.)

By fine made at Lancaster 22 Apr. 1398, and recorded there 19 Aug., John de Aynsworth de Plesyngton and Agnes his wife, for 100 marks, gave Roger de Boltone and Ric. de Bukley the manor of Plesyngtone, except 3s. rent, with the services of Joh. de Cophulle, Will. Howelle, Tho. de Levesay, Ric. de Whallay, Wil. de Redysch, and Johanna his wife and Agnes her sister, to be held by Roger, Richard, and Richard's heirs for ever, with warranty from John, Agnes, and her heirs. (Lanc. Fines, 21, 22 John of Gaunt, No. 1.)

Precept to the escheator to surcease levying of the third part of the manor of Ellate, and divers other lands and tenements in the county of Lancaster, seized into the King's hands by reason of the alleged idiotcy of Robert, son and heir of Sir Robert de Plessington, chivaler, until the next sessions, the said Robert having found security to appear in the Chancery of Lancaster, personally to be examined if he be an idiot or not. 16 Aug. 5 Hen. IV. 1404. (Duc. Lanc. xxv. A. 7, No. 21.)

By inq. p.m. 13 Jul. 1409, Ric. de Houghton held a messuage and five acres of land in Plesyngtone in socage rent 6d., value 3s. (Harl. MS. 2077, f. 143 b.)

Robert de Plesyngton the judge probably belonged to this family. He first occurs Edw. III. 1375-6, when he was appointed with Robert Faryngton, clerk, to have custody of the manors of Halton, Fysshewyk, and half Eccleston, and property in Enkeston and Lancaster, que fuerunt Ranulphi de Dacre. (Originalia.) He probably then held some office in the Exchequer, of which he was made Chief Baron 6 Dec. 1380. He resigned 5 Nov. 1386, and died 1393-4, leaving by his wife Agnes a son Robert. (Inq. p. m. 17 Ric. II. No. 37.) After his death he was impeached 17 Sep. 21 Ric. II., 1397, and his property, comprising Burghle manor in Rutlandshire, and several holdings in Craven and Richmond, were forfeited. (Rot. Parl. iii. 384.) But this and the other unjust sentences of the same time were reversed by Henry IV. and the Parliament on petition of the Commons, 15 Oct. 1399. (Ibid. 425.)

A younger branch of the Plessingtons was long settled at Dimples Hall, in the parish of Garstang. Rob. de Plesyngton, as guardian of Johanna, wife of Thomas de Rignaydene, was a party to a fine made at York, 6 Oct. 1323, concerning lands in Wyresdale et Gayrstang. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 154.) By fine made 26 Apr. 1343, Thomas le Gentylle, Katerina his wife, and Ranulph, gave Robert de Plesyngtone and his heirs the mediety of the manor of Wymmerleghe, except certain specified tenements and rents. For this Robert gave Thomas 10 messuages, 90 acres and a half, a rood of land, 8 acres of meadow, 6 of wood, and 2s. 1d. rent, in the same mediety, with the homages and service of Will. le Porter, Juliana his wife, and Roger le Grayve, and the heirs of Juliana and Roger. (Ibid. Edw. III. No. 3.) By fine, Westminster, 10 May, 1343, "inter Rob. de Plesyngtone et Elenam uxorem ejus quer. et Thom. le Gentyll deforc," Thomas gave Robert and Elena for their lives 10 messuages, 90 acres, and one rood of land, eight acres of meadow, six of wood, and 2s. 1d. rent in Wymmerleghe, with the homages and services of

formed by the commencement of a nave and two side ailes. In the centre is the bold sweep of a false arch, embracing an entrance, of which the pateræ and other ornaments have been cast from the door of the Chapter House at Whalley. The blank space between the outer and inner arch is relieved by three statues on rich corbels, while the sides of the arches themselves are enriched with kneeling figures of monks in the habits of their several orders. The style of these sculptures is exactly adapted to their situations; rough, strong, and at a proper distance very expressive. Shields of arms, with inscriptions for the founder and his friends, are judiciously introduced in their proper places, as of old. Above the central arch is a rich Catharine-wheel window, and at the angles of the front rise in light and graceful proportion two lanthorn turrets terminating at the height of [86] feet in the richest crockets. On entering the western door the whole perspective opens—nave, columns, side ailes, and choir, the last of which, included within one bold and sweeping arch, is not further prolonged than to form three sides of an octagon, with a light and beautiful groining above. The sweeps of all the arches are in the best taste—that of the reign of Edward the Third: yet those of the nave have a kind of hatched ornaments which may be thought to belong to an earlier period, though I am persuaded not exclusively.

No work of man was ever without some defect, either real, or such as cavil or malevolence might suggest. The following remarks, however, are dictated in another spirit.

By a rigid exactor of uniformity in design, it might be observed that the several parts of this beautiful edifice are not strictly contemporary; and it is evident that, in the conception of the architect, he must have intended the whole of the west front, together with the nave, the clerestory windows, and the crockets at the east end of the middle aile, to represent the style of a century at least prior to the side ailes. Now, though in ancient churches such appearances perpetually exhibit themselves, yet they must have arisen not from the original design, but from subsequent restorations; and to copy an irregularity when it might as well have been avoided, is perhaps not to be recommended as an example for future architects. The same may perhaps be remarked of the pierced battlements, however beautiful, which, though they may well be supposed to appear on a chapel of real antiquity, must be regarded as the symptoms of a second restoration.

Will. le Porter, Juliana his wife, Roger le Grave, and the heirs of Juliana and Roger for all tenements held of Thomas in Wymmerleghe. For this they gave Thomas 20 marks. (Ibid. No. 112.) By fine made at Westminster 10 June, 1347, and recorded there 3 Nov. 1348, Joh. f. Thome de Riggemaydene, for 20 marks, gave Rob. de Plesington a messuage, 38 acres of land, one of meadow, and 3 of pasture in Gayrstang, with warranty. (Ibid. No. 131.) John Plessington lost his estate for taking part in the Rebellion of 1715. It was sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates on 23 Mar. 1718, to John Wicker, Esq., for £760 (Further Report, presented 6 Feb. 1722, App. No. 2, p. 89.), and was valued at £39 15s. 6d. (Report, 17 Jan. 1717, p. 11.) James Plessington, apothecary of Preston, was tried at Liverpool 24 Jan. 1716, and found guilty, but no day was appointed for his execution, and he appears to have been among the condemned prisoners whom the judges, when they returned to London, 9 Feb. left to the merchants of Liverpool for transportation to the West Indies.]

Mere chapels with side ailes and columns are very unusual, and I recollect only three specimens which may be compared with the work now under review, viz., Windsor and Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and that of Roslyn; both the latter of which, in simplicity and justness of proportion, as well as chasteness of ornament, are surpassed by Pleasington, though infinitely inferior to the two first in point of magnificence. Roslyn, on the whole, resembles it; but, besides being overcharged with ornament, its general elevation is much too depressed; not to mention the striking deformity of two fantastic lines of pinnacles upon the roof marking the lines of the columns and arches within. But there is another and a closer resemblance between these two; namely, that both are placed in solitary situations. But at Pleasington, as well as Roslyn, it is impossible not to lament that, on an estate intersected by a deep monastic valley, a site was not pitched upon in a deep retirement, beside a winding stream, and overshadowed by native woods; a scene like those selected by ascetics, and imagined by poets, for contemplation and devotion. What are the feelings, when, after long traversing plains unmarked and without features, we descend immediately and without preparation into the deep vales of Furness and Fountains, where nothing is seen till all is disclosed, and that in all its details of beauty and magnificence! But, unhappily, at Pleasington the effect is diminished by preparation: seated on a naked plain, and visible from distances at which it appears little better than a shapeless mass, the beauties of the work are too gradually developed: turrets, pinnacles, tracery, are successively disclosed, till the surprize is gone before the last details of sculpture and architecture burst upon the eye. In many situations such an effect would have been unattainable, but here sequestration was at hand, and should have been courted.

Such, however, and accompanied by such trivial defects, is the Chapel of Pleasington: a copy of ancient taste and skill, which almost equals the original, and the pattern for future artists, which will perhaps never be surpassed.

The Dimensions of the Building are as follow :—

	Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
Length from east to west outside .	118	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Height of side ailes	26	3
Length from east to west inside . .	102	1	Height of the east end	43	0
Width on the outside	60	2	Height of the spires at the west end .	86	0
Width inside	48	0	Diameter of the Catharine-wheel window		
Height of middle aile	46	6	at the west end	15	0

Next, in ascending the valley, is BALDERSTONE, which afforded a name to another family, extinct before most of its neighbours.¹ Of this name I find Richard Balderston,

¹ [Roger de Baldreston granted to the Abbot and Monks of Stanlawefor prayers only an acre of land in Baldreston and four perches in length and breadth, "a domo mea versus aquilonem usque ad altam viam," for a barn. Hiis testibus, d'no Ad. de Blackburn, Ad. et Henr. filiis ejus, Ric. Phiton, Henr. de Whalleye, Henr. de Plesyngton, etc. (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 57, p. 123.) By a fine made at Lancaster, 25 Jun. 1256, Tho. de Osebaldrestone agreed to

who had William, who having no issue by his first wife, a Gerard, had by his second, Margaret, daughter of William Stanley, Esq. two coheiresses, Isabel and Jane. Isabel married Sir Robert Harrington, of Hornby; and Jane, 1st. Sir Ralph Langton; 2nd. Sir John Pilkington.

By will, dated Jan. 2nd, 1497, this lady bequeaths her body to be buried in the Nunnes Quier of Monkton, in her habit, holding her hand upon her breast, with her ring

warrant, acquit, and defend Ric. f. Wil. de Baldrestone of the service "*quod Eadmundus de Lacy ab eo exigit*" for two bovates in Baldrestone. Richard had complained that, by the defect of Thomas, Eadmund had distrained him for suit to his three weeks court at Cliderhow. Richard and his heirs were to hold the land from Thomas and his heirs for ever, paying yearly a pair of spurs, for the foreign service 2s. and for suit of court "*unum spervarium sorum*," and for this he acquits Richard of all costs. (Feet of Fines, Lancaster, Hen. III. No. 150). In July 1292 Adam de Osbaldeston was sued by Wil. de Balderstone, "*quod acquietet eum de servicio quod Hen. de Lacy com. Lincoln. ab eo exigit*," for two bovates in Baldrestone, namely, puture for a serjeant "*ad equum commorantem in wapentachio de Blakeburne*" to summon, attach, and distrain, and for finding a man "*qui vocatur Wytnesseman*" to testify to such acts. William produced in court the fine of 1256. Adam admitted the fine, but denied that William was distrained "*pro defectu acquietancie*." For he said that the use and custom of the country was that the Earl and his bailliffs of Blakeburneshyre did not take puture from any, or admit any to the office of wytnesseman except residents in the wapentake. "*Ita quod nullus residens, licet velit, alium inde acquietare non potest*." On 30 July the jury found that William "*non dstringitur pro defectu predicti Ade*," for the Earl's bailliffs took their puture "*ratione reseancie cujuscunque tenentis in predicto wap. Et puturam illam a tempore quo non extat memoria sic percipere consueverunt pro voluntate sua cum venerint. Nec aliquem ad officium de Wytnesseman admittant nisi ratione dicte reseantie*." Judgment, Adam inde sine die and William fined for a false claim. (Ass. Lanc. 20 E. I. m. 69) Notes of this fine and pleading are given in Harl. 2063, f. 86.

At the same assizes Hen. de Baldreston claimed from Will. de Baldreston "*pascua ad proprias porcos suos in centum acris bosci tempore pannagii in Baldreston*." William said that Henry had nothing in the wood except in the time of Agnes his mother, who held the third part of Baldreston in dower, when Henry and Agnes his mother had all their beasts in common. The jury found that Henry had never been seised. Henry brought a third action against William for disseisin of his common of pasture in Baldreston "*in centum acris terre tempore aperto ad omnimoda averia et in duodecim acris pasture omni tempore anni*." William said that as to the 100 acres Henry's cattle, which he had in common with Agnes his mother, fed there by reason of Agnes's dower and not of any tenement of Henry's; as to four acres he is dominus ville, and by the form of the statute "*augmentavit ipsi Curiam suam de predictis quatuor acris*;" as to the remaining eight acres "*ipsi appruavit se de eisdem in vasto predictae ville sicut ei bene licuit per statutum*." The jury said that Henry was seized of his common of pasture in the 100 acres except in eight acres of land called Horsfal, until William unjustly disseized him; as to Horsfal he was never seized of common of pasture in it and has sufficient pasture and ingress and egress. (Ibid. m. 15). Henry de Balderstone was attached "*quod vi et armis rescussit et abduxit averia predicti Henrici*" when Wil. de Baldreston had taken them in "*dampno suo*," and according to law and custom "*imparcasse voluisset*." The jury found that Henry "*nullam rescussionem fecit predicti Wil. de averiis suis*," and William was fined for a false claim. He was then attached for assaulting Henry, beating and wounding him, etc. damages 20l. On 22 July, 1292, a jury found that there had been an assault, damages one mark; Henry had his damages, and William was committed to gaol. (Ibid. m. 19). A precept was issued from the Duchy chamber, 18 Mar. 9 Hen. V. 1422, to give full seizin to Richard, son and heir of William de Baldreston, he having sufficiently proved his age. (Duc. Lanc. xxv.—A. 8, No. 113.) In 4 Hen. VII. 1488-9, it was found by inq. p.m. that James Harrington held half the manor of Balderston from the King, sed per quod servitium ignorant, value 20s. (Harl. MS. 2085, f. 41 b.)]

upon her finger, having taken within her resolves¹ the mantle and ring, and her moiety of the manor of Balderstone, to Sir James Harrington, Knt. for term of life, and after his decease to Thomas Talbot of Bashall, and Jane his wife, another Harrington.

The document is a curious memorial of the heiress of the family, who derived their name from this place, and were lords of it during many generations:—

Second day of January 1497. I, Dame Jane Pilkington, widow, make and ordayne this my last Wyll and Testamente. First, I bequethe my bodey to be buried in y^e Nunnes Quier of Monketon, in my habit, holdynge my hand upon my breste, with my ringe uppon my finger, having taken in my resoluis the mantle and the ringe; and whereas, &c. &c. stande seized in all my moyety of the Manor of Balderston, and all other messuages, &c. which were W^m Balderstons my father, in the townes of Balderston, Mellor, &c. my wyll and mynde is, that my said feofees shall suffre me to receue the rentes and p̄fits of the s^d landes during lyfe, and aftir my decease that they stand to the use of Sir James Harrington, knt. my sister's son, and aftir his decease to the use of Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, son and heyre of Edm. Talbot, Esq. and Jane his wife, d^r and one of the coheyres of Sir Robert Harrington, of Hornby Castle, k^t. and the lady Isabell his wyfe, my sister, and the haieres of the bodie of the s^d Tho^s Talbot, for ever, and for default, &c. then to th'use of Rich^d Radcliffe and Ellen his wyfe, which Ellen was aunt to me and sister to W^m Balderston my fader, and to th'use of Richard Osbaldiston, son and heyre of John Osbaldiston and Eliz. his wyfe, another sister of W^m Balderston, my father.

The chapel of Balderstone is of uncertain antiquity, but probably somewhat earlier than the Reformation. In the reign of James I. it had gone to decay, but has since been

¹ She had actually taken the vows in the church of Wakefield from William Bishop of Dromore. (Dods-worth's MSS.) [This lady, when the young widow of Sir Ralph Langton,* in 1462, along with her sister Isabella and Sir Robert Harrington her sister's husband, appeared in court to vindicate their right to the offices of the baylywicks of the wapentake of Amoundernes and Blakeburnshire, peacefully occupied by their ancestors time out of mind, and claimed by one Giles Beeston, on the plea of letters patent. Giles not appearing, judgment was given in their favour, and a precept was issued to the sheriff accordingly, at the Castle of Leicester, 28 May, 2 Edw. IV. 1462. (Townley MSS.) There is a story of Jane having married Thomas, son of Nicholas Wortley; but, as he had another lady to wife in her lifetime, it is improbable. There may have been a treaty for such an alliance, giving colour to the statement. Certain, however, it is that on the 5th Feb. 1463 o.s. she was present at Badsworth church as the wife of John Pilkington, then only an esquire. He was esquire of the body to King Edw. IV. (see vol. i. p. 354), and in the first year of his reign had grants of forfeited estates in Yorkshire. He founded a charity in Wakefield church. Sir Charles Pilkington, whose heiress married Sir John Townley, was his brother. Their parentage is uncertain, accounts differing; but the arms in the chantry founded in Wakefield church by Sir John were the same as those borne by the Pilkingtons of Lancashire, with the difference of an annulet in the dexter chief point. Sir John made his will 20 June, 1478; it was proved 30 June, 1479. Edward, his son and heir, was under age at the date of his death, and died young s.p.—W. L.]

* [Following a mistake made by Christopher Townley in compiling the pedigree of Langton, Jane Balderston is represented to have been the wife of Ralph Langton, Baron of Newton; *vide* pedigree in Baines's Hist. of Lanc. vol. iii. p. 642; but dates contradict this statement. The Baron of Newton died, leaving a widow named Alice, long before Jane was born; in fact, when her father could not have been more than three years old. We have seen the name of the first husband stated to be Langley, but Langton occurs so often in independent documents that there can be little doubt of that having been the name of her first husband. In one place he is called Thomas instead of Ralph.—W. L.]

repaired. [The old chapel has now (1875) disappeared, and an elegant Gothic structure has been erected on the site.—(T. T. W.)]¹

Next is OSBALDESTON,² the property and residence of one of the first families of Lan-

¹ [Balderston chapel remained in 1689, and was reported upon as “very ruinous and long time discontinued from exercise of any holy offices; noe maintenance at all belonging to it, the chappell itselfe overgrowne with briars and thorns, and requires a rebuilding before it can be fitt for divine worshipping.” Soon after it was so far repaired as to be used for worship but not regularly. In 1741 the living (previously worth but 7*l.* a-year) was augmented, and in 1752 the chapel was repaired and enlarged by faculty. The structure was indifferent however, and a later repair in 1818 was necessary. In 1852 the chapel, being again unfit for use, was demolished. The foundation of the new church was laid July 22nd, 1852. It is a neat Gothic edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, north porch, and belfry at the west gable.—W. A. A.]

² [The Coucher of Whalley contains few charters relating to this township, but in that of Sallay (Harl. MSS. 112) there are many under the title of Sunderland, where that house long possessed a grange.

1. Carta Ailsii de Sunderland cum pertinenciis et communia bosci de Osbaldeston et Baldereston et pannagium porcorum et piscacioni.—Universis sancte, etc. Ailsius filius Hugonis gave Deo et Monachis Sancte Marie de Sallai Sunderlandesholm cum omnibus appendiciis suis in terris, in aquis, in silvis, in planis, in pascuis, in pratis, sicut divise et terminos jacent scilicet inter torrentem de Sunderland et Ribbel usque ad Clippende esche cloh, et inde per silvam ultra Langhirstker usque rivulum de Smalelei, et sic per occidentalem divisam de Smalelei usque Sandiford. Et ad augmentum hujus elemosine mee dedi eis quandam terram cum bosco juxta Sunderlandholm versus Osbaldestone supra Ripam Ribbil sicut perambulatum est et signis signatum scilicet a superiore capite pontis pendentis usque in Ribbil et capite ejusdem pontis per quercus crucibus signatas usque ad proximum cloh cadentem in Sunderlandbroc. Et preter hoc eis dedi et concessi communem pascuam de Osbaldestone et de Balderestone et communam silve earundam villarum ad omnia necessaria sua, preter quercum viridem, et ad impinguandum omnes porcus proprios suos, concedo eis silvam de Osbaldestone et de Balderestone, et licenciam piscandi quantum terra mea durat; to be held freely of him and his heirs absque omni seculari servicio et calumpnia. . . . Et ut hoc libentius facerem, dederunt mihi Monachi xl marcas in denariis et denariatis et suum dexterum. Pro hac etiam elemosinam concesserunt post mortem meam tantum servicium facere pro me quantum pro Monacho, et corpus ad sepulturam suscipere. Et si ad monachatum converti voluere, sive pauper sim, sive dives, seu egrotus, seu sanus, suscipient me. Hujus concessionis et donacionis Testes sunt Uctredus filius Hucche, minister Regis, Malgerius persona de Giseburne, W. persona de Mitton et aliis (Harl. MS. 112, f. 61 b.) Malgerius is not mentioned in Whitaker's list of Rectors of Gisburne, which begins 1239. (Hist. of Craven, p. 30.)

2. Carta de quadam terra s. Ailsii cum bosco juxta de Sunderlandesholm.—Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego Ailsius filius Hugonis dedi Monachis de Sallay in puram et perpetuam elemosinam terram quandam cum bosco juxta Sunderlandesholm sicut perambulatum est, et signis assignatum, a me et a cellerario, et aliis qui affuerunt ad augmentum elemosine quam eis dedi de Sunderlandesholm, et de aliis rebus omnibus sicut prima carta mea testatur. Hujus donacionis testes sunt Malgerus persona de Giseburne, Walterus filius Uctredi, Will. filius Horm, Ketellus filius Uctredi et aliis pluribus. (Ibid. f. 61 b.)

3. Hugh son of Ailsius confirmed to the monks of Sallai “omnes donaciones quas eis fecit et incartulavit pater meus videlicet Sunderlandesholm per plenarias divisas suas,” and gave them besides “tres acras terre et amplius cum bosco qui desuper est ad sartandum quando voluerint scilicet quicquid continetur infra has divisas, Incipiendo ad pontem pendentem et sic procedendo in longitudine juxta terram eorundem Monachorum versus australem partem usque ad Sunderlandbroc et in occidentali parte, a quercubus cruce signatis, procedendo in latitudine usque ad capud illius Siketh, cujus una pars cadit in Ribbel et altera in Sunderlandbroc. Hec omnia dedi predictis Monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. . . . His testibus Gaufrido de Duttone tunc senescallo, Henrico de Blakeburne, Ada filio ejus. (Ibid. f. 62.)

4. Carta Ailsii de Cursu Aque ad Molendinum.—Ailsius filius Hugonis granted deo et Monachis Sancte Marie de Sallai, ut perpetualiter abeant cursum aque de Thursebroc per terram meam ubicunque sibi levius et competencius

cashire, from the earliest times after the Conquest, of whom I have gleaned the following names from attestations to ancient charters, and from later authorities.¹

esse perspexerint usque ad molendinum suum de Sunderlandesholm; quod constructum est in libera et propria elemosina sua. Et sciendum est quod Monachi concesserunt medietatem molendini in vita mea. Et post decessum meum remanebit illud ipsum molendinum omnino liberum et quietum in perpetuum. His testibus, Jordano clerico de Cliderhou, Paulino clerico de Chirche, Alexander filio Ketelli et aliis. (Ibid. f. 62.)

5. Confirmacio W. filii Aide de Sunderlande et Osbaldestone et Balderestone.—William filius Ailsii, with the consent of his brothers Robert, Alexander, John, and Adam, “et voluntate Wimarce matris mee,” confirmed to the monks of Sallai omnes donaciones patris mei quas prefatis Monachis infra divisas de Baldereston dedit . . . scilicet Sunderlandesholm. Hanc itaque donacionem concessi predictis Monachis et communam silve de Balderestone in frankalmoigne. Witness, R. Vavator, H. fil. ejus. Malgero de Giseburne. (Ibid. f. 62.)

6. Confirmacio Petri de Arches de Sunderlandesholm et omnibus que de Ailissio habemus.—Peter de Arches confirmed Monachis sancte Marie de Sallai donacionem quam eis fecit Ailsii filius Hugonis de Sunderlandholm cum omnibus appendiciis. . . . Pro hac concessione et confirmacione concesserunt Abbas et Conventus fraternitatem domus sue mihi et uxori mee et liberis mei (*sic*). Hujus confirmacionis testes sunt Waltheff capellanus de Cliderhou, Radulphus scriptor et aliis. (Ibid. f. 62 b.)

7. Adam de Winkedelai pro salute anime mee et Christiane quondam sponse mee, gave the monks of Sallai totam terram de Sunderlandesholm cum toto bosco eidem manerio pertinente et omnibus aliis pertinentiis per suas plenarias divisas prout in cartis donatorum quas inde habent apercius continetur. Scilicet quod ego et Christiana quondam uxor mea de eisdem Monachis pro quadam annua firma tenuimus. . . . Hiis testibus, d'no R. de Cestria, Ada. de Hocton et multis aliis. (Ibid. f. 63.)

8. Adam de Winkedelei quitclaimed to the same all Sunderlandholm, “pro hac autem reddicione concessione et quieta clamacione dicti Monachi in quadam summa pecunie satisfecerunt. . . . Hiis testibus, domino R. de Cestria, Ad. de Blakeburne, Adam de Botton (*sic*: Hoctone?) et aliis multis. (Ibid. f. 63.)

9. Carta de escambio de Sunderland cum terris de Scottothope et Pathorne et Remington.—Notum sit omnibus vobis tam presentibus quam futuris quod est finale escambium inter Abbatem et Conventum de Sallai et Adam de Wynkedelei et Christianam uxorem ejus scilicet quod dicti Abbas et Conventus dederunt et concesserunt dictis A. et C. uxori sui et heredibus eorum pro homagio et servicio suo totum terram suam de Sunderland cum pertinentiis suis, sicut carte donatorum quas idem Monachi inde habent testantur. Ita quod dicti Monachi capient de toto bosco de Sunderlande infra divisas suas quantum voluerint et quando voluerint sine impedimento ejusdem A. vel heredum suorum. Idem vero A. et heredes sui capient de predicto bosco quantum necesse habuerint sibi et hominibus suis excepto quod non dabunt nec vendent aliquid eo. Predicti etiam Monachi retinuerunt in manu sua tanariam de Sunderland tali conditione quod quamdiu dictus A. et heredes sui voluerint medietatem custi per omnia envenire habebunt medietatem totius. Et dictus A. et heredes sui Juratoriam prestabunt caucionem domni de Sall. quod quantum in se fideliter et sine doto custodient tanariam illam ad opus utrorumque. Omnia ista prenominata et modo predicto habebunt et tenebunt dicti A. et C. et uxor ejus (*sic*) et heredes eorum de domo de Sall. in escambium perpetuum, libere et quiete, solute etiam ab omni servicio et exaccione, Reddendo inde annuatim domui de Sall. duos sol. pro omni servicio ad festum sancti Andree. Idem vero A. et Christiana uxor ejus pro predictis in escambium dederunt, concesserunt, et presenti carta sua confirmaverunt predictae domui de Sall. duas bovatas terre in Pathorne cum tribus toftis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis, libertatibus et aisiamentis, infra villam et extra. Et in Scothorpe tres bovatas terre cum toftis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, libertatibus et aisiamentis, infra villam et extra. Et in Rimington unam bovatum terre cum tofto et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, libertatibus et aisiamentis suis, infra villam et extra. Has sex bovatas terre cum pertinentiis predictis habebit et tenebit in perpetuum domus de Sallai de predictis A. et Christiana uxore sua et here-

¹ Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, confirmed to William de Arches the rights of his ancestors in Blackburnshire and the game taken in his fee of Wiswall, Hapton, and Osbaldeston. (See under Hapton, p. 57.) Alice, widow of Thomas de Osbaldeston, gave a fine for a writ. (Duc. Lanc. xxv. Y2, No. 41.)

Adam de Osbaldeston, in the time of Henry II. Thomas de Osbaldeston, 12 Edw. II.

dibus eorum in perpetuam elemosinam solutam, liberam, et quietam, ab omni servicio et exactione, faciendo tamen forinsecum servicium quantum pertinat ad singulas bovatas in feodis suis, scilicet sicut faciunt alie bovate in eisdem feodis. Et reddendo annuatim Roberto domino de Pathorne et heredibus suis pro duabus povatis (*sic*) de Pathorne unam Libram piperis ad festum Sancti Andree pro omnibus serviciis omnia ista predicta utraque pars alteri warrantizabit contra omnes in perpetuum. His testibus, W. de Hebbdene, Simone de Marton, et aliis. (Ibid. f. 63.)

10. Carta Christiane de Pathorne de observacione convencionum.—Omnibus . . . Christiana Huctredi de Pathorne salutem. Noveritis me gratis et ex mera et bona voluntate mea concessisse escambium illud de terris de Pathorne, de Scohtorpe et de Rimington, quod Adam de Winkedelei vir meus fecit cum Monachis de Sallai pro terra sua de Sunderlande, so that if she lived longer than her husband she should make no claim on the monks with respect to the exchange, otherwise she shall give them "terram suam de Sunderlande ita plenarie et adeo bene edificato" as when she and Adam received it, "et insuper nomine pene x marcas argenti." "Et ad omnia hec fideliter tenenda Ego Christiana sine malo ingenio et dolo, tactis sacrosanctis pro me et heredibus meis, juram et Jurisdiccione Capituli Eboraci sive archidiaconi Cestrie me subjeci, ut ipsi in quous[que?] diocesi fuero omni appellacione et cavillacione remota me ad omnia predicta observanda per censuram ecclesiasticam compellant. His testibus, Rob. de Kut, Gaufrido de Dutton, Joh constabul. Cestrie, et aliis pluribus. (Ibid. f. 63 b.)

11. Adam de Sunderlande gave "Alano filio Henrici de Turton in libero maritagio cum Agnete filia mea quandam partem terre mee in Sunderlande scilicet totam terram illam infra has divisas Incipiendo ad viam occidentali parte de Sunderlande, sequendo le turnecrof usque ad proximum sicut altam viam, Sic ascendendo illum usque ad superius capud de propinquiore assarto, sic extendendo ex transverso usque ad propinquiorem cloch, sic descendendo illum cloch in oriente ad semitam usque que se extendit ad le lehe, sic sequendo illam semitam usque ad propinquiorem sicut ex orientali predicti assarti sic sequendo illum sicut usque in Sunderlande broch, et sic descendendo et sequendo illum broch usque ad prenominatam viam in orientali parte de Sunderlande broch . . . Et cum pannagio ad omnes proprios porcos suas in bosco ejusdem ville." He and the heirs "de predicta Agnete progredientibus" paying Adam and his heirs 6d. of silver at the Assumption. Witnesses, W. de Samliburi, Waltero de Baile, Ric. de Dutton, et aliis multis. (Ibid. f. 64.)

12. Conventio inter abbatem et Agnetem de Sunderlande de terra de Preston pro terra de Sunderlande.—Abbas et Conventus de Sallay dederunt . . . Agneti filie Ade de Sunderlande totam terram suam in villa de Preston pro homagio suo et servicio, videlicet unum toftum cum domo in vico piscatorum, et unam acram prati et dimidiam rodam jacentem inter pratum Ade filii Suardi de Preston ex una parte et pratum quod pertinet ad domum beati Johannis ex altera et unam deinde acram prati in Redelai. Tenenda et habenda sibi et heredibus vel assignatis de dictis Abbati et Conventu cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad tantam terram pertinentibus infra villam de Preston et extra. Redendo inde annuatim dictis abbati et conventui unum denarium argenti ad festum sancte Assumptionis beate Marie Virginis pro omni servicio exactione et demanda Dicti vero Abbas et Conventus dictam terram cum prato dicte Agneti et heredibus suis vel assignatis contra omnes in perpetuum warrantizabunt et defendent." Also Agnes confirmed to them "totam terram cum bosco quam habuerint de dono dicti Adam patris sui in territorio de Sunderlande." His testibus, domino Rad. de Mitton, domino I. de Vias, Rad. de Claiton. (Ibid. f. 64.)

13. Carta Robertis Cementarii de confirmacione et quieta clamacione de Sunderland.—Robert fil. Agnetis de Sunderlande quitclaimed Abbati et Conventuo ecclesie beate Marie de Sallai et eorum successoribus totum jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo modo seu jure hereditario potui in toto terra illa que fuit Ade de Sunderlande avunculi mei filii Ade de Winkedelai et in tota grangia illa que vocata Sunderlande cum omnibus et singulis suis appendiciis sine aliquo retinemento. Witnesses, R. de Heppale, domino Joh. Devias, Ad. de Hochtone. (Ibid. f. 64b.)

14. CARTA SANCTI SALVATORIS. Universi Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Frater Alexander Prior loci Sancti Salvatoris in Ribblesdale et Adam Capellanus confrater ejusdem loci eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos dedimus concessimus et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmavimus Abbati et Conventui de Sallai dimidiam acram terre ad situm domorum, et unius molendini. Concessimus etiam eisdem cursum aque nostre descendentem extra finis Gardini nostri sine dampno molendini nostri. Preterea concessimus eisdem Husbote

[1318—19]. John de Osbaldeston, 35 Edw. III. [1361—2]. Another John de Osbal-

et haibote in bosco nostro ad prefatam edificandam per visum nostrum sine wasto. Concessimus etiam eisdem cortices arborum quereuum a nobis sectarum. Concessimus insuper eisdem partem bosci mortui et eruti ad comburendum sine wasto. Preterea concessimus eisdem pasturam ad viii. boves in defensis nostris, quando defensis nostris utimur cum bobus nostris. Concessimus etiam eisdem liberum introitum et exitum ad cariagia sua facienda ad dicta loca. Ita quod cariagia faciant sine dampno nostro in bladis in pratis et in aliis manifestis locis. Nos vero bona fide et sacramento medio promissimus quod domum sancti Salvatoris neque statum domus sine consensu dicti Abbatis advocati nostri, et aliorum advocatorum virum religiosus nec secularibus aliquibus alienabimus, dabimus vel permutabimus. Dicti autem Abbas et Conventus bona fide concessunt ac promisserunt post obitum nostrum unam libram cere Ecclesie Sancti Salvatoris in Ribbelisdale in perpetuum ad Nativitatem Domini persolvendam. Et ut istud scriptum perpetue firmitatis robur optineat huic scripto sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. His testibus, Ada de Blakeburn, domino Johanne filio ejus, W. rectore ecclesie de Mitton, et aliis multis. (Harl. 112 f. 64 b.)

15. Adam de Osbaldeston quitclaimed to the Abbot and Convent of Sallai all his right "in tota illa placia bosci et pasture que vocatur le Mikelfal in bosco de Sunderlande," for which they granted to Adam and his heirs "quod omnia approvamenta" made by Adam or his predecessors to 14 Edw. I. "in pace et integre remaneant sine aliqua calumpnia predictorum Abbatis et Conv'. Insuper concesserunt dictus Abbas et Conv. de Sallai predicto Ade et heredibus suis quod si averia sua in prenominato separali ob defectu clausure intraverint, quod dicta averia recaciabuntur sine dampno et imparcacione dictorum Abbatis et Conventus. Et vice versa si animalia predictorum abbatis propter defectum clausure dicti Ad. et h. suis in omnibus aprovamentis suis intraverint sine esione aliqua et imparcacione alicujus recaciabuntur. Witnesses, domino de Hochtone, domino Joh. Devias militibus, H. de Kirkolai." (Ibid. f. 65 b.)

16. Rob. de Osbaldestone fil. Thome de Osbald. quitclaimed "illa placia pasture et bosci que vocatur Mikefal in bosco de Sunderlande. Witnesses, W. de Balderestone, Alano de eadem, Ad. de Osbaldestone, et aliis pluribus." (Ibid.)

17. Joh. fil. Roberti de Osbaldeston gave the Abbot and Convent of Sallai all his right "in communia de Sunderlande videlicet tam in terris et pratis quam in silvis eorum. Witnesses domino Joh. Evyas, magistro H. de Claytone, Hug. de Cliderhou, et aliis." (Ibid. f. 65 b.)

18. William de Stodelhurst gave the same all his right "communicandi in omnibus boscis clausis et pasturis de Sunderland cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Witnesses, Dno. Joh. Devyas, Ad. de Hochtone, Ad. de Osbaldestone." (Ibid. f. 66.)

19. Henry le Brune de Osbaldeston quitclaimed to the same his right of common in le Mykelfal "in bosco et pastura de Osbaldeston . . . Et si contingat quod averia dicti H'nr vel heredum suorum in predicta placea non clausa de cetero intrent . . . absque lesione et imparcacione recaciabuntur. Witnesses, Mag'ro H'nr' de Clayton, Hug. de Cliderhou, Ad. de Osbaldestone." (Ibid. f. 66.)

20. A similar quitclaim from William son of H. de Osbaldestone, his cattle to be driven back free and unhurt if they entered the place pro defectu clausure. Witnesses, domino Ad. de Hochtone, domino Joh. Devyas. (Ibid. f. 66.)

21. Quieta clamatio W. fil. Ric. de Balderestone de bosco de Sunderlande. Will. filius et heres Ric. de Balderestone quitclaimed to the Abbot and Convent of Sallai all his right "communicandi in omnibus boscis clausis et pasturis de Sunderlande que clausa habuerunt et tenuerunt in sua seperali die confeccionis hujus scripti," for which the abbot granted "quod si averia . . . in predicta pastura vel boscis clausis pro defectu clausure de cetero intrent quod absque lesione et dampno recaciabunt. Witnesses, Ade de Hochtone, domino J. Devias, Henrico de Kichelai." (Ibid. f. 67.)

22. Hoc scriptum testatur quod anno domini M^occ^olxx primo convenit ita inter Abbatem et Conventum de Sall. ex parte una et Ricardum de Baldereston ex parte altera, videlicet quod predicti abbas et conventus remisserunt etc. to Richard and his heirs omnia clausa sua anno supradicto facta. Insuper et decem acras de vasto ad huc claudendum de Birlee usque orientem extra sepem. Preterea predicti Abbas et Conventus predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis

deston, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Balderstone, and had Richard, who by

remisserunt illum annuum redditum x et viii denarii, which he paid them. Predictus vero Ricardus domos et tenentes suos qui sedent intra fines de Leibelay et la Moncfal, usque ad alteram partem de Leibelay festinanter amovebit. And he quitclaimed to them in return omnia clausa sua jam facta vel ad huc facienda ubi aliquo tempore clausa fuerunt infra divisas de Sunderlande . . . Et si contingat quod averia dicti Ricardi infra divisas et clausa predictorum abbatis et conventus contigerit pro defectu clausarum predicta averia sine dampno dicti Ricardi recaciabuntur, et sine detrimento, sicut fiet de averiis predictorum abbatis et conventus, si dicti Ric. clausa vel divisas intrare contigerit. Witnesses, domino Johanne Devias, domino Ade de Hocthone, domino Ade de Bererie, Ade de Blakeburne. (Ibid. f. 67.)

23. William, son and heir of Ric. de Baldereston, quitclaimed to the Abbot and Convent of Sallai all his right of common in all woods closes and pastures of Sunderlande "que clausa habuerunt et tenuerunt in suo separali die confectionis hujus scripti," and granted that they and their successors "possint molendina pro voluntate sua construere infra divisas suas de Sunderlande ubicunque voluerint super aquam de Ribbel et illa molendina pro voluntate sua remove infra divisas suas prout melius sibi viderint expedire et stangna facere, et quociens voluerint reparare usque ad pilum dicte aque de Ribbel," and also that they may have and take for ever aucipitres, et nisus, et omnia alia genera avium aeriancium in omnibus separalibus boscis suis infra divisas suas de Sunderland Et similiter quod dicti Abbas et eorum successores habeant et percipiant in posterum apes et mel in predictis boscis suis, quantumcunque et quocienscunque contigerit inveniri, et omnia aliâ commoda qualitercunque infra sua separalia predicta de Sunderlande contingencia sine contradiccione vel impedimento mei vel heredum seu assignatorum meorum Tenenda et habenda dictis Abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus et ecclesie sue predictae omnia predicta clausa et pasturam in suo separali Ita quod nec ego Willielmus nec heredes mei vel assignati aliquid jus vel communam in predictis boscis, clausis, pasturis, campis, molendinis, stagnis, avibus quibuscunque apibus vel melle in posterum exigere vel vindicare poterimus." . . . For which grant they granted "quod si averia dicti Williemi vel heredum suorum infra dictas divisas pro defectu clausure (*sic*) intraverint non imparcabitur, sed sine aliqua lesione recacibuntur. Witnesses, Roberto de Heppale, Hug. de Cliderhou, Magistro Henrico de Claiton." (Ibid. f. 67b.)

24. Gaufridus filius Hugonis de Baldereston quitclaimed to the same all his right of common in clausuris predicti Abbatis et Conventus factis apud Grangiam suam de Sunderlande. . . . Ita tamen quod si predictae clausure per negligenciam ceciderint, et infra predictas clausuras animalia mea inventa fuerint pro defectu clausure sine lesione et imparcacione recaciabuntur. . . . Witnesses, Adam de Osbaldeston, Alexander de Keurdale, Wilhelmi de Baldereston. Dated at Lancaster before the Justices Itinerant, 17 June, 1292. (Ibid.)

25. Johannes filius Hugonis de Baldereston quitclaimed to the same his right of common in le Mikelfal in bosco de Sunderland, et communa pastura ejusdem loci . . . Quod si averia, etc. His (*sic*) d'no Ade de Hoctone, d'no Joh. Devias, militibus, Magistro Henrico de Clayton, H. de Cliderhou. (Ibid. f. 68.)

26. Thomas filius Ade de Birley, Johannes frater ejus, Alanus de Baldereston, Alexander de Kiverdale, Henricus de Baldereston, Johannes filius Hugonis de eadem, et Ricardus filius Johannis del Westewode quitclaimed to the same all their right of common in le Mickelfal with the same condition as to their cattle trespassing pro defectu clausure. Witnesses, domino Ade de Hoctone, domino Joh. Devias militibus, Henrico de Hichelay. (Ibid.)

27. Compositio inter domum de Sallai et Ecclesiam de Blakeburne de Sunderlant.—Hec est compositio facta inter Ecclesiam de Blakeburne et Ecclesiam de Sallai, mediantibus personis, Stephano tunc Abbate de Sallai, et Rogero, et Ade tunc Rectoribus Ecclesie de Blakeburne, super decimis de Sunderland, scilicet quod ecclesia de Blakeburne percipiet plenarie decimas tam pertinentes ad altaragium quam bladi quamdiu terra illa de Sunderland quam dederunt secularibus in escambium propriis laboribus vel sumptibus non excoluerint. Si autem processu temporis aliquo casu terra illa in manu Monachorum devenerit de Sallai quodocunque vel totam vel partem illius propriis laboribus vel sumptibus excoluerint, secundum tenorem privilegiorum suorum a prestacione decimarum quantum ad nos pertinet quieti erunt et immunes tum ratione privilegiorum suorum, tum quia terra illa assartata fuit, tum quia ecclesia de Blakeburne nunquam aliquid inde percepit ante compositionem istam, scilicet antequam dicti Monachi eandem terram secularibus darent in escambium. Nec vertetur Monachis in prejudicium juris sui quod seculares quos non tuentur privilegia Monachorum dant decimas de laboribus suis. Ut autem hec compositio in posteris temporibus firma et

Grace, daughter of Adam Singleton, had Alexander. Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, by Anne

inconcussa permaneat utriusque partis sigillis roboratur. Hiis testibus, Magistro Radulpho de Maidenstane tunc Archidiacono Cestrie, [in 1220, made Bishop of Hereford Sep. 1234] Gaufrido decano de Walleie, H. de Blakburne, et aliis. (Ibid. f. 69.)

28. The Abbots of Stanlawe and Salley agree to submit their dispute about the tithes of Sunderland grange to the Abbots of Fountains and Furness. (Coucher of Whalley, tit. iii. No. 31, p. 98.)

29. Fr. H. Abbot of Sallai and Fr. R. Abbot of Stanlawe agreed that the house of Sallai should pay the church of Blak. 4 lbs. of wax yearly at the Annunciation. (Harl. 112, f. 69, Coucher of Whalley, p. 98.)

30. On 2 Aug. 1333, it was agreed at Whalley, between the two houses of Whalley and Salley, "*mediantibus Abbatibus de Dora et Tynterna iudicibus a capitulo generali assignatis*," that Salley should have all the tithes of the grange and of all its "*particulæ*" except Lebbelay, "*durante conventionione quam Henr. de Tunstall nunc habet in eadem grangia*," for 4 lbs. of wax yearly at the Annunciation. After the grange reverts to the Abbot and Convent of Salley they are to be free from tithe for the aforesaid wax. But if they let the grange to seculars or to any other religious then they are to pay tithes to Whalley except for those lands they assarted after the old composition (No. 27) was made, viz. 4½ acres called Dobberydyng, 7½ acres in Le Monkeflattes, 2½ acres in Rammerholme, 1 acre in Le Pughulle, 1 acre in Le Facebystubbyng, and half an acre in Le Blakewellholme. But, if the tithes are paid by others, then the Abbot and Convent of Salley are to be free for the 4 lbs. of wax. (Harl. 112, f. 60, Coucher of Whalley, No. 32, p. 99.)

31. William, son of Richard de Sunderlande, quitclaimed to the same his right in the lands and tenements which they held in Sunderland, Balderestone, et Osbaldestone. Witnesses, Thome de Osbaldestone, Joh. de Dynelai, W. de Smallai, H. de Plumpton de Aumundernes, Joh. de Midope. Sallai, 2 April, 1325. (Harl. 112, f. 70.)

32. The following, from the *Liber Loci Benedicti*, gives a summary of the preceding transaction :—

DE SUNDERLAND.—*Memorandum quod Ailsius dominus de Osbaldestone fuit seisis de Osbaldestone et de Sunderlande et dedit Sunderlande Abbati et Conventui de Salleya infra metas et bundas prout continetur in cartis suis. Predicti Abbas et Conventus dederunt in excambio cuidam Ade de Sunderlande pro quatuor bovatis terre in Cravene juxta Pathorne. ✠ Deinde predictus Adam dedit Roberto filio suo quamdam placeam terre que vocatur Lebbelay infra metas et bundas de Sunderlande et predictus Robertus fuit seisis de placea predicta et solvebat ecclesie de Blakeburne omnimodas decimas sicut prius. Postea per commune consilium dictorum Ade et Roberti dicta placea vendita fuit Ricardo de Baldrestone. Et predicti Abbas et Conventus de Sallay perquisierunt (acquired) totum residuum quod adhuc vocatur Sunderlande de predicto Adam sicut prius habuerint excepta predicta placea que vocatur Lebbelay. Ita quod illa placea nunquam rediit ad manus dictorum Abbatis et Conventus set remansit in seisis dicti Ricardi, et post ipsius decessum intravit Will'ms filius ejus et deinde Ricardus filius ipsius Will'i et ipsam placeam tenet. Quapropter videtur quod decima illius placee scilicet Lebbelay reddi debet ecclesie parochiali de Blakeburne quia compositio quam predicti Abbas et Conventus ostendunt facta fuit post excambium supradictum. ✠ Que hic sequuntur debent fuisse scripta ad ✠ (that is, before Deinde). Dictus vero Adam illam terram de Sunderlande tenuit quasi laycum feodum, et solvebat ecclesie de Blakeburne omnimodas decimas sicut prius antequam venit ad manus dictorum Abbatis et Conventus de Sallay.*

In 1393 Jordan del Hakkyng was tenant of the grange of Sunderland. (Harl. 112, f. 60 b.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 1246, Adam de Sunderland recovered from Hugo de Osbaldestone and Rob. de Stodelhirst his common of pasture in Osbaldestone belonging to his free holding there. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 8.)

Rob. f. Ad. de Sunderland petit Wil. de Baldrestone quadraginta acras terre cum pertinenciis in Hosbaldestone de quibus Cristiana de Sunderlande avia predicti Rob. cujus heres, etc. fuit seisisa . . . tempore Regis nunc . . . Et de ipsa Cristiana decendit feodum, etc. cuidam Agneti ut filie et heredi; Et de ista Agneti isti Roberto qui nunc petit ut filius et heres. William said that after Cristiana's death Robert her son was seized and enfeoffed Rob. f. Wil. de Baldrestone his father. The jury, 27 June 1292, found that Rob. f. Cristiane was seized of the tenement and enfeoffed Richard father of William, and Rob. f. Agn. was fined for a false claim. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 44.)

By fine made at Lancaster 8 June 1292, Roger de Dewyhurst and Avyna his wife acknowledged that a messuage

daughter of Sir Christopher Southworth, had John, and by his second wife,¹ daughter of Thomas Tildesley, Esq. Richard of Sunderland, from whom the Osbaldestons of Hunmanby.²

and 12 acres of land in Osbaldestone belonged to Adam de Osbaldestone and remitted and quitclaimed them to him and his heirs for ever from themselves and the heirs of Avyna. For this Adam gave Roger and Avyna "unum spervarium sorum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. no. 52.)

By fine made at York 23 Nov. 1336, two parts of the Manor of Osebaldestone, including a messuage and six acres of land held by Rob. f. Ade de Stodelhurst for his life and also the third part of the Manor held by Rog. de Ethelestone et Anabilla his wife in dotem ipsius Anabille, were settled for life on Joh. f. Ade de Osebaldestone with successive remainders to Alex. f. Joh. et Katherine f. Thome de Molyneux et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum, then to Thomas brother of Alexander and the heirs of his body, and failing to the right heirs of John. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 84.)

Jo. de Osbaldeston dedit Hen. de Cliderou et Rog. de Ethelston manerium suum de Osbaldeston pro 40s. annuatim. Test. Robt. de Cliderhou, 13 Edw. III. 1339. (Harl. 2063, f. 85b.)

Alicia filia et heres Jo. de Osbaldeston dedit Tho. fil. Henr. Banastre de Walecon et Katherine fil. Tho. de Molineax uxori ejus et heredibus quendam annuale redditum 5 li. percipiend. de terris et tenementis Thome fil. Wi. de Osbaldeston que quidem redditus mihi et heredibus meis post mortem predicti Jo. patris mei fil. Ad. de Osbaldeston per successu (sic) hereditatis descend. dat. apud Osbaldeston, 34 E. 3. 1360. (Harl. 2063, f. 85b.)

Entre Tho. de Osbaldeston et Johannem Son frere et Robt. de Radclyve et Katherine sa femme dat. 7 Hen. IV. 1405-6. (Harl. 2063, f. 85b.) An annuity of 10*l.* was granted to John Osbaldestone, escuier, for life, 2 Sep. 1413. (Registr. Hen. V. part 1, f. 8.) John Osbaldestone, chevalier, was granted 10*l.* for life, payable from the issues of Derby Manor, 20 Feb. 1417. (Ib. f. 56b.) John Balderston had a warrant of homage for his lands in Lancashire 8 May, 1425. (Registr. Hen. VI. part 2, f. 91b.)

By fine made 10 Mar. 1446, Tho. Bretherton de Mawdesley, yomane, and Margaret his wife gave a messuage and 16 acres in Osbaldestone to Galf. Osbaldeston, Armiger, with quit-claim and warranty for themselves and Margaret's heirs, for which they received 100 marks. (Lanc. Fines, Hen. IV. no. 20.)

Anno 13 Hen. IV. Juratores dicunt quod Robertus de Radcliffe tenuit die qua obiit manerium de Osbaldeston cum pertinenciis ad terminum vite sue ex feofamento Tho. de Osbaldeston reversione inde eidem Tho. etc. et obiit 19^o Maij a^o 13 H. IV. [1412] et quod Tho. Radcliffe est fil. et heres etatis 20 ann. et dicunt etiam quod predictus Tho. de Osbaldeston habuit exitum Galfridum de Osbaldeston nunc soperstitem etat. 2 annorum cui quidem Galfredo manerium predictum cum pertinenciis, etc. pertinet. (Harl. 2063, f. 85b.)

Opposite to Ribchester stand several ancient seats, such as Osbaldiston Hall, once the residence of the great family of that name, sold by the last owner about forty years ago; the remainder of the estate he bequeathed to a distant relation, a friend, and a servant. A younger branch of the family, a baronet descended from this house, had a fortune near Oxford. I remember Sir Charles, I believe the last of the title, when I was at the University, a poor profligate old fellow, who in all weathers went in his waistcoat only, and for a shilling would at any time leap up to his neck in water. (Pennant, Journ. to Alston, [in 1773, publ. 1801,] p. 99.)

¹ This lady, by will dated 1560, directs three stones with inscriptions in brass to be laid in the family chapel, within Blackburn church, over herself, her husband, and Sir Thomas Tildesley her brother. She also leaves a bed for poor lying-in women to each of four adjoining townships, and to John Osbaldeston, esq. certain things belonging to the altar in the chapel at Osbaldeston.

² Hugo filius Eilfi de Osbaldeston gave Galfrido filio Swani et heredibus quandem partem terre mee in Osbaldeston per has divisas incipiendo ad quercum cruce signatum quod stat ad ortum quod fuit Alexandri inde ascendendo versus orientem usque ad Wayngate et sequendo Wayngate in occidentali parte usque ad fossatum quod descendit in Pratesclogh et descendendo ori. usque ad superius capud et in transverso versus occidentem per fossatum usque ad Turgegaved Ake et inde per fossatum usque in Goldborne et sequendo Goldesborne usque in siccum ad superius capud terre que fuit Radulphi et ascendendo sicum illud ad pomerium et inde sequendo metas inter terram que fuit Radulphi et terram predicti Galfridi versus orientem usque ad terram que fuit Alexandri, etc. pro homagio

He died 25 Henry Hen. VIII. [1533—4].¹ Sir John Osbaldeston married Margaret, daughter of George Stanley Lord Strange, by whom Edward, who, marrying Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Hassal, had John and Sir Geoffry, Justice of the Common Pleas,² died 33 Eliz. [1590—91. John Osbaldeston married Hellen, daughter of had Edward. Sir Edward Osbaldeston married Mary, daughter of Henry Farrington, of Hatton Grange, Esq., had issue John and Alexander, died 13 . . . John, though twice married, died without issue, at London, anno 1666. Alexander, his brother, born 1602, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Salesbury, and had Edward, born 1652, Alexander, another Edward, born 1650, died 1689, married daughter of Thomas Bradhall, of Portfield, Esq. and had issue Thomas Osbaldeston, born 1681, last heir in the direct line, who died 1701. After his decease, the remains of the estate descended to a collateral relative, whom I conjecture to have been son of Michael, the only surviving brother of Edward.

He was living about fifty years ago [*i.e. circ.* 1750], and by him, or since his death, the demesne of Osbaldeston was sold to the Warren family. The Park is destroyed, but the shell of the old house, a large though irregular pile, remains nearly entire. In the kitchen is a bas-relief of Hercules, evidently Roman, and from Ribchester.

This is a small township, but of great fertility, stretching along the southern bank of the Ribble, about half of which was the demesne of the Osbaldestons, and the rest demised to tenants. The manor-house, which stands low and sheltered, within a moat, is pretty entire, though greatly mutilated. It appears to have consisted of a centre and two wings, opening southward, with a deep projection in the middle of the central part. What remains appears, from the style and arms, to have been erected by Sir Edward Osbaldeston, about the latter end of the reign of James the First. The present cow-house, at the west end, appears to have been a gallery about 60 feet long, with two deep embayed windows and transom lights. The upper room in the central projection is fitted up with brown wainscot in oblong and lozenge panels. In the plaster above the chimney-piece are the arms and numerous quarterings of the family, with the cyphers E. O—D.O.

Over the stable door, on the impost, are the family arms, with the cyphers $\overline{\Phi}$ and \overline{B} , with the date 1593. [Now destroyed, 1875.—T. T. W.]

On the open green, westward from the house, are lines of large stones, forming three

suo et servitio, to be held in feodo et hereditate freely, salvo mihi et heredibus meis Espernariis, melle, molendinis, piscariis, paying 2s. of silver at the Assumption. Witnesses, Rog. de Alston, Ad. de Horton, W. de Balderston, W. de Molnex, Suano de Hudreshall, Tho. f. suo, W. Bacun, Rad. f. Tho. Domino Alexandro capellano. (Baines, iii. 344; from Dr. Kuerden's MSS. vol. iii. f. B. 3 b. In the Heralds' College.)

¹ He was at the battle of Flodden Field.

The hynde Hassel hied in faste
With the lusty Lealand trulye,
Soe did Alexander Osboston
Come in with the Earle of Derbye.

(Weber, Flodden Field, p. 381.)

² Geffray Osbaldeston was Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland during pleasure by patent dated 7 June 1605; Chief Justice in Connaught during pleasure 1607, confirmed 26 May, 1 Car. I. 1625. His fee was 100%.

sides of a quadrangle, which seem to have been intended as bases for crooks of oak, and to have formed the outline of a [much longer or] more ancient house. There is yet a tradition, that the chapel projected from the north wall, near the kitchen door, and nearly from the corner where the rude figure of Hercules¹ is wrought into the wall.

The woods of this township and Salesbury, which had been completely destroyed, are now rising again into consequence under the fostering hand of their present noble possessor, so that the aspect of several miles along the north side of this fertile valley is annually improving in beauty, as is the estate itself in value.

OSBALDSTON, OF OSBALDSTON.²

John Osbaldston of Osbaldston, esq. son and heir of, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and sister of William Bolderston of Bolderston; had issue Richard.

Richard Osbaldston of Osbaldston, esq. son and heir of John, married Grace, daughter of Mr. Allen Singleton; had issue Sir Alexander, Gilbert, Henry.

Sir Alexander Osbaldston of Osbaldston, knt. son and heir of Richard, lived until 25 Hen. VIII., married two wives; first, Ann, daughter of Sir Christopher Southworth, of Southworth, knt. by her had issue John; to his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tildesley of Weardley, Esq. by whom he had issue Richard Osbaldston, of Sunderland; Ann, married to John Talbot, esq.; Isabel, to William Clifton, esq.; Ann, to Mr. Edmund Langton, esq.; Elizabeth, to Henry Kighley, esq.; Jane, to William Gerard, esq.; Cecily to Thomas Molyneux, Esq.; Henry.

Sir John Osbaldston of Osbaldston, knt. son and heir of Sir Alexander, married two wives; first, Margaret, daughter of George Stanley, Lord Strange; by her had issue Edward; Margaret, married unto Mr. Robert Aspden; Thomas, who married and had issue Edward, Thomas, Margaret, Ellen, Dorothy, 30 Eliz. To his second wife, dame Jane, widow and relict of Sir Thomas Halsall, knt. by her had no issue.

Edward Osbaldston of Osbaldston, esq. son and heir of Sir John, married Matild, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall, knt. about 2 Edw. VI. died 33 Eliz.; had issue John; Geoffery, a justice of the law; Hamlet, Margaret, Cecily, married to Mr. George Singleton.

John Osbaldston of Osbaldston, esq. son and heir of Edward, lived about the 30 Eliz.; married Ellen, daughter and coheir of John Bradley of Bradley Hall, esq. had issue Sir Edward, Thomas, Sebastian, Richard, John, Elizabeth, married unto Mr. John Eltonhead; Ann, to Mr. — Scaresbrecke; Mary, to Mr. Henry Eccleston.

¹ [According to Mr. Allen this was removed to the Old Hall, Tabley, and he pronounces it a Mars with his spear, not Hercules with his club. (Just and Harland, *Journal Archæol. Assoc.* vi. 240-1.)]

² [Dr. Whitaker appears to have taken this pedigree from the Hopkinson MSS. It agrees almost literally with Addit. MS. 26741 (f. 333 b.—334), from which MS. the pedigree of Osbaldeston of Sunderland is now added.]

Sir Edward Osbaldston of Osbaldston, son and heir of John, was knighted by King James, died 13 King Charles the First, of blessed memory, married Mary, daughter of Henry Farrington, of Hutton Grange, esq.; had issue John; Alexander, now living (1667); Francis, a priest; Cuthbert; Matild, married unto Mr. Thomas Osbaldston, of Walton; Ann, to Mr. Thomas Blenkinsop, of Helbeck, in Westmoreland; Robert, fifth son, married Jane, daughter of Mr. Singleton, widow of Mr. Cholmley, had issue, Edward, Alexander.

John Osbaldston of Osbaldston, esq. son and heir of Sir Edward, married two wives; first, Jane, daughter of Anthony Mounson of Lincolnshire, esq.; by her had issue Mary, dead, not married; to his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Tempest of Bowling, in Yorkshire, knt.; by her had issue Edward, dead sans issue, aged fourteen years. This Frances survived her said husband, and was after married unto Mr. John Ward, professor of physie.

Alexander Osbaldston of Osbaldston, esq. second son of Sir Edward, enjoyed the estate, and was aged sixty-two years 12 September 1664, living 1667; married Ann, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Salburie, knt.; hath issue John, dead young; Edward, aged then twelve years; Alexander, Michael, James, Katherine, Margaret, Ann, Joane.

[OSBALDSTON, OF SUNDERLAND.]

Richard Osbaldston, of Sunderland, second sonne of Sir Alexander by his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tildesley, Esq. married Rosamund, daughter of Mr. Bradley, had issue Alexander, William, Cuthbert, Thomas, Alice, Edward, who married Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Molyneux, by her had issue Sir Richard Osbaldston, knt. Bencher of the Honorable Societie of Grayes, Solliciter or Attorney-Generall of Ireland, in the deputyship of the right honorable Thomas, late Earle of Strafford,¹ who married Ann, and coheire of Westrope of Hunmanbye, in the county of Yorke, esq. and had issue William and Frances, married unto Mr. Edward Hutchinson, of Wykeham Abbey, in Yorkshire, which William married Anne, daughter and coheire of Sir George Wentworth, of Woolley, in Yorkshire, knt.; by her he hath issue Richard, Ann, Elizabeth.

Alexander Osbaldston, of Sunderland, sonne and heire of Richard, married daughter of; had issue John; quere if this Sir Alexander did not marry Mrs. Bradley.

John Osbaldston, of Sunderland, sonne and heire of Alexander, dyed about 1629, haveing married Katherine, daughter of Mr. George Rogerley, of Parkhall, in Blackrode; had issue Alexander, John, Margaret.

Alexander Osbaldston, of Sunderland, sonne and heire of John, was aged 56 years

¹ [Richard Osbaldeston, knt. (Bencher of Graye's Inn) was appointed Attorney-General of Ireland by privy seal dated Rufford, 7 Aug. 1636. On his decease Thomas Tempest was appointed 20 July, 1640. (Lascelles, *Liber Mun. Publ. Hiberniæ*, part ii. p. 74.)]

20 Sept. 1664, married Holcrofte, daughter of Mr. Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, by her hath issue John, Katherine, married unto Mr. Thomas Sollum, of Mawdesley, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Ann, Dorothy, Marye.

John Osbaldston, of Sunderland, sonne and heire of Alexander, was aged 30 years 20 Sept. 1664, married Ann, daughter of Mr. Richard Blackborne, of Gosnargh, hath issue Alexander, aged then three yeares, Ann, Margaret.]

William Lord Eure and Thomas Lord Wharton, their Letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Shrewsbury, about the Gentlemen of Lancashire in service against the Scotts.

Right Hon^{ble} and our singular good Lord, we have received y^r Lord^{ps} three several letters of the 18th, 19th, and 20th of this instant October, for answere whereunto it may please your L^dship, that where there was thirteen hundred footmen, with all the horsemen, appointed by our very good Lord the Earl of Northumberland, and our very good Lord the Lord Talbot, your Lord^{ps} son, to serve ferth of Barwick, we made answer as y^r L^dship hath been advertised from us, and trusteth that the same is to y^r L^dship's pleasure, and so as we thought our said very good Lords would have been also pleased therewith. The town of Berwick being the chief fortress, we wrote our letters y^t half the horsemen in that towne, with three hundred and fifty footmen, with arms, ordinance, and munition, should be ready to serve vpon their L^dships letters therefore. And to y^r L^dship's letters of the 19th, we were glad y^t the advertisement of the enemy was to y^r Lordship's pleasure; and as to y^r Lordship's letters of the 20th, understanding y^t there was no enterprise upon the enemy appointed on this side, therefore Mr. Tunstall is passed from Berwick and his band with our letter to y^r L^dship, and to-morrow S^r Thomas Talbot, John Osbaldston, and Thomas Charnocke, prepares to pass from this towne to Berwick with their numbers, according to y^r L^dship's commandment, signified in the s^d letter. And since our letter, written with Mr. Tunstall, wherein we named also S^r John Southworth his going away, he hath made request to us that would be a meanes to y^r Lordship that he might continue in service here with his hundred men, and to have also put to his leading another hundred footmen. He sayes he is a young man, and desirous to know service in warr, and as we think him to be commended therein, being a toward and tall gentleman, we require of y^r L^dship to favour this his honest suit, and we have thought good to suffer his tarry untill we shall know y^r L^dship's commandment therein; and have been so bold to appoint Capt. Woodward, with his band, being my Lord Latimer's servants and tenants, to pass away from Berwick this three and twentieth of this month, as S^r John Southworth should have done. We pray your L^dship, in these, to take our doings to your good pleasure; and for our opinion what garisons shall be requisit to lye therein, upon the fronters and in the town of Berwick, we beseech y^r L^dship to consider yt we know not what power the Enemy will lay on their borders; and it is known to men of experience y^t their borders are of more force power than the borders on this side are, and now the force of Aymouth, with the furniture of their ordinance and inventions; and we know not of what power their marches on their side are, but do hear say y^t they are more strong in force than heretofore they have been: this together, as we think, moveth to have strong garrisons, especially in Berwick, Norham, and Warke. The circuit of Berwick is very great; the watch and ward must be strong, for all suddain occasions. Our very good Lords of the Kinge and Queene's Ma^{ties} Councell, in the beginning of this last summer, the Peax standing, and knowing the weakness of this towne, appointed a thowsand men to continue here, whereof five hundred soldiers, with five hundred workmen and labourers, to be ready to serve upon all events y^t might happen: Aymouth was then not begun to be fortified. Y^r L^dship's noble wisdome, with such as are there of great knowledge of this town, can better consider and order the numbers and suerty of Berwick this winter than we are able to write; and for our simple opinion, we would not

write under sixteen hundred good soldiers, footmen, and under the leading of worthy captains, to be in the same, which is sixe hundred more than was appointed in peace ; and yet we shall beseech y^r L'dship to know the opinions of men of more knowledge and experience then we be of, whether a more number were convenient to be here or no, vntill this troubled time were fully known of the enemy or better established. Yt may please y^r L'dship to have in y^r hon^{ble} remembrance the supplication we sent to y^r L'dship for the old poor garison of horsemen here, who by want and poverty decayeth, and are like thereby to be utterly decayed from service, without help be provided for them in this manner. Fourpence and threepence halfpenny by the day is not able to maintain the man and horse, but a charge to their Highnesses, and want of serviceable horsemen, which may not be spared. Requiring y^r L'dship to continue our good Lord for the service of their Highnesses, and as y^r L'dship hath and shall have occasion. And Almighty God send unto y^r L'dship most prosperous success. At their Majesties Castle of Berwick, the two and twentieth of October 1557.

Your good Lord^{ps} to commaund,

WILLIAM EURE,
THOMAS WHARTON.

To the Right Hon^{ble} our singular good Lord,
Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lief-
tenant in the North, these. Haste.

I have never been able to ascertain how and when this manor was alienated by the last possessor of the name, who was reduced to the situation of an accoucheur at Preston. But it was afterwards the property of a barrister of the name of Harrison,¹ owner also of Great Mearley. He had an only daughter, who survived to within the last ten years [written in 1818], the widow of a Colonel Wilson. These parties, having no surviving child, about thirty years ago [in 1774] sold the manor of Osbaldeston to the late Sir George Warren for 5,000*l.* and 400*l.* for their joint lives (qu. and that of the survivor?) He died soon after, and his widow survived him upwards of twenty years.

Next is SALESBURY HALL,² successively the property of the Salesburies, Clitheroes,

¹ [Harmon in the former edition, corrected to Harrison by Dr. Whitaker in his copy. At Alexander Osbaldeston's death in 1747 there was a mortgage on his estate held by Allan Harrison, Esq. of Lancaster, who by his will, dated 15 Apr. 1752, left the manors of Osbaldeston and Great Mearley to his daughter Anne Sybele, who afterwards married George Wilson, Esq. (Preston Guardian, 29 Aug. 1874.)]

² The Couches of Sallay (Harl. MSS. 112) contains several charters relating to the property of that house in Salesbury.

Confirmacio Waltheui de Salesbiri de lx particatas terre et libero egressu et confirmacio minerii ferri et mortui bosci.—Walthevus de Salesbiri, with the counsel and assent of Gilbert his lord and Radulfus his heir, gave to Sallai 60 perches of land in length and 16 in breadth in Salesbiri illam scilicet terram que jacet inter assartum Gilleberti et Hugonis assartum, totam scilicet terram que est inter duos rivos, Quod si quid minus inter hos rivos inventum fuerit, Ego hoc predictis monachis adimplebo alibi in terra mea, with free egress and ingress ad magnum viam, besides totum miniterium [*sic*] ferri et mortuum boscum ad carbonem et ad hoc opus necessarium in bosco meo quantum sufficit, quantum scilicet pertinet ad unam bovatum et terciam partem unius bovatate terre mee in Salesbiri... Witnesses, Rad. fil. meo et herede, Gilleb' domino meo, Gospatricio de Samelesbiri. (Harl. 112 f. 80.)

and Talbots; the last a branch from Bashall. This is a place entitled to peculiar respect from an antiquary, as having given birth to Thomas Talbot. The remains of the house,

Confirmacio Radulfi de Salesbiri de minoria et mortuo boscho.—Radulfus filii Waltheui de Salesbiri confirmed Monachis de Sallai totam terram et miniteriam ferri et mortuum boscum que eis pater incartulavit. Witnesses, Gilberto domino meo, Gospatricio de Sam., Rogero et Alano filiis suis. (Harl. 112, f. 80.)

Confirmacio Gilberti de Salesbiri de Minorio ferri et mortuo bosco. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Gilebertus de Salesbiri confirmed Monachis de Sallai totum terram et minerium ferri et mortuum boscum que eis frater meus Waltheus incartulavit. . . . Hiis testibus, Gospatricio de Samelesbiri, Rogero et Ricardo et Alano et Oddredo filiis ejus. (Harl. 112, f. 80.)

Confirmacio Radulfi Walthi de terra que est juxta terram Monachorum et bosci.—Radulfus filius Waltheui de Salesbiri confirmed deo et beate Marie de Sallai et Monachis ibidem deo servientibus ad opus ecclesie sue et edificiorum suorum pro salute anime mee etc. all the land in villa de Salesbiri que jacet inter Monachorum terram de Sallai quam eis incartulavit pater meus Walthef et terram Ade filii Roberti simul cum bosco qui est in predicta terra et dimidiam acram terre ad exitum suum, illam scilicet que descendit a prenominata terra Monachorum ad magnam viam et unam acram terre in Elrebarua. The monks have granted to him Fraternitatem domus sue et ut sim particeps omnium bonorum que fiunt in domo sua. Witnesses, G. decano de Wall., Malg. persona de Giseburne, Rad. persona de Mitton. (Harl. 112, f. 80 b.)

Ric. filius Radulphi de Salesbiri gave the same undecim acras terre in bosco et plano in territorio de Salesbiri per has divisas, scilicet one perch and a-half ad Haseleneholth, one and a-half ad capud de mere, one and a-half at a wood called Huctredesgreve, one and a-half super Claifurlang, and half an acre ale kar juxta assartum Roberti filii Ade, inter illud assartum et assartum Ribbi, et totum Foxeholeloch, quod est inter assartum Awardi et assartum Roberti filii Ade. Et preter hec quatuor acras terre in campo inter Salesbiri et Dunkelai de illa terra que est pertica (*sic*) et mensurata et duas acras et dimidiam inter terram Hugonis de Heelay et le Snere et preterea unam acram terre, inter assartum Henrici Kigelepem et assartum Siwardi filii Gilleberti." Witnesses, Rog. de Blakeb., Ada fil. Henric de Blakburne, Ric. de Helweutham. (Harl. 112, p. 806.)

Gilebertus filius Vlkil de Salesbiri gave the house of Sallai tres acras terre una roda minus scilicet unam acram in Elresbaru, et unam rodam in Vektredes greve acram et dimid. in campo predictae ville de Salesbiri . . . et sciendum quod monachi de Sallai recipient me et uxorem meam ad sepulturam . . . Confirmo eciam eis totam terram quam Rod. fil Walthefi incartulavit operi ecclesie. Witnesses, Gospatricio et Rog. fil. ejus, Aelfi fil. Hug. et Hug., filio ejus. (Harl. 112, f. 81.)

Gilebertus filius Ulkil de Salesbiri gave the same half an acre in Salesbiri pro anima uxoris mee. Witnesses, Jordan de Claitone, Will. de Mahum, Gilb. fil. Rob'ti de Salesb. (Harl. 112, f. 81.)

Gilbertus de Helai gave Monachis ecclesie de Sallai unam acram terre in territorio de Salesbiri scilicet proximam adjacentem terre predictorum Monachorum quam Suardus de Salesbiri tenet de eisdem versus austrum. Et licebit predictis Monachis facere quidquid voluerint de predicta acra terre. Witnesses, Rad. de Claiton, R. de Mittone, Rob. de Boltone. (Harl. 112, f. 81.)

Carta Ade de Elai de mortuo Bosco et Mineriam ferri in Salesbiri.—Ad. de Helai filius Gileberti de Salesbiri gave the same all his dead wood in bosco de Helai, quicquid habui inter has divisas, scilicet inter rivulum de Helai et Rivulum de Wetelai, et totam mineriam ferri quam habui in terra mea de Salesbiri. Witnesses, G. decano de Wall., H. persona de Blakeburne, Rog. clerico de Blakeb. et aliis. (Harl. 112, f. 816.)

Confirmacio Hugonis filii Ade de Helai de xi acris in Salesbiri.—Hugo filius Ade de Helai confirmed to the monks of Sallay 11 acres in Salesbiri quas Ricardus filius Ricardi de Salesbiri eis dedit et incartulavit His test. Rog. persona de Blakeburn, Ade fil. H. de Blakeburne, Ric. de Helwetham et aliis. (Harl. MS. 112, f. 816.)

Confirmacio J. de Salesbiri de terris feodi sui in Salesbiri, et Helai, et libero transitu cum cariagiis nostris. Johannes de Salesbiri confirmed Abbatie de Sallai in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes terras et tenementa que

which are considerable, will be noticed in the concluding dissertation, but it may be proper to mention here that the fine sculpture of Apollo, from Ribchester, after continuing in the

habent in villa de Salesbiri et de Helai de feodo meo, and also transitum cum quadrigis suis et equis ad omnimoda cariagia sua facienda infra omnes divisas terre me[e] per servientes suos excepto prato et blado. Witnesses, domino Ade de Hoctone, Magistro H. de Claiton, Ad. de Osbald. (Harl. 112, f. 83.)

Henri de Lasey counte de Nicole e constable Cestre, etc. aver relese, etc. a Tho. de Hilton et Diand sa femme, etc. annuele rente, etc. du ville de Saleburi, etc. Hug. de Soliber peire lavandit in feoffe de sir Edmonde de Lasey me peire, etc. 7 E. [1278-9.] (Harl. 2074, f. 61 b.)

By fine made at Westminster, 6 Oct. 1284, "Inter Hen. de Claytone querentem per Rad. de Claytone positum loco suo" and Will. de Claytone and Matilda his wife "impedientes," concerning a messuage, 18 acres of land, and one of meadow in Salebyri, William and Matilda acknowledge them to be Henry's by their gift to be held of them and their heirs for ever for one rose on June 24, and all other services to the chief lords, with warranty from them and the heirs of Matilda. For this Henry gave them "unum spervarium sorum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. I., no. 27.)

By fine made at Westminster, 27 Oct. 1288, John f. Gilb. de Salebury acknowledged that a messuage and three bovates in Salebury, of which there was a plea of warranty between them, belonged to Hugh de Clyderhou as the gift of John, to be held by Hugh of the chief lords of that fee. For this Hugh gave John "unum spervarium sorum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. I., no. 34.)

Agnes de Salebyri sued Adam de Blakeburne for her common of pasture in 40 acres of wood and 60 of moor in Salebyri belonging to her free holding there. She obtained a verdict at Lancaster, 8 June, 1292, for common in 20 acres of wood and 60 of moor. Afterwards Adam offered half a mark "pro habenda attincta." (Assize, Lanc. 20 Edw. I., m. 2.)

Agnes de Salebury, Richard her son and Matilda her daughter, "qui querebant se de Adam de Blakeburn de placito transgressionis," did not prosecute, and were fined at Lancaster, 8 June, 1292. (Ass. Roll, Lanc. 20 Edw. I., querlar. m. 2.)

By fine made at Lancaster, 8 June, 1292, Thomas de Hilton and Dyana his wife gave Hugh de Cliderhou 10 acres of land, 12 of wood, and 10 of moor, in Salebiry, to be held of the chief lords, granting for themselves and the heirs of Dyana that they will warrant Hugh and his heirs for ever. For this Hugh gave them "unum spervarium sorum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. I., no. 59.)

Thom. de Hulton et Dionisie uxor ejus Agnes Matillis et Alicia sorores ejusdem Dionisie et Henr. f. Cecilie petunt [8 June, 1292] versus Hen. de Kyrdene quatuordecim acras terre cum pert. in Salebyry ut jus, etc. Et in quas Henr. de Kyrdene non habet ingressum nisi per Ranulphum de Salebury proavi predictorum Dionisie Agnetis Matill. Alicie et Henr. f. Cecilie cujus heredes ipsi sunt, qui illas ei dimissit dum non fuit compos mentis sue, etc. Et Hen. de Kyrdene venit. Et petit quod ostendant qualiter predictus Ranulphus fuit proavus, etc. Et Thomas et alie dicunt quod predictus Ranulphus fuit avus predictarum Dionisie Agnetis Matill. et Alicie et proavus predicti Hen. fil. Cecilie. Et Hen. petit judicium de variacione, etc. Et Thom. et alii non possunt hoc dedicere Jo. consideratum est quod predicti Thom. et alii nichil capiunt per breve suum set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et Hen. de Kyrdene inde sine die, etc. Postea fecerint finem per quadraginta denariis quia pauperes, etc. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I., m. 12.)

By fine made at Westminster, 18 Nov. 1296, "Inter Hug. de Clyderhowe querentem per Rog. de Cliderhowe positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Thom. de Hiltone et Dionisiam uxorem ejus deforcientes de uno Mesuagio Tribus Bovatis et Tribus acris terre quatuor solidatis Redditus cum pertinenciis in Salebury," which they gave Hugh for 50 marks. (Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. I., no. 77.)

By fine made at York, 3 Nov. 1303, Thomas de Hiltone and Dionisia his wife acknowledged that a messuage, two bovates, and 19*d.* rent in Salbyri, of which they had a plea of warranty of charter in that court, belonged to Ric.

same situation here from Camden's time, has by the favour of Lord Bulkeley to the Author been lately removed to Holme.¹

John, bishop of Lichfield, by licence dated 1406, granted to Sibyl de Fulford, lady of

de la Tyndyheved, and they granted for themselves and the heirs of Dionisia warranty to him and his heirs. For this he gave them 20 marks. (*Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. I. no. 128.*)

Roger de Cliderhou had a grant of free warren in his domain lands of Salebury, 15 Apr. 1312. (*Charter Roll, 5 Edw. II., no. 18.*)

Ricardus de Tyndiheved tenuit xi acras terre in Salesbury et reddit per annum jd. ad eundem terminum (S. Egidii). Ricardus le Surreis tenuit libere quoddam molendinum aquaticum et reddit per annum vj s. viij d. ad prefatum terminum. (*Inq. of 1311.*)

[Hugh, son of Ranulph de Salebury, married Marjora, daughter of Hugh f. Adam de Heley, and had five daughters; Cecilia, who appears to have twice married, first to Hugh de Cliderou, and secondly to Robert de Balderston; Dionesia or Diana, wife of Thomas f. William de Hulton; Matilda, Alice, and Agnes, who do not appear to have been married (Agnes is called in some deeds Agnes Donnce).—W. L.]

[Hugh, son of Hugh de Cliderhou, in a charter of William f. Robert f. Ranulph de Salebury, is styled "Domino meo." Deeds made by Hugh run from the 8th of Edward I. to the 4th of Edward II.; but in the inquisition held 4 Edward II. of the Lacy fee he is named as Hugh de Salesbury, holding Salesbury and Little Penhulton in thanage. Roger de Cliderhow held at the same time one oxgang and a third in Dynkeley in thanage. This Roger was no doubt son of Hugh and older brother of Adam, through whom the line was continued, for 5 Edw. II. he had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Salebury in com. Lanc. After this time the name of Adam appears in the Salebury deeds until the 18th of Edw. II. and thenceforward there are abundant materials for a pedigree of this important branch of the Cliderhous.—W. L.]

Awardus fil. Awardi Armyststrong de Salebury in Ribblesdale granted to the Monks of Stanlaw a perch and a half of his land in villa de Salebury, in the place called "Awardescroft, scil. inter stratam ferream et terram Siwardi," for building or otherwise as they wish, and all his part in Ketelishurst, and all commons etc. in Salebury, requiring thence nothing but prayers. Hiis testibus, Symon de Herys tunc sen., Hughtredo de Whalleye et Henr. filio suo, Ad. de Bilyngton, Elia de Plesyngton et Henr. fil. suo, magistro Will. de Blakeburn, Gilberto de Heley. (*Coucher, Tit. iii. no. 61, p. 126.*)

Awardus de Salebury granted to the Abbot and monks of Stanlawe Awardescroft in villa de Salebury "que jacet inter magnam viam et Siwardescroft" and all his land in Ketelishurst, assarted and not assarted. Witnesses, domino Ad. de Blak., dn'o Ad. de Bilington, Elia de Plesyngton, Will. de Balderston, magistro Will. de Blak., Will. clerico de la Lawe, R. de Salebury. (*Ibid. no. 62, p. 127.*) These two charters seem by some mistake to have exchanged places and titles. No. 62 was first written, and 61 is the confirmation and quitclaim.

Mem. Hugh de Cliderhou et Ad. f. ejus miles unjustly kept this land from us, and Rob. f. Ade still unjustly detains and occupies it. (*Ibid. p. 128.*)

¹ [One of the columns of the temple of Minerva at Ribchester is now, 1875, used as a support for a shed belonging to the modern farmhouse.—T. T. W.]

[From Dinkley-moor we descended a gentle slope to Salesbury hall, once the Talbots', now Sir G. Warren's by marriage. The house is at present reduced into the form of a farmhouse, and is seated near the Ribble at the beginning of a plain which is continued as far as the sea. Just above the house the view is wonderfully romantic; the Ribble bursts from its confined channel, between two rocks shaded picturesquely with trees, a narrow strait, through which the water gushes with great impetuosity, and forms below a pool 19 yards deep, with a great eddy like a whirlpool, and called from its circumgyrations Sale Wheel, *i. e.* Salebury Wheel. Above this the banks are high and confined, the country rising and wooded, and the distant view is terminated in the mountainous scenery before described.

I was here shewn three neat little images, one in alabaster, the others in wood; the first I knew to be St.

Salesbury, permission to have mass celebrated *submissa voce* within her manor of Salesbury.¹ Part of the furniture of this domestic chapel, consisting of several images in wood and alabaster, yet remains in the house. [They were not to be found in 1875.]

John, son of William Talbot, who bore Argent, three lions rampant [purpure differenced by a trefoil vert], married Isabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Mauliverer,² by Sybyl his wife,³ daughter and heir of Sir Robert Clitheroe,⁴ of Salesbury.⁵

Anthony, by his companion the pig. They were about ten inches long, neatly cased in wood, with folding doors, to be opened occasionally when the saints were to be invoked. They were the *Lares familiares* of the former religion of our land. (Pennant, *Journey to Alston*, p. 92.)]

¹ [Jo. permissione divina Coventr. et Lichfeild. Episcopus dilecte in Christo filio domine Sibillæ de Fulford Domine de Salesbury nostre dioc. salutem grāciam et benedictionem ut in oratorio tuo infra manerium tuum de Salesbury pred. constructo loco tamen ad hoc honeste missas et alia divina officia voce submissa in presentia tua et libere familie tue per quoscunque capellanos idoneos celebrare facile Licias dum tamen Matrici Loco Ecclesie prejudicium inde minime generetur quodque majoribus et principallibus festis Ecclesianæ parochie predictæ pro divinis sibi audiendis cessante Lune impedimento adire non omittas tamen sibi audiend. qua capellanus hujusmodi divina celebrandi habend. in Domino concedimus specialem per presentes tam modo durat. Dat. in Castro nostro de Eccleshaile sub sigillo nostro 27 die mensis 10^{br} anno domini 1406, et nostro translacionis 9^o. (7 H. IV.) (Harl. MS. 2077, f. 149 b.) John Bourghill or Burghill Bishop of Landaff was translated to Lichfield Sept. 1398.]

² [Of Beamsley, com. Ebor. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)]

³ [According to a MS. pedigree by William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix, Sybyl de Clitheroe married also Sir Roger Fulthorp, knt. Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and Richard Radclyffe of Ordshall, Escheator of Lancashire, who was drowned in Rossendale Water 1380, by whom she had Joan Radclyffe, her *sole heir*, who married Sir Henry Hoghton of Pendleton (jure uxoris), son of Sir Adam Hoghton, knt., but dying s.p. gave his manor of Salesbury, &c. to Richard Hoghton her husband's natural son living at Lathgreen, 3 Hen. VI. Sibilla de Clitheroe is stated to have survived all her husbands, and to have been living 10 Hen. IV. But see p. 282 [of 3rd Edit.; 4th Edit. ii. 82] on the obscurity of the Radclyffe and Clitheroe pedigrees. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) The pedigrees of Cliderou and Talbot now annexed, which have been earefully prepared by Mr. Langton from authentic evidences, clear up this obscurity.]

Since the pedigree of Clidderou was compiled from the collections of Christopher Towneley, these evidences have been again examined, and Mr. Langton is satisfied that Towneley had no warrant for giving to Johanna an uterine brother. A brother Roger is named by her in one of the attempted fraudulent entails, but he must have been a half-brother, for had her own brother been then alive she could not have been the heiress of Salebury.

In the same pedigree the third husband of Ellena Venables is named *Henry* instead of *Richard* de Kighley.

In the Talbot pedigree it has been suggested that Mistress Ann Southworth, named by George Talbot in his will as his sister, may have been his sister-in-law, his wife having a sister of that name.

⁴ [Lord of the Manors of Salisbury and Clayton le Dale. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)]

⁵ [Isabella was the daughter of Richard de Cliderow. By the register at Lichfield, L 9, f. 142, it appears that John Talbot and Isabella Clytherhow had married in ignorance of the existence of any impediment, but afterwards, finding that they were related in the fourth degree, they obtained a dispensation, dated 17 September, 1423. Isabella was own cousin to Sybyl the heiress of Robt. de Cliderow of Salebury—a lady who was thrice married:—first, to Richard son of John de Radcliffe of Ordishal (being his second wife), by whom she had a daughter Johanna, who brought Salebury to her husband Henry de Hoghton, but who died without issue; secondly, to Richard Maleverer of Beamsley; and thirdly, to Roger de Fulthorp, the judge. By the last two she had no issue. Mr. Foss treats the judge's son and heir as her son, which is manifestly an error, as had he been so he must have been the inheritor of Salebury. An inquisition held on the death of "Sibilla, que fuit uxor Rogeri de Fulthorpe," 7 June, 1415, 3 Hen. V., gives the date of her death 21 Dec. 1414, 2 Hen. V.; Johanna de Hoghton, daughter and next heir, being of the age

He was living in 1414, and had issue Sir John, who by Johan,¹ daughter of Sir John Radcliff, had another Sir John, who by Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Assheton, had John Talbot, who by Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, of Towneley, had John, who died 1551. John married 1st. Anne, daughter of Hugh Sherburne, of Stoneyhurst, and died without issue: 2nd. Anne, daughter of Richard Banaster, Esq. of Altham, by whom John, who died 1589, and Thomas the celebrated antiquary. John Talbot married first Alice, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, who died without issue 25 Hen. VIII. [1533-4]: 2nd. Mary, daughter of Mr. Moore, of Sheffield, by whom John,² who died before his father; he married Mary, daughter of Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury, and had issue Sir John Talbot, born 1582, who by Mary,³ daughter of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow, had John Talbot, Esq. last of Salesbury, born 1608, who by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of James Welford, Esq. of Essex, the first leaving no

of thirty-six years and upwards. Sibilla, by fine, 10 Hen. IV. 1409, had settled the estates on Sir Henry de Houghton for life, then on his wife, her daughter by Radcliffe, and the heirs of her body, failing which on the right heirs of Johanna. Immediately after her death, which took place about Christmas 1414, Sir Henry and Johanna attempted to divert the succession by a settlement made in February 1415, afterwards confirmed by the fine (quoted by Whitaker) 10 Hen. V. It affected the manors of Salebury and Clayton juxta Ribelchester—9 messuages, 2 tofts, 160 acres of land, 18 of meadow and 8 of pasture in Cliderhow, Ribchester, *parva Penhulton*, Preston, Oswaldtwissell, and Dutton, the settlement of which was upon Henry and Johanna and the heirs of the body of Johanna, failing which on the legitimate heirs male of the body of Henry, failing which on Richard de Houghton son of Sir Henry, and, if Richard were without heirs, on Peter, son of Richard Talbot, next on his brother Giles, and lastly with remainder to the right heirs of Johanna. It is therefore a mistake on the part of Dr. Whitaker to suppose that *Great Pendleton* was ever a possession of the Houghtons. This fine levied by Sir Henry and his wife Johanna and the settlement then made by them was an attempt to divert the Cliderhow inheritance from its original settlement. Sir Henry's wife evidently desired his succession to her inheritance, for many settlements were made having this for their object, giving remainders not to any Cliderhow, but to Peter Talbot and to Giles his brother. They were the sons of Richard Talbot, a younger son of Sir Edmund Talbot of Bashall, their mother being Avella, daughter to P. de Rigmaden. Johanna's marriage proving childless, the manor of Salebury and of Clayton-le-Dale reverted to the Cliderhows, (though not without contention on the part of Richard, son of Sir Henry de Hoghton)—Little Pendleton, part of her inheritance, remaining in possession of Hoghton.—W. L.]

¹ [In y^e gabel window at Salebury.—Orate pro animabus Johannis Talbot armigeri et Joanne uxoris ejus libera rumque suorum, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerint anno 1464. I suppose ye wife's name shuld be Isabel and not Joan. Thomas Talbot's note-book, Cotton. Vesp. D. xvii. f. 40b.) The window of John Talbot and Isabella was at Ribchester.]

² [George, not John, was the name of the husband of Mary, daughter of Sir John Southworth. The name of the wife of his son John was Margaret, not Mary, Barlow. (v. Dugdale's Visitation.)—W.L.]

³ [Margaret, according to the inscription on the annexed portrait of her father, which was given me by Mr. Barlow of Blackburn. (Note by Mr. Allen.) The inscription referred to by Mr. Allen is as follows:—"ÆTATIS SVÆ 60, 1616: This Sr Alex barlow knyght the elder: soone to Alex^r barlow esq^r., who died in prisson for the Catholyek Relygion, had issue: I Sr Alex barlow knyght, who together w^t his father was knyghted At the Coronation of Kyng James 2 George 3 William 4 Edward 5 John who died att Çiuille in Spayne 6 Robert died young 7 Edward died an Infant 8 Robart Elizabeth died An Infant. Margaret married to John talbot of Sarlbur esquire. Francis. Mary. Jane Katherin." Sir Alexander by his will dated 11 Apl. 1617, proved 1620, gave his daughter "Margreate Talbotte one peace of goulde of eleaven shillings." (Hist. of Didsbury and Chorlton, by Rev. John Booker, p. 265.)]

issue, had Dorothy Talbot, born 1650, who married Edward Warren, Esq.¹ of Pointon, and carried the estate into that family.

Still higher is DINKLEY HALL,² situated warm and low, on the margin of Ribble.

¹ [Grandfather of the late Sir George Warren, K.B., who was commonly called Dinkley Warren, from his residence in that place. This is the person of whom Stukely speaks (*Itin. Cur.* p. 38) as very careful of the learned Remnants from Ribchester. Watson's History of the House of Warren, a splendid and beautiful work, printed but never published, vol. ii. p. 158. (Third Edition, Corrigenda.)]

² [Rogerus de Cliderou tenuit unam bovatom et terciam partem unius bovate terre in Dynkeley in Thaynagio et reddit per annum ijs. ob. ad eundem terminum (S. Egidij) et facit Sectam ad Curiam predictam (de Cliderhou). (*Inq.* of 1311.)]

At Lancaster Assizes, in July 1292, Bernard de Hackingge was fined for not prosecuting a writ of escheat against Adam brother of Swayn de Dynkyddeleghe for a tenement in Dynkyddeleghe. (*Ass. Rolls, Lanc.*, M. 3, 2—3, m. 58 d.) At the same Assizes a jury found that Hugh de Clyderhowe, Thom de Hultone and Dyana his wife, Rob. de Boultone, Agnes de Tyndyheved and Richard her son had disseized Joh. f. Elie de Dynkedeleye, Bernard de la Hackingge, John de la Hackingge, and Hen. de Bradehulle of 20 acres of moor and 10 of wood in Dynkedeleye, therefore it was considered that John f. Elie, etc. should recover seisin. (*Ibid.* m. 73.)

By fine made at Westminster, 15 Apr. 1369, "inter Joh. de Morlay et Joh. de Bridtwiselle Capellanum querentes et Simonem de Morlay et Elenam uxorem ejus deforcientes de quinque messuagiis, tribus toftis, uno molendino et quatuor acris terre decem et octo acris prati, sex acris bosci et una acra more cum pertinentiis in Bilyngtone, Dynkelay in Blakeburneshire et Kenyan in Westderbyshire," the tenements were settled on Simon and Elena and their children, with successive remainders to the children of Elena; Hugh de Clyderhowe, Chivaler, and the heirs of his body; Robert de Clyderhowe and the heirs of his body; Hen. f. Ric. de Tounelay and the heirs of his body; and to the right heirs of Elena. (*Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III.* no. 161.)

By fine made at Lancaster, 16 Mar. 1506, Gilbert Cuncliffe sold John Nowell for 20 li. the reversion of two messuages, 30 acres of land and 8 of pasture, in Dynkley, which Elizabeth Cuncliffe, widow, held for life. (*Lanc. Fines, Hen. VII.* no. 5.)

Dinkley Hall belonged to Robert Morley, 20 Edw. IV. 1481-2, and his descendant Thomas Morley died seised of it in 24 Hen. VIII. 1532-3. In 9 Eliz. 1566-7 it was in the possession of Roger Noel of Read, and afterwards passed to the family of Talbot. Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Talbot of Salesbury, married in the seventeenth century Edward Warren of Poynton, Esq., who resided here, and is justly commended by Dr. Stukeley for his care of the Roman altar since removed to Stonyhurst. Sir George Warren, his son and heir, died in 1801, and his daughter and heiress having married Thomas James, Viscount Bulkeley, this estate is now in the possession of her Ladyship's representative, George Warren, Baron de Tabley. (*Canon Raines in Not. Cest.* ii. 289.) Robert Morley, who also held the manor of Wenynghon, gave Dinkley in trust to Ric. Shirburn, mil., Rad. Caterall, and two others, 3 Aug. 1480. He died 28 Aug. 1498, and his *Inq. p.m.* was taken at Lancaster 17 Ap. 1499, when John, his son and heir, was aged 32. (*Lanc. Inq.* iii. 51.) By *Inq.* 10 Oct. 1502, it was found that John Morley had Wenynghon manor, Oldfeld in Great Mearley, etc., and died 10 Mar. 1487, when Robert his son succeeded, and had all the profits, etc., until 10 Aug. 1500. On his death John his son succeeded, and on John's death the manor, etc., descended to Margaret Morley, sister of John Morley, jun., and daughter of the said Robert, aged 22 at John's death. (*Ibid.* iii. 89). An *Inq.* was taken 31 Mar. 1513, *p.m.* Roberti Morley seised de Bradhill cum pertinentiis in villa de Billyngton, etc., who gave his lands in trust for the use of Elena Shyrburne filie Ric. Shyrburne mil., and whose will, dated 19 Dec. 1510, left his property to Elena Shyrburne for her life, with successive remainders to his sons Charles, Ambrose, Uctred, and Roger, and mentions "Elizabeth my wiff." His heir was aged 13 on 31 Mar. 1513. (*Ibid.* vi. 27.) The *Inq. p.m.* of Thomas Morley, which is torn and damaged, is dated 6 Feb. and mentions two charters of Thomas Morley of Wemyngton, dated 6 Aug. 1507, relating to Great and Little Merley, Dynkley, and Cliderowe. The writ of diem clausit extremum is dated 31 Nov. 1509. (*Ibid.* iv. 35). The probatio ætatis of Francis Morley, written at Chorley 15 Jan. 1515, states that he was born at

TALBOT OF SALEBURY.

William Talbot, a younger son of Sir Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, circa 1395, 18 Ric. II.

Richard de Cliderow, a younger son of Robert de Cliderow the elder, of Salebury.

Agnes, made a settlement Nov. 1419, 7 Hen. V. and in 1426, 5 Hen. VI. quit-claimed to John and Isabella her rights in the Cliderow inheritance.

Margeria, John Talbot, of Salebury, jure uxoris. 4 Aug. Will dated 16 April, 1415, 3 1449, 27 Hen. VI. Hen. V. Inq. p.m. same year.

Isabella, heiress of Salebury on the death of her cousin Johanna de Houghton, and the expiry of Sir Henry's life-interest in 1424; married before 1423, when a dispensation was granted on account of their having married in ignorance of their consanguinity; died 1 Aug. 1432. Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. VI.

William de Johanna, Richard Alston, died before Lent in 1425. Richard Golyn, mar. in Aug. 1425.

Johanna. A window in the oratory at Salebury bore the inscription, "Orate p' anib' Joh'is Talbot et Joane uxoris ejus lib'ru' q' suorum qui istam fenestra fieri fecerut a 1464."

John Talbot, esq. (little John Talbot), concerned in the betrayal of King Henry VI. 1464; six years' old at the death of his mother; died before 1485.¹

Hugh.²

Christopher.²

Alexander.²

Richard.² named in his father's will.

Lawrence.²

Three daughters were represented with their mother in a memorial window at Ribchester church.

Sir John Talbot, knighted at Hutton field in 1483.³ In 1484, 2 Ric. III. had reversion of his father's pension on account of the betrayal of King Henry VI.; died 10 Aug. 1511. Inq. p.m. 10 Oct. 3 Hen. VIII.

Anne, dau. of Sir Ralph de Ashton, of Middleton, to whom the grant of his marriage was made in 1452; survived and was alive in 1511.

Ralph, a captain at Calais, who had a son were Ralph.

William, whose sons William and Hugh were priests.

Myles, who left three daughters.

Roger, who had three daughters.

Isabella, wife of Richard, son and heir of Sir Ralph de Ashton, of Middleton; settlements, 29 July, 1480, 20th Edw. IV.

Lucy, wife of Sir Ralph de Ashton; marriage bond 22 June, 1488, 3 Hen. VII.

Elizabeth, wife of Lawrence Aynsworth.

Margaret, entered into religion.

Alice, wife of Giles Livesey.

Another daughter married in London.

John Talbot, esq. (long John Talbot), 24 years' old at his father's death; died 7 Hen. VIII. 1515 or 1516.

Isabella, dau. of Richard de Townley; mar. set. 10th March, 1481, 21 Edw. IV.

John Hopwood, of Hopwood, being his 2nd wife.

Ralph.

Richard.

Thomas Talbot, of the Impes.

.....

Anne, wife of Richard Rishton, of Dunkenhalgh.

Margeria, wife of Alan Singleton, of Whitgill.

Elena, wife of John Singleton.

Anne, wife of Francis Paslew.

Richard, a citizen of London, born ante matrimonium.

Anne, the second wife of Sir Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton. Will dated 23 April, 14 Eliz. 1572; inventory 1573.

Anne, dau. of Hugh Shirburne, of Stonyhurst.

John Talbot, esq. 14 years' old at the death of his father. In the Visitation of 1533 he is spoken of as "a vere gentle esquire and worthy to be taken payne for." Died 30th Aug. 1551, 5 Edw. VI.

Anne, dau. of Richard Banester of Altham; alive 20th Nov. 1551, 5 Edw. VI.

Richard. Hugh. Had a grant of the manor of Dinkley for their lives in succession after their mother's demise, 10 March, 1512, 3 Hen. VIII.

Anne, wife of Edmund Hopwood, son and heir of John Hopwood.

Alice, dau. of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, died 25th Henry VIII. s.p.

John Talbot, named in the Visitations of 1533 and 1567; Inq. p.m. 1589, 31 Eliz.

Mary, dau. of Moore, of Sheffield; 2nd husband Dyneley of Swillington.

Jane.

Anne, wife of John Hothersall, co. Lanc.

Margaret.

Thomas Talbot (limping Thomas Talbot), Keeper of the Records in the Tower 1580.⁵

Michael. John. Richard. Nicholas. Robert.

Beatrix, said to have married Arthington.

Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey Wyke, of Shiffnall, co. Salop.

Isabel, wife of Wilfred Banester, of Stainton.

George Talbot, of Dinkley, mar. con. 26th Oct. 1573, 15th Eliz.; died 26 Sept. 1584, 26 Eliz.

Mary, dau. of Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury.

Mary, wife of John, son and heir of Sir John Atherton.

Frances, wife of Peter Barlow, of co. Derby.

Anne, wife of Southworth, named in her brother's will.

John, slain by John Dewhurst, 27 June, 1568, born ante matrimonium.

John, son of William Dewhurst, of Wilpshire, yeoman.

Grace, dau. and heiress of John Boyes.⁶

Robert Talbot, of Ribchester, born ante matrimonium.

Elizabeth, a natural dau. of Sir Richard Hoghton, of Lea and Hoghton Tower, by Ann Brown.

Thomas, born ante matrimonium.

John Talbot, aged 7 at the death of his grandfather; died 22 Dec. 1659

Margaret, dau. of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow, co. Lanc.⁷

Mary, wife of John Singleton, of Scales.

John. George. Robert. Thomas. Mary.

Margaret, dau. of Thos. Westby, of Mowbrick.

John Talbot, born 29 Aug. 1608.

Dorothy, dau. of James Wilford, of Newnham Hall, co. Essex.

Alexander, born 1610, died s.p.

Anne, dau. of Robert Parkinson, of Fair Snape; 1st wife.

George Talbot, born 8 June, 1612.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury, widow of Richard Walmsley of Showley.

Thomas, bo. 31 Jan. 1617, d. s.p.

Margaret, wife of Thomas Clayton, of Lentworth, a cadet of the family of Little Harwood.

Mary, died unmar.

Anne, wife of Alexander Osbaldeston, younger son of Sir Edward Osbaldeston, and heir to his nephew.

John. Margaret. Both died young.

John died young.

Dorothy, sole heir.

Edward Warren, of Poynton, aged 4 in 1663; resided much at Dinkley Hall.

Margaret, sister of William Spencer.

A daughter alive 1663.

John, Edward Warren 15th mar. 23 July, Jan. 1679; 1730-1; died 7 s.p. in Sept. 1729. 1737.

Elizabeth, dau. of George Earl of Cholmondeley; died 1762.

Anna, dau. of Dorothea, born 26th Apr. 1682.

Sir Daniel Margaret, Bart. of Timoge in un- Ireland; marr. died 25 Sept. 1715.

Catherine, wife of Humphry Davenport; 2d husband Wm. Tatton, of Withenshaw.

Talbot Warren, in the army; born 4th Dec. 1686; Davenport at Stockport 21 Dec. 1734.

Frances, dau. of William Davenport, of Bramhall.

Mary, wife of Edward Radcliffe, of the Foxdenton family; 2d husband Rev. Thomas Dakin.

Spencer, rector of Bads- worth.

William, a clergyman.

Mary, dau. of Banks.

Alice, wife of Rev. John Stanley, rector of Winwick.

Eleanor

Jane, dau. and heiress of Thomas Revel, of Fetham, co. Surrey.

Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, died 31 Aug. 1801.

Frances, dau. of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart. of Parham, co. Sussex.

Harriot.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Carpenter.

Sir John Byrne, Bart. died 1742.

Meriel, dau. and heiress of Sir Francis Leicester, Bart.

Fleetwood Legh, of Bank Hall.

Charles.

Catherine.

Elizabeth Harriet, wife of Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel; mar. 26 April, 1777.

Catherine, dau. and coheiress of Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, Bart.

Sir Peter Byrne, Bart. took the name of Leicester; died 12 Feb. 1770.

Other issue.

Ann Meriel, wife of Peter Brooke, of Mere.

Georgina Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Cotton; 2nd husband Rev. Frederick Leicester.

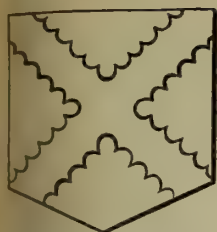
Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart. 1st Lord de Tabley; died 18 June, 1827.

Other issue.

Sir George Warren, Bart. 2nd Lord de Tabley, pursuant to the will of Lady Bulkeley, assumed the name of Warren only in 1832.

William Henry.

The Notes for this Pedigree will be found at the foot of the Pedigree of Cliderow.



Arms of Cliderou quartered by Talbot of Salebury.

CLIDEROU OR CLITHEROE OF SALEBURY.

Hugh de Cliderou. = Cecilia, eldest dau. and coheir of Hugh, son of Ranulph de Salebury, temp. Hen. III.

Hugh de Cliderou, 16 and 28 Edw. I. = Isabella. = Jordan de Wynkedley.
and 4 Edw. II. 1287 to 1310.

Roger de Cliderou, 5 Edw. II.
15 Apr. 1312. Had a charter
of free warren in his demesne
lands at Salebury.

Adam de Cliderou, probably died before 11 Edw. III. 1337.

Cecilia, relict, 14 Edw. III. 1340; alive 23 Edw. III. 1349.

John de Hodleston.

Richard de Hodleston.

Adam de Hoghton.

Robert de Cliderou, made a settlement of two parts of the estates 14 Edw. III. 1340; died before 20 Edw. III. 1346.

Sibilla, or Isabella, = William de Rilleston, second husband, 20 Edw. III. 1346.
marriage contract 5 Edw. III. 1331.

Sibilla, dau. of William de Lea, and heiress of her brother Henry. = Richard de Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower; ob. 14 Edw. III. 1340.

Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, died 46 Edw. III.

Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, in the county of York.

William Talbot, a younger son.

Agnes, relict, 7 Hen. V. Nov. 1419; alive 5 Hen. VI. 1427, when she quit-claimed her rights to John and Isabella Talbot.

4. Richard de Clidrou, 17 Edw. III. 1343; 31 Edw. III. 1357; 6th Ric. II. Jan. 1383, witness to a grant made by Sibilla, widow of Robert de Cliderou, to her daughter Sibilla; dead before 1419.

3. Roger, 17 Edw. III.; 31 Edw. III.

1. Robert de Cliderou, 17 Edw. III. 1343; 24 Edw. III. 1350. Adam de Houghton bought his marriage. Probably of age 1357. In 1371 he and his wife had licence for an oratory at Salebury. Died 19 Edw. III. 1375.

Sibilla, 1376; as a widow had a licence for an oratory at Salebury for two years; survived to 11th Ric. II. 1387-8.

William de Bold, 1st husband.

Philippa, 44 Edw. III. 1370.

Adam de = Elena, dau. of Hugh Venables; ob. 10th Ric. II. 1386 or 7. Henry de Conway; 3rd husb. Henry de Kighley.

Richard Mauleverer, of Beamsley, second husband; dead before 1386.

2. Sibilla, marriage contract with her first husband 36th Edw. III. 1362.

s.p.

Roger de Fulthrop, Judge of Common Pleas. *Vide* note below. 3rd mar. contract 10 June, 1386.

s.p.

2. Richard de Radcliffe, of Ordsall; died 19th July, 4 Ric. II. 1380.

Matilda, dau. and heir of John de Legh, of Booths. Edw. III. 1370.

John de Radcliffe, of Ordsall.

Marge = John Talbot, of Salebury, juror. 14 Aug. 1425, agreement with Richard de Houghton for arbitration by John de Stanley and William de Harrington, knights, and in June, 1440, for arbitrament of Sir Thomas Stanley and Thomas Urswicke, esq.; will dated 16 Apr. 1449; died about Easter the same year. Inq. p.m. 27 H. VI. 1449.

Isabella, married before 1423, when a dispensation was granted on the score of their having been ignorant of their consanguinity in the fourth degree when it was contracted; died 1st Aug. 1432. Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. VI.

John. Edmund. Both named as witnesses temp. Ric. II.

Johanna, mar. 1st. William de Alston; widow in Lent, 1425; 2ndly, Richard Godyn, or Colyne, before 15 Aug. 1425; alive 3rd Hen. VI. 1425.

Roger, died before 10th Hen. IV. 1408.

Johanna, born about 1379; 36 years old in 1415. In 3 Hen. V. and 10th Hen. V. 1422, she was party to a resettlement of the property; died before 1425.

s.p.

Henry de Houghton, of Leagrim, 2nd son; died 26 Nov. 1424, 3 Hen. VI. Richard de Houghton, the Parker of Leagrim, ancestor of the Houghtons of Pendleton.

Richard de Houghton, of Houghton Forest. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. V.

William de Houghton, ob. v.p.

Richard de Houghton, aged 26 when found heir to his great-uncle Henry, 3 Hen. VI. 1425.

NOTE ON THE PEDIGREE OF CLIDEROU OF SALEBURY.

The compiler of the Lancashire Pedigrees (a collection copies of which were preserved by several families in the county) has been led into sundry errors. He has not distinguished between the two Cecílias in the early alliances, making the heiress of Salebury who lived in the time of Henry III. to be Cecilia the wife of Adam de Cliderou in the reign of Edward III. Again we find two successive generations confounded by him. There were two wives bearing the name of Sibilla, the husbands, father and son, being both called Robert. The parentage of the first Sibilla was known; to that of the second we obtained a clue from a deed of 44 Edw. III. by Richard de Bold, (whose wife was Elleyne, daughter of Richard Mollineux of Sephton,) in which mention is made of "Monsire Robert de Cliderone and Dame Sibill sa femme miere même celi Monsire Richard." also of "Monsire Adam de Houghton et Dame Philip sa compaignie." Referring to the pedigrees of Houghton and Bold, we find it mentioned that Sir Richard de Houghton's daughter Sibilla married William de Bold. The fact now brought to light by a deed abstracted by that indefatigable collector Christopher Townley is, that Sir Adam de Houghton bought the right of marrying Robert, son and heir of Robert de Cliderou, and gave his widowed sister to him. In the pedigrees of Houghton we have found no mention of Philippa wife of Adam, but as she was alive 44 Edw. III. she was no doubt the mother of his children; Ellen Venables, who survived him, being a second wife. This is quite presumable, as she is recorded to have made two subsequent marriages. The pedigree cited above also places Sibilla the heiress of Salebury amongst the issue of the first Robert, overlooking the circumstance that, as there was male progeny, she could not have been his heiress.—W. L.

Sir Roger de Fulthrop was attainted in 1388, and exiled to Ireland, where he died about 1392. (Foss.)

Wm. de Fulthrop, his son by a former marriage (not by Sibilla, as believed by Mr. Foss), obtained reversal of his father's forfeiture.

Sibilla, when a third time a widow, 27 Dec. 1406, had a licence for an oratory for three years. She died about Christmas 1414. Inq. p. m. 7 June, 1415, 3 Hen. V.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF TALBOT OF SALEBURY.

¹ All the authorities concur in representing "little John Talbot" to have married a daughter of Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall; but which of the two wives had this parentage does not clearly appear. This generation is omitted in Dugdale's Visitation 1664.

The windows at Ribchester and in the Oratory at Salebury are cited from a MS. of Thomas Talbot, the antiquary. Cotton Library, Vesp. D. xvii.

Of the numerous issue of little John Talbot several names are recorded on the authority of the pedigree by Withie, the arms painter. Harl. MSS. 1549, p. 128.

² These younger sons joined with their father and their brother in a bond, 15 Aug. 1448, 26 Hen. VI. respecting the arbitration by Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir Thomas Harrington, concerning the descent of the Cliderow inheritance claimed by Richard de Houghton. There were several arbitrations concerning the properties, in which these two families were interested.

³ This grant is given in extenso, p. 154, vol. ii. of Watson's Earls of Warren and Surrey.

⁴ The age of Long John Talbot at the date of his father's death is manifestly incorrect. It is so given by Christopher Townley in two copies of the Inquisition post mortem.

⁵ In Dugdale's Visitation he is erroneously stated to have been "slain by Dewhurst." John Talbot in the next generation was the victim.

⁶ Grace had been contracted in childhood to Robert Talbot, but had married John Dewhurst without consent of her guardian. Talbot also had married notwithstanding the contract with Grace; a divorce therefore became necessary, and was granted 29th October, 1569.

⁷ This lady is called Mary by Dugdale in the Talbot pedigree, but the name is given correctly by him in the pedigree of Barlow.

W. L.

This was the property of another branch of the Talbots, and here is still seen a large altar from Ribchester, now much defaced, and the inscription illegible. Of the manor of BILLINGTON, the next township, enough has been related under Whalley Abbey.¹ Here is

Colby, co. Linc. 20 Nov. 1493, and baptized in the parish church of Hulton, co. Linc. The writ, dated 28 Nov. 1514, calls him consanguineus et heres Thome Morley defuncti, viz. fil. Joh. fratri ipsius Thome. (*Ibid.* iv. 55.)

Anna Starkey, nuper uxor Thome Morley de Wenynghon, ar., after her husband's death, 20 Dec. 1503, was seised of six messuages, C. acras terre, etc. in Magna Merley, Parva Merley, Dynkeley, and Clyderowe, and died 4 Feb. 1519. It was found, 11 Ap. 1520, that Francis Morley, aged 16, son of John brother of Thomas, was next heir (*Ibid.* v. 25). The Inq. p.m. of Ughtrede Morley is much stained and injured. It recites the marriage deed of Robert his father (a minor, heir to the messuages, etc. in Billington, Dynkelay, and Kenyon, in West Derbyshire, sometime Richard Morley's) and Isabell daughter of Richard Parker, who were to receive xxx *li.* on their day of wedyng. Robert's feoffees gave the lands to Uctred 5 Dec. 1527, and it was agreed, 12 Dec. 1527, that Robert son and heir of Ughtred Morley of Billington, gentleman, should marry Isabell, daughter of Thomas Grymschagh of Clayton upon Mores, before Pentecost next ensuing. Ughtred died 24 Dec. 1528, and Robert was his son and heir, aged 16. (*Ibid.* vi. 27.) Francis Morley of Wennington held Wenynghon manor, twelve messuages, etc. in Magna Mereley, a fourth of Parva Merely, two messuages in Cliderow, and one in Dynkeley. He died 20 Sept. 1542, at Wenynghon; his Inq. p.m. was taken 9 Jan. 1543, when Thomas his son and heir was aged 28. (*Ibid.* viii. 2.)

¹ [See vol. i. pp. 92, 96. Title xix. of the Coucher of Whalley, pp. 937 to 1066, relates almost entirely to the descent of the manor and lands of Billington, and to the acquisition by the abbey of both medieties of the manor and of other inferior portions of the township. The order observed in the Coucher is generally adopted in the following summary of these complicated transactions, which are, as the compiler of that book justly remarks, very perplexed and intricate in many ways. The charters, etc. in title xix. are quoted in this note by their numbers merely, and, when unnumbered, by the pages of the Chetham Society's edition.

Helias son of Edward de Bilingtone, for the souls of his father, mother, wife, brother, and all his relatives, confirmed to the monks of Salley the gift his father made them "scil. boscum de Bilingtone ad materiem capiendam ad quod necesse habuerint sine guasto et ad nutriendum porcos usque ad xl. sues cum nutrimento suo unius anni sine pannage (*sic*) et omni consuetudine. . . hujus concessionis gracia concesserunt mihi fraternitatem et commune beneficium domus sue." Witnesses, Henry his brother, Elfred clerk of Ellasale, Ailsio filio Hugonis, R. le Norais. (Coucher of Salley, Harl. MS. 112 f. 70 b.) By another charter he gave them free transit over all his tenement, "scil. de Dinkeleyebroce usque in Beldere quadrigis et bigis et omnibus vecturis suis," their animals to feed "in pascuis meis in transitu suo" . . . "et hoc fideliter tenendum fidem meum affidavi in manu Alani prioris." And the monks granted to him "caritative sepulturam cum mea rationabile parte substancie quam mihi dederit in fine meo." And if in passing through his meadows "vel in segitibus meis aliquid forisfecerint secundum jussum meorum legalium dampnum mihi restituent." Witness, Galfrido decano de Wallai, H. de Blakeburne, Radulph. de Miton, et aliis. [*Ibid.* f. 71b.)

Henry de Lascy gave Hugh f. Lofwine, Alvetham, etc. and half Bilyngton, about 1150. (See Altham, p. 265.)

A final concord was made "in Curia domini Regis apud Lanc." on the Sunday after Michaelmas 10 Joh. 5 Oct. 1208, "Inter Heliam de Bilintona petentem et Heliam de Plesintona tenentem de una carucata terre cum pertinenciis in tona, de sex acris terre cum pertinenciis in Billintona, unde placitum fuit inter eos in predicta Curia, Scilicet quod idem Helias de Billintona recognovit predictas carucas et sex acras terre cum pertinenciis esse Jus ipsius Helie de Plesintona," to be held by him and his heirs from Helias de Billintona and his heirs by the free service belonging to that land. "Et pro hac remissione, fine et Concordia Idem Helias de Plesintona dedit ipsi Helie de Billintona sex marcas Argenti." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. John, no. 60.)

By fine made at Lancaster, 18 Nov. 1241, "Inter Galf. de Wallay et Aviciam uxorem ejus petentes et Adam de Bilinton tenentem de Duodecem acris terre cum pertinenciis in Bilinton," Adam acknowledged all that land "esse Jus ipsius Avicie," to be held by Geffrey and Avicia and her heirs from Adam and his heirs for ever, paying 12*d.* yearly 1 Sep., and Adam and his heirs will warrant the land to them. For this they gave Adam "unum Esperverium sorum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. no. 76.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, an assize came to know if Roger de Bradhul father of Henry was seised in his demesne as of fee of eight acres in Billintona on the day of King John's last return from Ireland (in Angliam applicuit tertio Kalendas Septembris, 30 Aug. 1210.—Matth. Paris, Hist. Major) held by Joh. f. Alani et Matillis mater ejus. Also six acres there held by Eva de Michael. et Alicia filia ejus. Also three acres there held by Ric. de Poncetun. The jurors said that Roger died seised of the said lands, that he died before the term contained in the writ, and that Henry is his next heir. Therefore Henry took nothing by this assize; but was fined for a false claim by his pledge Joh. de Bradhul. (Assize Rolls, Lanc. 20 Hen. III. m. 14 d.)

Among the charters found at Pontefract Castle by Robert de Hoton and Thomas Sibthorp, (who were commissioned by Edward II. on 26 Oct. 1325, to examine and put them in order,) was—

Item, Carta Rog. de Sybebuycas, filii Gilbertii de Ruystona et Matilde filie Ade de Wlipsis facta eidem Johanni, etc. [*i.e.* de Lascy Comiti Lincoln. et Constabular. Cestr.] de tota terra sua in territorio de Bilyngtona. (Duc. Lanc. Class xxv. A. 9. a.) John de Lacy died 1240.

Margaret de Lascy Countess of Lincoln and Penbr. granted to the abbot and convent of Stanlaw, by convention dated 17 Apr. 1259, a toft for building a grange “ad blada sua ponenda et intus colligenda.” But so that they should not claim to have any cattle or sheep in any pasture of Billington except oxen for carrying their corn from the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula to that of St. Martin in winter, (Aug. 1 to Nov. 11,) after that the countess's bailiff may take any he finds and keep them as a pledge until the abbot and convent “pro illis finem fecerint.” (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 66, p. 131.)

William son of Bernard de Dynkedley granted to the abbot and monks of Stanlawe for 40 s. of silver half an acre of land in Bilington called Heighloepigkel, lying on the east “juxta stratam ferream versus Cliderhow” (the paved Roman road), for a barn, rent 6d. of silver at Easter. (No. 67, p. 132.)

Ad. fil. Henr. de Wliphshire granted to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe half an acre of land cum uno fallo in villa de Wliphshire, with right of way, “cum carris et carectis, housebote et haybote,” for their prayers only. Witnesses, Joh. de Bosco tunc sen. etc. (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 63, p. 128.) Margaret his widow quitclaimed her right of dower in this land. (*Ibid.* No. 64, p. 129.) And again at Lancaster, 10 July, 1292. (No. 65, p. 130.)

Henry de Lacy gave Sir Adam de Hudleston, knight, for life, all his lands in Bilyngtone “auxi bien en demeisne come en service,” saving “nostre frank chace,” paying a rose on 26 June. (No. 9; Harl. MS. 2074, f. 57. An unfinished copy on parchment of about half this charter is attached to the second fly-leaf at the beginning of the Great Coucher, vol. i.) By the Inq. of 1311 Sir Adam de Hudleston held Clayton et Bilingtone by service of x s. per annum on Sep. 1 and iiii. d. on 24 June, “et facit Sectam ad Curiam predictam.” (Clitheroe.) On 3 May, 1318, Thomas Earl of Lancaster granted to the abbot and convent of Whalley the remaining half-manor of Bilyngton held for life by Sir Adam de Hudleston. (Coucher, tit. xix. No. 3.) By Inq. Cliderhou, 14 Sep. it was found that “non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium domini Regis nec aliorum,” if the King should permit his cousin Thomas Earl of Lancaster to make this grant; that Adam held the half-manor, worth 66s. 8d. a-year, for the sixtieth part of a knight's fee, “et nihil reddit per annum.” (No. 1; Chancery Inq. ad q. d. 12 Ed. II. No. 1.) Edward II. gave permission, 10 Nov., to the earl (No. 2), who directed Adam to attourn to the abbot and convent “de une rose de rente et dautres service qe vous soliez faire a nous pur les ditz tenementz,” 27 May, 1319. (No. 5.) Adam de Hudleston attourned 13 June (No. 6), receiving from the monks 23 marks 10 shillings of silver, 21 July. (No. 8.) By another charter dated 13 June, 1319, Adam granted to them “has utilitates seu proficua,” that they should have yearly “octo grossa animalia” feeding “in communa pasture manerii,” and five or six “radices quercuum exsturpandas” at their will; a quarry a “superiori parte pontis de Caldre,” or wherever else it might be found, and if it diminished his rent they should make compensation; also xi. plaustratas turbarum to be dug in turbaria manerii, dried and carried to the abbey. (No. 7.) Henry de Lacy by charter without date had given Hen. f. Rob. de Bolton sixty acres lying together in the waste of Bilyngton and sixteen acres “in territorio ejusdem” which he held before, rent 25s. 4d. (No. 10; Harl. MS. 2074 f. 57.) On 25 Apr. 1334 Thomas de Ponte de Bilyngton quitclaimed to the monks his right in le Meenfield, and two parts of le Grenecroft which extend from le Laverockhull to le Mickelbrok. (Nos. 11, 12.) Ric. f. Rob. de Snoddeword gave Will. f. Hen. Russel de Harwod all his land in Bilyngton “tunc infra Snoddeword quam extra.” Witness, Joh. de Midhop tunc (about 1316) senescallo. (No. 13.) Agnes widow of Rob. de Snoddeword quitclaimed to the same 12 Mar. 1320. (No. 14.) Wil. f. Hen. Russel de magna Harwod, 21 Jan. 1337, gave Sir John de Gristhwayth, vicar of Blakeburn, land at

Snoddeword, with the houses on it, to be held of the abbot and convent for 12*d.* yearly, (No. 15,) and on 10 Feb. all his goods and chattels there. (No. 16.) The rents of the hereditary tenants of the first part of Bilyngton were—Hen. de Bolton 25*s.* 4*d.*; le Hakkyng 5*s.* 4*d.*; the mill del Hacking 13*s.* 4*d.*; Rob. de Cundecliff, 2 acres, 8*d.*; Joh. f. Joh. Watson for Bradhul 3*s.* 5*d.* (doubtful whether he has a charter); Walbonk 2*s.*; Wil. de Bradhull, a tenement, 6*d.*; Alex. del Den (has no charter) 4*s.* Summa 54*s.* 7*d.* But they paid 6*d.* a-year to the heirs del Hakkyng for the site of a tithe-barn. (P. 950.)

Ad. f. Elie de Bilyngton gave “Hen. f. Hug. del Cho et Avicie uxori et filie mee” the land in Bilyngton held by Henry and his father from Adam, his father and his ancestors, lying between the land of Bernard de Dynkedlegh and the road called le Mungate, assarted and not assarted; le Halgh between Ric. de Brigge’s land and le Halghgrenes; and le Cho¹ inter Busceburn et Caldre near the land which Elias de Plesyngton held, rent 6*s.* Witnesses, Galf. de Dutton tunc senescallo, G. decano de Whalleye, Uctredo clerico de Whalleye. (No. 17.)

Hen. f. Hug. de Bilyngton gave Thomas his son le Halgh in Bilyngton, incipiendo a le Memgate, and following it to the land domini de villa and along that land to the land of Ric. de Ponte to Busceburn and down the burn to the land of Ric. de Ponte and along his land to Foldgrene and along that to Memgate, rent 6*d.* (No. 18.)

Ric. f. Hen. de Cho de Bilyngton gave Beatricia “filie Ade de Blakeburne” for six marks the land he held from Avicia de Bilyngton in le Cho beginning at Caldre bank where le Busceburn falls into it and following le Sedehe to the middle of Fulelache, thence to a stream in the middle and along the stream to Busceburne, following le Loungate west to le Halgh, thence along le Rissilache east to le Munkegate, turning east to a ditch “Ade venatoris,” along that ditch to le Busceburn and along Busceburn to Caldre bank, “habendo omnes porcas suos proprios in bosco de Bilyngton sine pannagio,” rent 2*s.* to the chief lords of the fee. Witness, Nic. de Burton tunc (cir. 1240) senesc. (No. 19.)

Rog. f. Avicie de Bilyngton gave the same all the land in Bilyngton given him by Avicia his mother, beginning ad caput de le Holclogh, going down to Stanclyves in oriente, along that to le Thirselogh, down the clogh to Caldre, et sequendo filum aque de Caldre to Bernard’s land, et sequendo vraculum bosci usque in le Holclogh, and along it to its head, also 4*s.* yearly rent, which Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, paid Avicia: rent “unam libram cymini” to Roger and his heirs on 1 Sept., and after the death of Peter de Cestria 2*s.* of silver to the church of Whalley. (No. 20.)

Rog. f. Galf. de Bilyngton gave the same le Karruyding east of le Holclogh beginning ad Laketon en le Holclogh in australi parte, sequendo sepem, east to le Smalesik, along that north to Holclough, following that in australi parte to Laketon, rent 1*d.* Nov. 1, Allsaints. Witness, Gilb. de Clifton tunc (cir. 1275) senesc. de Cliderhou (No. 21.) Beatricia was given by Avicia domina de Bilyngton quondam uxor Galf. de Whalleye a yearly rent of 4*s.* paid by Peter, rector of Whalley, during his life. (No. 22.) Avicia quitclaimed to her a rent of 3*s.* given Beatricia by Hen. del Cho and Ric. f. sui and Avicia, saving a pair of white gloves to Avicia on 5 Aug. (No. 23.) Adam Venator gave her for v. marcas in mea necessitate all his land beginning ad profundam viam at Busceburne, near the house of Ric. de le Cho (*margin*, Chobank), following that way usque in le Bank et sequendo illud Bank quamdiu durat and so across to Busceburne and down Busceburne to the hollow way, rent 12*d.* (No. 24.) He gave her all his land in Bilyngton, paying to him an arrow and to the chief lords 4*s.* 6*d.* on 1 Sep. (No. 25.) Henry de Bilyngton gave her three acres “cum gardino quondam Nigelli sicut jacent inter Busceburne et mariscum” for a pair of white gloves on 1 Sep. (No. 26.) Wil. de Coldecotes gave her all his land in Snoddeworth, rent 4*d.* (No. 27.)

Beatricia, “in mea propria potestate,” gave Joh. f. Ric. de Pontecardonis all her land in Bilyngton, as contained in the charters she had “ex donis Avicie filie Ade de Bilyngton, Ade Venatoris, Rad. de Filyngham, Ric. de Bilyngton, Hen. de Bilyngton, et Hug. de Coldecotes, 18 Oct. 1280 (No. 28),” also all her land in villa de Bilyngton, in villa de Wysewall, et in villa de Blackburn (No. 29); John gave these lands to Richard his son and Beatr. his wife. (No. 30.) Hen. de Bilyngton, f. Galf. de Bilyngton, gave Richard Pountchardon 3 acres and a perch, “exceptis septem rodefall de eadem perticata,” lying between Henry’s land and Richard’s, scil. the land Henry sold Beatr. de Blakeburn, Richard’s wife, “et abuttat super Busceburn”; and Richard may make a mill on the land; rent, a pair of gloves. (No. 31.) Henry also gave Richard “unam placeam terre” called le Merse, as enclosed by ditches

¹ Mr. Abram, who gives valuable and detailed accounts of the Chews of Chew Bank, Potterford, etc., believes that Cho manor-house was situated at the junction of the Calder and Bushburn brook, which surround it on three sides, while the brook separates it from the estate of Hacking. (Hist. of the Township of Billington, 1874, p. 77.)

abutting on the east on the ditch of le Longehurst and on the west on Busceburn; rent a pair of white gloves to Henry on June 24. (No. 32.) Rog. f. Galf. de Bilyngton, for a certain sum of money, gave Richard the rents payable at Christmas of Hen. de Bilyngton, a pair of white gloves for an acre in Brocholehurstear, of "Ade Summonitoris de duabus catapultis" for six acres in le Potteruyding, of Adam Oldebaton the same for six acres in the upper part of le Potteruyding, of Ade f. Ade de Bilyngton *1d.* for four acres in Wytton in Gylleruyding, and of Rog. de Livesay two catapults for two acres at le Stanys on the south of le Rocheham; rent one "clowe de gelofre," 25 Dec. to Roger. (No. 33.) Galf. f. Rog. de Bradhul gave Richard all the land in Bilyngton, beginning on the east "descendendo rivulum ab horreo quod quondam fuit Elie f. Agnetis usque ad Eveswall in parte aquilonali, descendendo rivulum usque ad medietatem de Darnalkar et sequendo illam medietatem usque in Sondeford, et ascendendo Sondeford clogh in parte occidentali usque ad viam que est in summo capite de Thistelruyding et sequendo illam viam usque ad predictum horreum"; rent, a barbed arrow to Roger on St. Oswald's Day, 5 Aug. (No. 34.)

Ric. de Pountchardon gave Sir Adam de Hudleston his manor of le Cho in Bilyngton and all his land "de Snoddeword in eadem villa" to be held of the chief lords, 12 Apr. 1303 (No. 35), and to Sir Adam and his wife Johanna his land in Bilyngton, "cum quadam placea terre," called Snoddeworth, 15 Ap. 1303 (No. 36), and to Adam and Johanna the same lands with the reversion of the dowers of Cecilia widow of Ric. de Bilyngton and of Matilda widow of "Rad. Venatoris de eisdem tenementis," same date (No. 37), and to Sir Adam all his goods in le Cho, 15 Ap. 1303 (No. 38); and he quitclaimed to Sir Adam and Johanna his right in the same lands and dowers. (No. 39.) On 22 July, 1304, the king granted free warren to Sir Adam de Huddestone in all his domain lands in Bilingtone. Witnesses, Hen. de Lacy com. Linc., Thome com. Lanc. etc. (Charter Roll, 32 Edw. I., No. 15.)

Galf. de Bilyngton and Avicia his wife for four marks of silver gave Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, for his life, half the land with the wood "a fine de la Holewetlon ubi descendit ad terram Bernardi filii Ricardi usque ad sumitatem montis de Belsetenab," thence to le Stanclif, thence to le Thurseclough, thence "ad filum aque que vocatur Caldre," following the "filum aque" to Bernard's land, and along his fee to Holewetlon, rent 4s. on 1 Sept., to build or assart as he pleased, and they and their tenants "feno et blado asportando infra divisas predictas cum averiis suis communicare." Witnesses, "domino Warino, tunc Abbate de Sall., domino Hen. de Torbok, tunc senesc. de Blak. (living 1246, 1251) . . . Elia cytherista. (Tit. iii. No. 68, p. 133.) Adam de Bilyngton gave Adam de Hudleston all his land in Bilyngton, with that of Peter de Cestria, except what Galf. de Chaderton holds, to be held of the chief lords by the usual services, paying Adam de Bilyngton and his heirs a rose yearly; witnesses, Gilberto de Clifton, tunc vicecomite Lanc. (13 to 19 Edw. I., 1284 to 1290) (No. 40); attorned Laurence de Bilyngton to give seisin 22 Aug. 1287 (No. 41); and quitclaimed to Sir Adam the manor (No. 42), and also, 25 Oct. 1288, six acres held by Rob. de Wytton, which Adam de Bilyngton had from Ric. de Bilyngton "mon unkle, les queles sys acres Geffray de Chaderton demanda vers lavantdit Ad. de Hudleston per brief de novele disseisin a Cliderhou devaunt Sire Nichol de Stapyltoun" (Judge of King's Bench, 1272-89; died 1290); verdict for Sir Adam. (No. 43.) Ric. f. Galf. de Bilyngton quitclaimed to Sir Adam the rent of 18*d.* paid by Hen. de Blakeburn for his tenement, formerly the land of Rob. f. Petri: "Preterea concessi et omnino quietuclamavi dicto domino Ade domino meo Ad. f. Roberti f. Petri nativum meum cum omnibus pueris suis et cum tota sequela sua et cum omnibus catallis suis mobilibus et immobilibus." (No. 44.) "Agnes que fuit uxor Rog. de Bilyngton," quitclaimed to Sir Adam her right in his lands in Bilyngton. (No. 45.)

Ad. de Hudleston miles gave Wil. f. Rob. de Holand mil. the half of Bilyngton given him by Ad. de Bilyngton 1 May, 1303 (No. 46; Harl. MS. 2077, f. 170 b), and "omnia bona mea mobilia in manerio meo de Bilyngton, viz. blada, fenum, equos, jumenta, pullanos, boves, vaccas, et omnia averia juniora, porcos, et omnimoda utensilia domus, et omnia alia quecunque nomine meo ibidem inventa." (No. 47.) On 6 Dec. 1302 William gave all this land to Sir Adam and Johanna his wife. (No. 48.) But after William's death his elder brother and heir Sir Robert de Holand sued Sir Adam in the Court of King's Bench and recovered the land, as William was under age in 1302 (p. 977). Henry de Malton sheriff of Lancashire (for Thomas of Lancaster 11-13 Edw. II. 1317-1320) directed the bailiff of Blakeburnschir, by precept, to give Rob. de Holand seisin of the half-manor cum pertinentiis recovered from Ad. de Hudleston senior and Isabella his wife (No. 49); Robert then, 11 Nov. 1320, gave the lands to Sir Adam for life. (No. 50.) John de Brighton gave Sir Adam all the lands he held of Sir Adam in Randeby, co. Linc. and in the manor of Cho in Bilyngton, 20 June, 1308. (No. 51.) Sir Adam and Isabella his wife by final concord settled a messuage, a carucate of land, and 20 marks rent on themselves and their heirs born of Isabella, with remainder to Isabella's right heirs. (No. 52.) On 11 Nov.

1308 Adam de Hudleston gave the abbot and convent of Whalley "centum carratas turbarum siccarum per majus centenarium capiendas fodiendas siccandas et asportandas" at their own costs in mussa mea et mora de Bilyngton every year for his life, "in competenciori et decenciori loco musse et more predictarum per visum et deliberacionem ballivorum meorum. Et post decessum vite mee" they shall take, etc. "sexaginta carratas ad abbatiam suam" for ever. "Et si contingat dictos religiosos de dictis lx. carratas turbarum siccarum in toto vel in parte deficere pro defectu musse vel more mearum," his heirs or assigns shall pay the monks 6s. 8d. at Christmas. He also gave them a piece of land 60 feet by 30 "juxta altam viam ex parte aquilonali Beelsetenabbe" for making a turfhouse. Also "quod capiant et asportent omnimodas lapides in rupibus meis juxta Heremitorium in villa de Bilyngton ex parte orientali" at their will for ever. Also "quod licite faciant omnimoda cariagia sua per omnes vias de Bilyngton tempore clauso," and in open time through all his domain lands, paying for any damage. (No. 53; Add. MS. 10,374, f. 74 b.)

Sir Adam de Hodelestone's writ of Diem clausit extremum is dated 12 Apr. 1322. The Inq. p.m. made at Bilingtone Friday 28 May, 1322, found that Adam de Hodelstone held half the manor of Bylyngton with a certain tenement in that manor called le Cho for one carucate of land from the King in capite from the heir of Henry de Lasey by service, homage, fealty, and the 20th part of a knight's fee and suit to the king's court of Cliderhow, and 3d. a year on 24 June for ward of the King's Castle of Lancaster, value 100s. a year, that Ric. f. Joh. de Hodelstone is next heir, and is of the age of 40 years. (Chancery, Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. II. No. 3.) The King's profits "a xii. die Aprilis quo die idem Adam obiit," to June 22, when Ric. f. Joh. de Hodelestone had livery, were xii*d.* for pasture, and iiii*s.* for hay sold. (Escheator's compotus.) Richard de Hudleston gave Tho. f. d'ni Galf. le Scrop mil. et dno. Ric. de Moseley, rector of Fryston, his manor of Choo and half Bilyngton for their lives, with remainder to Sir Geoffrey and his heirs, York 14 Mar. 1323. (No. 55.) Isabella widow of Sir Adam, lady of Godested, quitclaimed to Sir Geoffrey, Ric. de Moseley, and Tho. f. Galf. her right in the half-manor of Bilyngton and in a messuage and four carucates in Cho, 11 Feb. 1325. (No. 56; Harl. MS. 2077, f. 171.) On 9 Feb. by fine in the King's Bench she quitclaimed to them for 100 marks a messuage and three carucates in Cho and Bylyngtone and half Bylyngtone manor. (No. 57; Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. no. 167.) Richard de Moselave quitclaimed his right to Sir Geoffrey and his son 3 Ap. 1325. (No. 58.) Sampson Gregory and Agnes his wife, widow of Ric. Pountchardon, quitclaimed to the same a messuage and two carucates in Cho and Bilyngton, London, 3 Nov. 1325. (No. 59.) And by a fine made in the King's Bench 12 Nov. 1325 they quitclaimed to the same for xl*li.* sterling the third part of the above. (No. 60; Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. no. 176.) Rob. de Holand miles quitclaimed Cho etc. to Sir Geoffrey, 17 Ap. 1328. (No. 61.)

Edward III. directed John de Louthre his escheator beyond Trent to enquire by oath if it would be to the loss or prejudice of the King or others to allow Galf. Lescrop to give the manor of Cho and half Bilyngton to the Abbot and Convent of Whalley 27 Jan. 1332. (No. 62; Add. MS. 10,374, f. 142 b.; Inq. ad. q. d. 6 Edw. III., 2nd Nos. No. 87.) It was found by Inq. at Cliderhou, 4 May, 1332, that it would not be to the King's loss; that the manor, etc. are held from Queen Isabella ut de Castro de Cliderhou, paying 3*d.* yearly, and are worth 20*l.* a-year; that Geoffrey holds of Queen Isabella and has also the barony of Whaltan (near Morpeth) in Northumberland, worth 40*l.* a year, held of the King in capite as three knight's fees. (No. 63; Chancery Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III., 2nd Nos. No. 87.) The King granted his licence at Wodestok 15 June, 1332. (No. 64.) Isabella gave her licence apud Stratford atte Bowe, 26 June. (No. 66.) Galf. le Scrop miles, for the health of his soul and of Iveta his wife, made the grant to the abbot at York 8 July. (No. 67.) And 9 July made Joh. de Blackburn de Wysewall and Ric. Fairfax his attorneys to give full seisin (No. 69), gave the abbot his goods and chattels there (No. 70), and charged his tenants there to be answerable "as ditz abbe et covent desore en avant" for their services as they had been to him. (No. 71.) Thomas his son quitclaimed his right apud Coverham 13 Mar. 1334 (No. 73), and Joh. f. Ric. de Radeclif (the first of Ordsall) 23 Oct. 1333. (No. 74.) Alicia, widow of Ric. de Hudleston, 12 July, 1336. (No. 77.) Alicia sued them for her dowry, but they agreed with her for xx*li.* and she gave them many charters of Cho and half Billington (p. 1003). On 13 Oct. 1336 the abbot of Whalley and Rob. de Plesyngtone positum loco suo made a fine before the justices at York with Joh. de Radelif and Johanna his wife, who for 10*l.* received acknowledged one messuage, two carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and six of wood in Bylylyngtone, and the mediety ville de Bilyngtone to be ipsius Abbatis et ecclesie sancti Benedicti de Whalleye. (No. 75; Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. no. 74.) Galf. le Scrop miles quitclaimed Cho and half Bilyngton to the abbot and convent, 8 June 1340. (No. 72.) But John de Hudleston obtained a writ of *præcipe quod reddat* dated 5 Jun. 1341, directing the sheriff to enjoin the Abbot of Whalley to

restore to John the manor of Bilyngton quod Ad. de Hudleston Chivaler dedit Ric. de H. et heredibus de corpore suo or to appear at Westminster 1 July. (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 150 b.) The cause was tried at Westminster, 1 July, 1343, but adjourned a die S. Martini in xv dies. (Ibid. f. 111; Coucher, p. 1006.) But no jurors then coming it was adjourned to Michaelmas unless W. Basset, one of the King's justiciaries ad placita corone, came to Lancaster on 5 Aug. (Ibid. f. 111.) But "intervenientibus communibus amicis Johannes et nos fuimus integraliter concordati" (p. 1004); and on 18 May, 1342, he quitclaimed to them his right (No. 78) and also agreed by indenture for the loan of 80 marks on good surety, "qil ferra auxi seur estat, par fait, par fyn, ou par plee en la court le Roi," at the will and costs of the abbot, giving up all deeds touching his chalenge et clayme (p. 1005). On 2 Aug. 1345 the case was decided at Lancaster before W. Basset and Tho. de Fencotes, when the jury gave a verdict against John, who was fined for a false claim. (p. 1008.)

Avicia de Bilington gave Hen. f. Rad. de Clayton a part of her land in villa de Billington, called Wheteley, "in mea viduitate et legitima potestate incipiendo ad superius caput divise de Bilington sub terra Rob. de le Dewyhurst et sequendo dictam divisam que est inter villam de Saleburgh et villam de Bilington usque in Wheteley Brooke et descendendo Wheteley Brooke usque ad filam aque usque ad terram domini Comitis Lincolnie et sic ascendendo divisas terre comitis usque ad arbores in le Fall signatas et de arboribus signatis usque ad le Stihock et de le Stihock ascendendo usque ad divisam de Bilington primo nominatam;" rent, an arrow on 1 Nov.; witnesses, "Ada de Haughton, Rob. Kiurdale, Rob. Winkedley, Ric. de Bolton, Wil. Moton, et multis aliis." (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 59.) Avicia in her widowhood gave the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe a piece of land in length and breadth 8 perches "per circuitum" for a barn on le Fayrehurstsike, "inter eundem siketem et le Stanymenegate." (No. 80.) "Rob. de Dutton, quondam serviens domini Ade de Hudleston, mil. defuncti," quitclaimed to the same the land, with the houses on it, which he held of them and before from Sir Adam and Sir Richard, 3 Aug. 1335. (No. 82.) Adam de Bilyngton confirmed to Ric. de Bilyngton and Cecilia his wife Walter de Bilyngton's land in Billington, escheated to Adam; their swine to be free of pannage in Bilyngton Wood; rent, 1*d.*; witness, Hen. de Kyghelay, sen. de Blak. about 1287. (No. 85.)

Avicia f. Ade de Bilyngton in her widowhood gave Richard her son Langale in Bilyngton, "incipiendo ad hesiam ad altam viam" (*Aisic, hesia*, pertinentiæ, aisiamenta, a Gall. *aise*.—*Ducange*), following to the land of Adam del Den, along his land to Dynkedelegbrok, along the brook, "usque ad clotum molendini, sequendo eundem clotum usque in capite Langale," so to Langasik, along the sike to the land of Wil. de Menelay, so to the ditch, along the ditch to the highway, "usque ad hesiam ubi prius incepimus." (No. 86.) Rob. f. Galf. de Bilyngton quitclaimed to Ric. de Bilyngton his brother 6 acres he formerly held in Bilyngton. (No. 87.) Ric. f. Galf. de Bilyngton gave Galf. his son by Cecilia his wife part of his land called Langale; rent, a pair of white gloves. (No. 88.) Ric. f. Galf. de Bilyngton gave Ric. de Topcliffe Langale a messuage and land inherited from his father, 3 Jan. 1333 (No. 89), and also all his goods and chattels there. (No. 90.) Joh. f. Hen. de Bradehul, on 8 Jan. 1332, quitclaimed the same to Ric. f. Galf. de Bilyngton (No. 91), to Ric. de Toppeclif, fratri Abbatis de Whalleye (No. 92), and, 13 Jan. 1334, to the Abbot and Convent of Whalleye their lands in Bilyngton. (No. 93.) Ric. de Toppeclif gave Sir John de Gristhwayt, vicar of Blackburn, Langale, 23 Jun. 1333 (No. 94), quitclaimed it to him 20 Jul. 1333 (No. 95), gave the same to the Abbot and Convent 29 Sept. 1333 (No. 96), and quitclaimed to them the same messuage and land which they had before from him for the term of 40 years 14 Sept. 1333. (No. 97.)

Rob. f. Galf. de Bilyngton gave Ralph his brother 7 acres in Langale, beginning at Busseburne, "et sequendo unam hayam de Langale usque in fossatum de Langale et sic sequendo fossatum usque in Swaynesmore et sic sequendo moram usque in Busseburne," rent 7*d.* on 1 Sept. (No. 98.) Joh. de Chirche gave Rad. de Bilyngton four acres in Bilyngton called le Bothome 1 Aug. 1312. (No. 99.) Wil. f. dne. Avicie de Bilyngton gave Ralph his brother part of his land in Bilyngton, "incipiendo a capite de Loveshurst et sequendo Loveshurst usque ad viam et sic sequendo siketum usque ad campum Rog. f. Rad.," and thence to the head of Loveshurst; rent, 2*d.*; witness, Hen. de Clayton, senesc., about 1274. (No. 100.) Wil. f. Galf. de Bilyngton gave the same Sithridbruyding in Bilynton, "incipiendo ad domum dicti Rad. sequendo sursum a domo Rad. rivulum unius fontis" southwards to a ditch, along that to a stream between that land and the land of Henry Bouderyding, along that stream "in unam sepem que extendit se directe" to Ralph's house; rent, 1*d.* (No. 101.) Rob. de Coldecotes gave Rad. f. Galf. de Bilyngton all his land in Bilyngton "incipiendo ad quandam foveam que extendit se inter Lyolfesik et terram Hen.

de Bouderyding et sic sequendo divisam dicti Hen. versus orientem usque le Colesnolsik et sic ascendendo usque ad sepem ad caput de Calnefalthome," and along that east, "usque in Lyolfesik, et sic descendendo usque in foveam prenominatam juxta domum Wil. f. Galf. ex parte australi;" witness, Rob. de Heppale tunc senesc., about 1293. (No. 102.) Rob. f. Rob. de Witton quitclaimed to Rad. de Bilyngton, 1 July, 1314, the land in Bilyngton which Ralph pledged to his father for 10s. (No. 103.) Rad. f. Avicie de Bilyngton gave Hen. f. Thome his land in Bilyngton, beginning "ad fontem," and following to "Hethceller et sic del Hethceller" to below the sike on the east, along the sike to below Bouderyding clogh, along the clogh to Sytheruydinggrene, "et sic sequendo metas que jacent inter Hen. f. Tho. de Bilyngton et Wil. f. Avicie de eadem usque infra siketum," along the sike "usque ad fontem;" rent, a pair of white gloves; witness, Gilb. de Clifton, tunc sen., about 1274. (No. 104.) Ric. f. Hen. f. Tho. de Bilyngton quitclaimed to Rad. f. Galf. de Bilyngton for 25s. the land in Bilyngton "quam de eo tenui;" witness, Jo. de Bosco, tunc senesc. (No. 105.) Wil. de Alvetham quitclaimed to the same all his right in Ralph's land in Bilyngton; witness, Hen. de Kygheley tunc (about 1287) senesc. (No. 106.) Ric. f. Rad. de Bilyngton gave Sir John de Gristwayth, vicar of Blackburn, the land in Billington, with the houses on it, given him by Ralph his father and that given him by Alice de Bouderyding between le Bothome and Sighrighgrene; rent to the Abbot and Convent of Whalley, chief lords of the fee, 3*d.* and a pair of gloves on 1 Sept., 18 Feb. 1337 (No. 108); also his goods and chattels there, same date (No. 109); also the land there given him by his father, with the houses on it, beginning at the houses, following a certain ditch to the lower part of Hawkesherd, thence to the lower part of Turnourfall, thence following north "torrentem qui vadit inter campum et Horffal, "thence going up by the wood to Kilnepighel, along the wood to Thomas Brok westwards, "et de Thomas Brok, usque ad caput in superiori parte de Loveshurst, et de Loveshurst sequendo caput del Bothom, prout fossa ibi facta se extendit usque in Sighrighgreve, et sic sequendo caput de Sighrighgreve usque in le Lone, et de le Lone usque ad domos ubi prius divide inceperunt," paying the Abbot and Convent of Whalley 3*d.* and a pair of gloves on 1 Sept., 18 Feb. 1337. (No. 110.) He gave it to the monks of Whalley 2 Feb. 1337 (No. 111), quitclaimed it to them 5 Feb. (No. 112), and quitclaimed to them all his lands and tenements in Bilyngton 28 Ap. 1342. (No. 113.)

"Memorandum quod Ric. f. Rad. de Bilyntone summonitus ad Curiam de Cliderhou pro terra quam tenuit in villa de Bilyntone per Ballivum feodi de Blackburnshire et in eadem Curia arreniatus coram Wil. de Tatham tunc Senescallum de Blackburnshire de putura danda Ballivis dicti feodi. Idem Ric. die Mercurii proxime post festum Sancti Mathie apostoli anno domini M^{ccc}°xxxvj° et anno regni Regis Edwardi post Conquestum undecimo [Wed. 25 Feb. 1337] fecit legem suam per Joh. f. Joh. de Symondeston, Olyverum de Laches, Ric. f. Alani de Reved, Joh. de Holdene, et Joh. de Whytacre in eadem Curia coram dicto Wil. Tatham senesc. quod non debuit dare puturam Ballivis prefati feodi, Ric. de Radeclif tunc Magistro Forestario de Penhulle, Tho. de Knolle, Tho. le Surreys, Joh. de Cloghe, Nich. de Holdene, Ric. de Grenacres, Joh. de Blakeburne de Wysewalle, Ric. de Whitacre, Joh. f. Ric. f. Hen. de Cliderhou ibidem tunc presentibus et hoc audientibus manifeste. Rob. de Grenacre fuit tunc Ballivus feodi." (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 124 b.)

Avicia de Bilyngton gave William her son "sex acras terre mee continue jacentes in villa de Bilyngton, in australi parte de le Potterryding," with common pasture and pannage for his own swine in Bilyngton wood, rent two barbed arrows. (No. 114.) Wil. f. Galf. de Bilyngton gave Adam Citator, clerk, this land, with the same rights and for the same rent. (No. 115.) Adam, clericus, gave it to Tho. de Harwod. (No. 116.) Rob. f. Thome Harwod gave it to Wil. fabro de Samesbury (No. 117), who gave Wil. f. Hen. Russel de Harwod all his land in Bilyngton bought from Robert Thomekok; witness, Joh. de Midhope tunc senesc. cir. 1316 (No. 118, de predictis sex acris). Joh. f. Ade, clerici de Bilyngton, quitclaimed to Wil. f. Hen. Russel his land called Thomecokfeld de Harwod, in villa de Bilyngton; witnesses, Joh. de Burghton tunc vicecomite Lanc. (sub-sheriff of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 3 Edw. III. de primo quarterio anni 1328), Wil. de Tatham senesc. (No. 118.) Wil. f. Hen. Russel de magna Harwod gave Joh. de Gristwayth, vicar of Blackburn, six acres in australi parte de le Potterryding, with the houses on it, called Thomecokfeld, to be held of the abbot and convent as chief lords, rent, two barbed arrows, 21 Jan. 1337 (No. 120), and quitclaimed it to them with Snoddeworth, 18 Oct. 1340. (No. 121.)

Roger de Wittone by final concord, 12 Nov. 1241, gave Galf. de Walleye and Avicia his wife 40 acres of land in Bilintone, to be held by them of the chief lord of that place. (See *ante*, p. 283.) Adam de Bilyngton gave Rob., f. Rob. de Witton, the land in Bilyngton given Adam by Rob. de Witton, beginning at Alvetham-

lode, following le Kyrkegate to Wendebrok, down that to Alvethambrok near le Haukesherd, and down the brook to Alvethamlode, with "pessona" for his own swine in Bilyngton Wood "sine pannagio"; rent, 6*d*. (No. 122.) Adam, f. Wil. de Standen, gave John de Gristwayth, vicar of Blakeburn, the land given Adam by Wil. de Kellesay, formerly Rob. f. Rob. de Witton's, as described in No. 122, 25 Ap. 1337 (No. 123); also the land given Adam by Wil. de Kellesay, formerly Ric. Hicheson's, viz. beginning "ad caput fontis Ric. Hicheson," following the spring south to the houses on the land, going down north by the stream running between this land and that "que quondam fuit Ric. f. Ede" to Greneruydingsike, going up south "ad caput fontis," 25 Ap. 1337 (No. 124); also the goods and chattels on his land in Bilyngton on that day. (No. 125.) Agnes de Standen, "que fuit uxor Wil. de Kellesay," quitclaimed to the same her right in her former husband's lands in Bilyngton, 14 Dec. 1337. (No. 126.)

Adam, f. Galf. de Bouderyding, gave Alice his sister part of his land in Bilyngton, scil. all he held in domain "inter duo fossata exceptis uno acra terre et xij fallis" on the eastern part; rent, 6*d*. (No. 127.) Ric., f. Rad. de Bilyngton, gave Mabilla his daughter the land in Bilyngton given him by Joh. de Chirche; that given his father by Rob. de Coldecotes; that given him by Alicia de Bouderyding; Syghreighgrene, a "cultura" bought by his father "de Matilda, uxore Hen. f. Tho.; Loveshurst, "a cultura" given his father by Wil. his brother, 23 Aug. 1337. (No. 128.) Mabilla quitclaimed these lands 25 Ap. to Ric. del Heye of Hapton (No. 130), her uncle (p. 1051), who gave all his lands in Bilyngton to John de Gristwayth, vicar of Blackburn, 16 July (No. 131), attourned Wil. dictum Wolf. de Kyrkelanton, vicar of Whalleye, to give seisin, 1 Sep. (No. 132), and gave John de Gristwayth all his goods and chattels then on the land, 1 Sep. 1337. (No. 133.) As it was believed that Mabilla was not of age when she quitclaimed her lands to Ric. de Heye, the monks agreed with her "in virginitate sua" to make for their security a deed stating that, as they had given her a certain sum of money for a quitclaim of all the lands in Bilyngton given her by her father, she, "dictis religiosis nolens aliquem dolem nec fraudem facere," having touched the sacred gospels before the vicar of Whalley, Rog. Martel de Walton cementarii, and her father, "juramentum prestiti corporale," to give the monks any security they wished at her own costs. Dat. ap. Whalley, 19 Aug. 1337. (P. 1051.) Accordingly Rog. f. Ric. de Ingoll de Etheleston quitclaimed to John de Gristwayth the lands in Bilyngton given Mabilla his wife by Ric. f. Rad. de Bilyngton her father, 21 Dec. 1338. (No. 135.)

Ad. de Bilyngton gave Galf. de Chaderton the land in Bilyngton bought from Adam Ric. de Bilyngton his uncle cum aumento de quadam platea terre jacente inter fossatum de le Potteridynes et Thachelache called Turnehurst, with communa pasture, adquietantia pannagii, and adquietantia multure for Galf. and all his men living on that land; rent 1*d*. Witness, Oliver de Stansfeld, procurator of Whalley. (No. 136.) Galf. de Chaderton gave this land to Robert his son, (No. 137,) who gave it to John de Gristwayth 8 June, 1338, (No. 138,) and quitclaimed it to him 24 June. (No. 140.)

John de Gristwayth, vicar of Blakeburn, gave the abbot and convent of Whalleye the lands in Bilyngton given him by Ric. de Toppeclif, Ric. f. Rad. de Bilyngton, Wil. Russel de Harwod, Ade f. Wil. de Standen, Ric. del Heye de Hapton, et Rob. de Chatterton, as their charters testify, 7 Sep. 1340, (No. 83,) and quitclaimed the same to them 21 Sep. 1340. (No. 84.)

Alicia comitissa Linc. et Sarisburie quitclaimed, ratified, and confirmed to the monks of Whalley half Bilyngton manor and all their other lands and tenements there. Witnesses, Ric. de Hoghton, Ric. de Kygheleye, Edm. de Neville, Ric. de Byron, knights, etc. (p. 1062,) dated 20 Edw. III. 1346-7. (Harl. MS. 2063, f. 95 b.) For this quitclaim she had 300 marks temp. Magistro Joh. de Lindelay sacre pagine professoris tunc abbatis hujus domus, because she had often sued them for the manor. (P. 1063.) Oliver de Stanesfelde gave Wil. f. meo et Mabilie matri sue a messuage cum edificiis in Bilyngton and all his land and meadow beginning ad le Holclogheved, so to the land Bernard held, along Caldyr to Brokeholehirstesike, along the sike to Mulecornehurst brok, thence to le Grene riddinge, along that to the land of Joh. de Bilyngton fratris dicte Mabilie, et sic sequendo juxta terrum Johannis Glebedehirste et sic inde sequendo Holclogheved per medium Glebedekar to be held de veris dominis feodi illius, paying them 2*s*. 6*d*. on 5 Aug. Dat. apud Whalleye 24 Oct. 1294. (P. 1065.)

Edward de Bilingtone had, besides Henry, Elias de Bilington, living in 1208, who had two sons, William de Unecotes and Adam dominus de Bilyngton, living in 1227, whose daughter and heiress Avicia, domina de Bilyngton, married first Geoffrey de Whalley or de Bilyngton, living in 1233 and 1241, brother of Henry de Whalley, by whom she had seven sons: 1. Adam de Bilyngton, living 1287, whose son Adam was living in 1288.

2. Roger de Bilyngton, married Agnes, who survived. 3. Richard, who had Langho, and occurs 1292, 1313, married Cecilia, and had a son Geoffrey, whose son Richard was living in 1332. 4. Robert de Bilyngton. 5. Ralph de Bilyngton, living 1287 and 1319, had a son Richard surnamed Daukynson, living 1337, whose daughter Mabilla, not of age in 1337, married in 1338 Roger de Ingoll de Etheleston. 6. William de Bilyngton, living 1337. 7. Henry. Avicia married secondly Henry son of Hugh del Cho, who, like her first husband, also called himself de Bilyngton. She had by him two sons, 1. Richard del Cho, 2. Thomas del Cho, whose son Henry de Bilyngton had a son Richard de Bilyngton.

Assis. venit recognoscere [Lancaster, 20 Oct. 1246] si Joh. de Braddehull et Rob. frater ejus Injuste et sine Judicio disseisiverunt Ad. de Bilingtona de libero tenemento suo in Bilingtona of 16 acres. The jury found that John and Robert had disseized Adam, therefore it was adjudged that Adam should recover per visum juratorum, and John and Robert were fined. Dampna dimidia marca. (Ass. Lanc. 30 H. 3. m. 2.)

Galf. de Buderidinge occidit Petrum de Billingtona Et fugit et malecreditus. Ideo exiliatus et utlagatus. [Lancaster, 20 Oct. 1246.] Catalla ejus xv s. vj d. unde Idem vicecomes respondeat. Idem habuit terram unde annus domini Regis et vastum ix s. viij d. unde Idem Vicecomes respondeat. Et Elias de Dinkythele et Siwardus de Salebiri false appreciaverunt predicta Catalla. Ideo in misericordia. Et testatum est quod Will. de Thorntona capit predictam terram sine Warranto, ante quam dominus Rex habuit inde diem suam et annum. Ideo in misericordia. Et respondeat de expleciis que estimate sunt ad I marcum. Et villa de Billingtona in miserecordia quia non cepit predictum Galfr. Post venit Ad. de Tokholes et finem fecit pro predicto anno et vasto per i marcum per plegium Will. de Roumtona et Hen. de Bromicroft. (Ib. m. 20.)

Will. f. Galf. de Wallay appellavit [20 Oct. 1276.] Ric. f. Emme de Wysewell de morte Ado fratris sui. Et Ric. utlagatus est in Comitatu per sectam ipsius Will. Catalla ejus xl d. unde Idem vicecomes respondeat. Idem habuit terram unde annus domini Regis, etc. vastum dimidiam marcum unde Idem vicecomes respondeat. Et testatum est quod postquam ipse fecerat hoc factum receptatus fuit in villa de Salebyri. Ideo in misericordia. Et testatum est quod Randolphus de Salebyri vendidit predictam terram Ricardo de Kerden, qui cepit inde explecia ad valencia i marce antequam dominus Rex habuit inde annum suum et diem sine warranto. Ideo Alex. et Ric. in misericordia. Et Ric. respondeat de predicta marca. (Ib.)

Adam f. Hen. f. Benedicti de Billingtone, at Lancaster, 15 July 1292, sued Ric. Purchardonus for an acre of land in Billingtone, of which Galf. de Billintone and Avicia his wife had disseised Hen. f. Benedicti de Billingtone, father of Adam. Rich. called Joh. Punchardoun to warrant. "Habeat eum coram Justiciarios apud Westmonasterium a die sancti Michaelis in xv dies per auxilium curie. Et summoneatur in Com. Hertf." (Assize Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2-3, m. 23.) The same Adam sued Amabilla que fuit uxor Hugonis Noel for 7 acres in Billington. Amabilla came and said that she was called Mabilla and not Amabilla." "Et Adam non potest hoc dedicere. Et petit licenciam recedendi (*sic*) de brevi suo et habet pro Deo quia pauper, etc." (Ib. m. 46 dors.)

On 15 July 1292, Joh. f. Walteri de Bradenhulle appeared at Lancaster Assizes as bailiff for Alex. de Kyuerdale and 15 others, sued for disseizing Ric. de Billyngtone and Cecilia his wife of a messuage, 18 acres of land, and one of meadow in Billingtone. John said, for the others, that they had nothing in the said tenements, and for himself, that he had recovered them "per breve mortis antecessoris de morte Gilberti patris sui," against Adam de Billingtone before Nic. de Stapiltone et sociis suis the King's Justiciaries at Cliderhowe 16 Edw. I. As it did not appear on what day that writ of mort dauncester was purchased, mandatum est Thesaurariis et Camerariis de scaccario to examine the writ and inform the judges of assize. Et dictum est partibus quod expectent, etc. (Ib. m. 28.)

Indenture facta 3 Edw. III. inter Ric. fil. Robt. filii Robt. de Cundecliffe ex una parte et Robt. filio Ade Cundecliffe ex altera parte de terris in Billington et Anderton, fuerant istius Roberti filii Ade. (Harl. MS. 2063, f. 94.) Ego Robt. de Cundercliffe dedi Roberto filio meo et Marie filie Stephani de Hamerton uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus eorundem omnia terras et tenementa mea in Wilpscire et Billington. Test. domino Ad. de Hudleston milite, W. de Bradeshawe milite, Jo. de Blakeburne, Ad. de Chirnoke, Rob. de Anderton. Sanz dat. (*Ibid.* f. 94.) Rog. de Cundecliffe habuit terras in Anderton, Welpscire, et Billington, 22 Ric. II. Margareta soror in rem. Ric. de Cundecliffe in rem. post Margaretam remanere rectis heredibus Rogeri. 22 Ric. II. [1398-9]. (*Ibid.* f. 94.) Sciant, etc. Nos Ad. de Lever et Margita uxor mea dedimus Tho. de Pilkington de Com. Cester. et Jo. Presli de com. North', totam nostram

the chapel of LANGHO, which, from the appearance of moulded stones wrought up at random in the walls, I strongly suspect to have been built with materials brought from the Abbey.¹ Beneath, on the warm and fertile bank of the Ribble, is BRADDYLL-WITH-BROCKHALL, the parent house of the Braddylls, and their residence at least from the reign of Henry II. to the beginning of the last century. Last in this tract is HACKING;² where,

medietatem ville de Anderton et unam placeam terre vocatam Cundercliffe in villis de Billington et Wilpscire in com. Lanc. et unum tenementum in Todcaster in com. Ebor. que quondam fuerunt Rog. de Cundecliffe, etc. Test. Jo. de Hilton de Farneworth, Ric. de Hilton de Halliwall, Edwardo Talbot. Dat. apud Bolton Dec. 11 Hen. IV. [Dec. 1409]. (*Ibid* f. 94.) The Rev. J. T. Allen [formerly] of Clitheroe has an indenture whereby Gilbert Cunclyff of Dinkley, gent. makes over to Roger Shirburn of Aghton, gent. a rent of 10s. arising from a certain tenement and parcel of land called Bensonfeld, in the town field of Billington, held by Robert Blakeburn of Billington; Shirburn binding himself, together with Robert Ash of Aghton, yeoman, in the sum of 40*l.* to allow peaceable possession to the tenant and his heirs for ever, except in case of non-payment of the rent within forty days of term, Martinmas and Whitsuntide. Witnesses, Ric. Shirburn, Sr. Joh. Talbot, Hugh Shirburn, esq. Rob. Ash, Joh. Bayley. Dated July 16, 22 Hen. VII. 1507. Signed per me Gylb't Cundelyfe. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) Rob. de Cundcliff nuper de Whipshire, gentleman, was outlawed at Lancaster 26 Feb. 1515, for the murder and death of Elias Wode, feloniously killed by him, at the suit of Margaret Wode, widow of Elias, and he was found, by inquisition taken 13 Mar. 1516, to have been seised of a messuage, twenty acres of land, ten of meadow, ten of pasture, four of wood, and twenty of moor and turbary in Billington, worth 10*s.* a-year, held of the abbot of Whalley, and of a messuage, etc. in Whipshire, worth 40*s.* yearly, held from the King. (Lanc. Inq. iv. 63.)

By fine made at Westminster 6 Oct. 1313, six messuages, 94 acres of land, 11 of meadow, and 12 of wood in Bylinton and Wlypshire, were settled on Henry de Boulton and Elena his wife, and their heirs male, with remainder to Henry's right heirs if he should die without an heir by Elena. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. no. 55.)

Edwarde Wadyngton of Halifax gave John Clerke of Halifax his portion purparte in Tunworth infra villatam de Bilyngton for faurety powndes of lawfull money, and will sue at his own costs for a sure and lawfull partic'on to be hade and made betwene John Clerke and John Deyne of Tunworth within faure yeres, and will deliver to John Clerke all dedes, etc. concernyng the premises he hath or shall happe to have without any conceylynge or reteynynge of the same. Giffyn 20 Sep. 1527. He quitclaimed 23 Sep.; and on 15 Feb. 1528, his attorneys Lionell Foole and George Shotylwourthe gave seisin to Roger Cowpar, John Clerks attorney, in presentia Magistri Ric. Kyrkeby clerici, Joh. Hogeson capellani, Christof. Calverly, Tho. Kirkby, gen. et Ric. Saghar, husbandmane, cum aliis. (County Bags. Lanc. Misc. No. 4.)

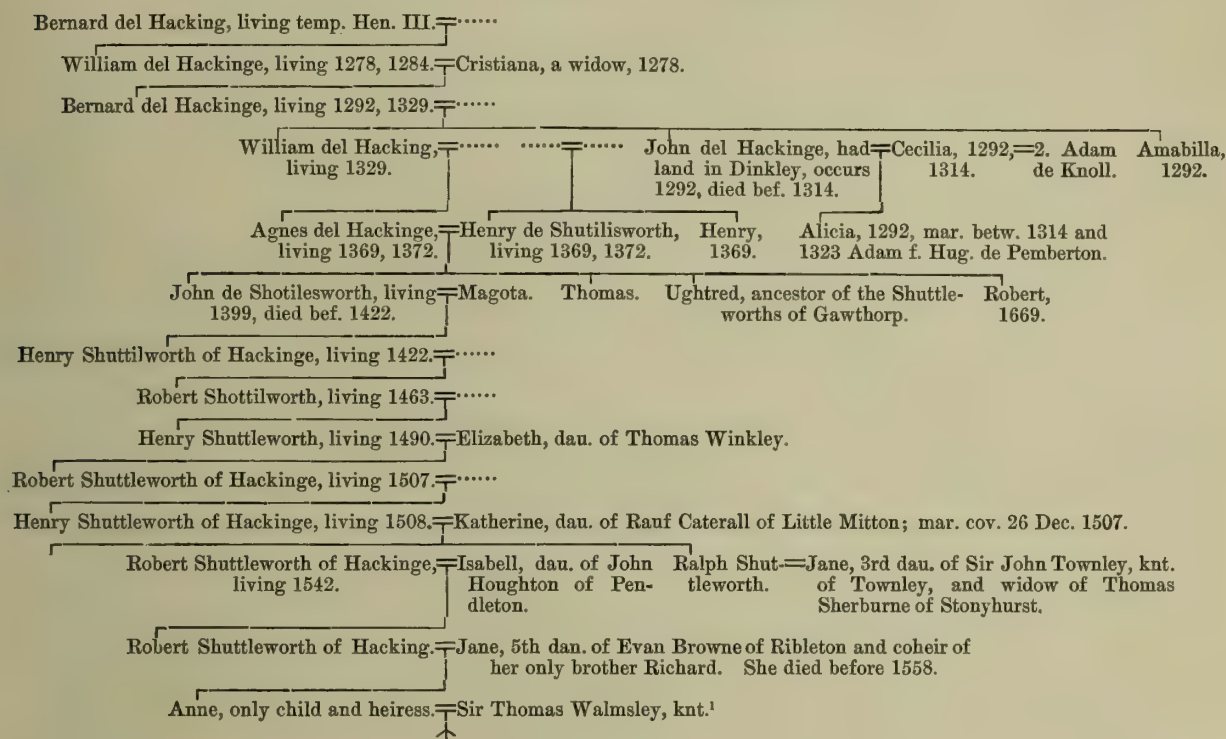
¹ The square stones of the exterior walls (of Langho) are many of them very large and out of all proportion to the size of the building; many are sculptured with fretted work and other devices which have no meaning in their present position. The windows are Perpendicular, with rich traceried heads. (Preston Guardian, 2 Sep. 1871.) There is a "bracket" of very fine grained stone built into the eastern walls of the chapel of Langho, which is supposed to be the only remaining portion of the once beautiful chapter-house.—R. N. W.

² Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln gave Will. de Hacking and his heirs the mill of Billington cum tota sequela sua quod quidem molendinum idem affirmavit super aquam de Ribell. Testibus dominis Joh. Becke, Wil. le Vavasour, Walt. Becke, Ada de Haughton, Rad. Mitton, Ada de Blackborne militibus, Gilb. de Clifton, senesc. nostro, Alen. de Kuerdale, Rog. Nowell, et aliis. (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 58 b.) By fine made at Westminster 13 Oct. 1366, Hen. de Shotlesworthe and Agnes his wife acknowledged that a messuage, a mill, 80 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and 8 of wood in Bilyngtone and Aghton belonged to John de Briddestwisell, chaplain, and gave them to him in court to be held by him and his heirs for ever from the chief lords, with warranty from themselves and Agnes's heirs. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. no. 48.)

"Hacking Hall is beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Ribble and Calder, and remains as it was left by Judge Walmesley, who rebuilt it. (Canon Raines's note, Not. Cest. ii. 289.) And here I may mention a curious instance of the faithfulness of tradition as a preserver of remote but great events. My father says (*supra*, vol. i.

about the year 1200, lived Bernard de Hacking, whose great-grandson, William, had a grant of Billington mill from Henry de Lacy. He survived to the beginning of Edward III. and left a daughter, Agnes, married to Henry de Shuttleworth; and the eighth descendant of this marriage, Anne Shuttleworth, marrying Sir Thomas Walmsley, the judge, carried the estate into that family, where it yet remains.

[SHUTTLEWORTH OF HACKING.



See p. 280.]

The Calder, now hastening to its junction with the Ribble, terminates this portion of the parish of Blackburn, and sends us back with regret to a much less interesting inquiry.

p. 50,) of this great battle there are, however, no remains, unless a tumulus, near Hacking Hall, which he supposed to cover the remains of Alric or the chieftains slain there. It was, however, always stated by old people during my incumbency of Langho that the chieftain was buried under a tumulus not far from the river side. For years I pursued my unsuccessful searches for this grave, until one day (at the end of March, 1836) I was sent for suddenly by Thomas Hubbersty, the then tenant of Brock Hall, to say that the long-looked-for *kistvaen* had been found as he was removing a mound of earth in Brock Hall eases, by the side of the road leading from the house to the Ribble, about 100 yards from the bank of the stream. This *kistvaen* or coffin formed of rude stones contained the bones of a large man, and also the rusty remains of some warlike implements like spear-heads. The bones crumbled away on being touched. They were in all probability the relics of that great warrior who fell in flight after the bloody defeat about Buckfort, and Elker, and Langho. What corroborates this opinion is, that the tumulus was formed within 200 yards of the ford of the Ribble now called Bullasy Ford, one of the few points by which for miles that river could be crossed with safety." (Lecture by the Rev. R. N. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley, 14th March, 1866.)

¹ Of the Walmsleys of Showley, a considerable family, though of later date, in this tract, I want materials for any connected account. [See their pedigree, p. 406.]

It is impossible to take leave of this tract, without a sigh for the decay of our ancient gentry. In traversing the left bank of the Ribble, from Walton to Salesbury, we have surveyed a warm and fertile country, more than ten miles in length, once possessed by five knightly families, all resident on their own estates, allied by perpetual inter-marriages, and forming a society of equals among themselves. In this tract were four parks, as many manor houses of the first rank, furnished with domestic chapels; and the vale shaded and enriched by woods of ancient oak. All these families are now gone: one only replaced by a second of equal rank; but, with respect to the rest, the houses are decaying or decayed, the parks divided, and the woods destroyed, so that one of the finest portions of Ribblesdale is now abandoned, and almost unknown.

On the southern side of the ridge there is little in the parish of Blackburn to invite or to detain our attention. GREAT HARWOOD, however, which contributes to and partakes of the beauty of Whalley, deserves to be mentioned. In a low and warm situation within this township is the manor-house of MARTHOLME, the residence of the Fittons, and afterwards occasionally of the Heskeths, by one of whom it seems to have been in a great measure rebuilt about the year 1561, which date, with the arms and cypher T. H., appears on the gateway. The moat which surrounded the whole may still be traced; but little more than a large farm-house is remaining of the old mansion. On the north side are some trefoil lights of considerably higher antiquity than the rest of the building. This manor was granted by Roger de Lacy, in a charter without date, to Richard de Fitton,¹

¹ Sciant, etc. quod ego Robertus de Laci [died 1193] concessi, etc. Ricardo Fittun terram de majori Harewuda quam pater meus [Henry, living 1147] dedit eidem Ricardo pro homagio et servicio suo infra has divisas, incipiendo ad caput del Redbrok, sequendo dictum Redbrok versus orientem usque ad le Denecrage, et sic ex parte occidentali ejusdem ascendendo versus boreum in occidente usque le Stonerake in via communi, et sic directe sequendo usque ad pedem del Risshequam ex parte boreali predictæ vie, et sic de pede predictæ Risshequam usque la Lawe subtus Sircliffe, et sic deinde sequendo usque le Nabbenoke, sequendo deorsum usque parvum rivolum, sequendo dictum rivolum subtus le Fallingstone usque in aquam de Caldre, sequendo dictam aquam sursum usque ad pedem aque de Hindeburne (et sic sursum aquam de Hindeburne) usque ad pedem de Northdene, sequendo sursum aquam de Northdene versus occidentem usque quendam rivolum currentem ex transverso Dungecarre, sequendo dictum rivolum sursum subtus le Taggetstone, sequendo dictum rivolum dum durat, et deinde directe in capite del Redbroke que est prima divisa. Concessi autem prefatam terram dicto Ricardo et heredibus suis, etc. pro servicio quarte partis unius militis. Hii sunt testes, Adam de Ramerilla (Walomus capellanus, Rob. de Mervil), Rob. fil. Henr. Ric. fil. Henr. Rob. de Stapeltuna, Rob. fil. Bernardi, Petrus Fittun, Tho. Fittun, Gospatricius et Rog. fil. ejus, Geroud Fittun, Henr. de Eland, Elias fil. Esrardi, Henr. frater ejus, Joh. fil. Jordan et Otho frater ejus, Will. clericus de Mittuna, Ric. de Lewys, qui hanc cartam fecit.—Endorsed, Claus: Cancellar. domine nostre Elizab. nunc regina ultimo die Aprilis anno regni regine 25°, per Will. Herd. et Jo. Bayley, Deputat. Clericis Irrotulamentorum. (Harl. MS. 2074, f. 55.) This endorsement refers to the Close Roll, 25 Eliz. part 5, where this deed and two others, of 1324 and 1457, which will be noticed in their places, were enrolled 30 April 1583, and which has supplied the words in () and some slighter corrections. Dominus Robt. de Lacy dedit Ricardo Fitton terras in manerio de Harwood quæ Robt. [Hen.] pater suus eidem Ricardo dederat pro homagio et servicio suo. Ex chartis Rob. Hesketh de Rufford. (Harl. 2063, f. 91b.) Ric. Fitone dat v. marcas pro habenda saisina bosci de Harewudeholm quod recuperavit . . . [surface worn off] . . . cessoris in curiam domini Regis dum fuit Comes [before 27 May, 1199] et unde dissaisiatus fuit . . . [worn]. (Oblata 1 Joh. m. 13.) Ric. Fitun debet ii marcas pro habendo bosco de Herwdesholm 1201-2. (Rot. Cancellarii, 3 Joh. p. 114.)

Omnibus Ric. Phitun salutem. Noveritis me concessisse Hugoni filio nostro seniori totum manerium de

who had Hugh, who had John, who had Edward, who had William, who had a second Richard living in 1343, of whose daughters and coheireses Matilda married Sir William Hesketh; Amabel married Edmund Leigh, of Croston; and Elizabeth married Roger, son

Harewode in Blakeburnschir cum homagio Ricardi Phitun nepotis mei filii Johannis Phitun fratris mei. Testibus domino Rogero Phitun parsona de Winic, Ric de Wyvenbury, tunc vic. Cestrie, Symone de Herys senesc. de Cliderhou, Ada de Bilyngton et aliis. (Mr. Hulton's note from the Hesketh Evidences. Coucher, p. 846). Ric. de Wibenbury was sheriff of Cheshire 1233. (Ormerod, i. 60).

Hec est finalis Concordia facta In curia domini Regis Apud Lancast. In Octabis Sancti Martini Anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Joh'is vicesimo sexto [18 Nov. 1235] Coram Roberto de Lexintone, Rad. de Sullega, Will. de Culewurthe et Jollano de Neville Justiciariis Itinerantibus et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, Inter Ricardum Fiton Querentem et Alex. filium Will'i et Adam fil. Amundi de Nativitate ipsorum Alex. et Ade, unde Placitum fuit inter eos in Eadem Curia Scilicet quod Predictus Ric. Recognovit Predictos Alex. et Adam esse Liberos homines Et Remisit et quietosclamavit de se et heredibus suis Predictos Alex. et Adam et heredes suos ab omnimoda Nativitate et servitute Inperpetuum. Et pro hac Recognicione, Remisione, quieta clamancia et Concordia Predicti Alex. et Adam dederunt predicto Ric. vinginti sol. sterlingorum. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. no. 69.)

Assisa venit recognoscere [Oct. 1246] si Ricardus filius Johannis Fitun injuste et sine judicio disseisivit Hug. Fitun de communa pasture sue in Harewude que pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa post primam etc. (i. e. transfretacionem domini Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis in Vasconiam). Et inde queritur quod ipse deforcavit predictam communam in quadam mora et in quadam bosco ubi ipse semper communare solebat. Et Ricardus venit et nichil dicit quare assisa remaneat nisi tamen quod dicit quod ipsemet est in seisin de predicta pastura unde ipse queritur. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Ricardus disseisivit predictum Hugonem de predicta pastura quam ipse posuit in visu suo injuste et sine judicio sicut breve dicit. Et ideo Consideratum est quod predictus Hugo recuperet seisinam suam per visum Juratorum et Ricardus in misericordia, per plegium Henrici de Claitona. Dampna ijs. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 9 in dorso). The verdict is given in Harl. MS. 2063, f. 90, ex chartis Rob. Hesketh de Rufford.

By fine made at Westminster, 18 Nov. 1296, "inter Wil. de Heskaythe et Matill. uxorem ejus querentes et Edm. de Leghe et Anabillam uxorem ejus deforcientes de duabus partibus Manerii de magna Harwode in Blakeburneshire," William and Matilda acknowledged the two parts "esse jus predictae Anabille," and Edmund and Anabilla granted the two parts to William and Matilda, to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies of Edmund and Anabilla, and the heirs of Anabilla, paying yearly during Anabilla's life 47s. 8d. on Sept. 8. Also the third part of the third part of the said manor which Alexander Hyrel and Margareta his wife held "in dotem ipsius Margarete," after Margaret's death shall remain to William and Matilda and their heirs aforesaid. If William die without an heir by Matilda the tenements shall remain to the right heirs of Anabilla. Alexander and Margaret were present and granted this concord, and did fealty to William and Matilda in court. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. no. 81.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 29 Apr. 1302, an assize came to know if Ad. de Hudlestone and Johanna his wife, Joh. de Hodelestone, Mabilla de Billington, Hen. de Bradhulle, John his son, Will. de Bradhulle, Rob. de Snodworth, and others, disseized Wil. de Heskayth, Rog. Noel, and Alex. Hurel and Margaret his wife of their free tenement in Magna Harewode. The case was adjourned till Michaelmas, on account of a writ of indemnity (9 Apr. 1303, 31 Ed. I.) for Adam de Huddlestone, then with the king's army against the Scots and rebels. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 3—1, m. 7 dors.)

Assisa venit recognoscere si Hug. Fitun, Johannes filius Henrici, Ricardus filius Wil. Maths' et Alexander fratres ejus, Thom. de Bosco, Hug. le Kew, Hug. fil. Lewine, Simon de Harewde, El. fil. Arnald, Ad. fil. Amabilie et Wil. frater ejus, Henr. fil. Cecilie et Henr. le Waleis, injuste et sine judicio disseisiverunt Ricardum Phitun de libero tenemento suo in Harewode post primam, etc. Et unde queritur quod disseisiverunt eum de tribus acris terre cum pertinenciis. Et Hugo venit et nichil dicit quare assisa remaneat. Et alii non venerunt nec fuerunt attachiati quia non fuerunt Inventi. Ideo capitur assisa versus eos per defaultum. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Hugo et alii non disseisiverunt predictum Ricardum Phitun de predicto tenemento quod posuit in visu suo Injuste et sine Judicio

of Adam de Nowell, of Great Merley, in consequence of which the manor was divided into three portions. Of these, the Heskeths purchased that of the Leighs, and claimed the right of superior lords over the Nethertown, which was allotted to the Nowells, and

sicut breve dicit. Quia dicunt quod predictus Hugo intravit in terram illam per bonam voluntatem ipsius Ricardi et per quamdam Convencionem inter eos inde factam. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictus Hugo et alii eant inde sine die. Et Ricardus nichil capeat per assisam istam, et sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. (Ibid. m. 12 in dorso). Hugo Fytton confirmavit terras in Harwode W^o de Harwode et Ricardo Fytton. Idem Johannes filius Edmundi Fiton dedit terras in Harwode W^o de Heskath 3 E. I. [1274-5] Margarito que fuit [uxor] Wi. Fytton 15 Edw. II., et 3 Edw. II. [1321-2, 1329-30]. Omnia supra ex chartis Robt. Hesketh de Rufford armigeri. viz. 6 deeds. (Harl. 2063, f. 91 b.) Sciant quod ego Edmundus Feton filius domini Hugonis Feton dedi Ricardo Feton consanguineo meo et heredibus suis totam terram meam de Harewode. Testibus, domino Roberto Banastre, domino Ada de Hoghton, domino Joh. de Euyas, Ada de Blakeburne, Alex. de Kyuerdale, Rob. de Radeclif, Henr. de Clayton et aliis. (Hesketh Evidences, Mr. Hulton's Note, Coucher, p. 846.) Johannes fil. Edm. Fytton dedit terras in Harwod W^o de Heskayth et Johanni filio suo. Test. domino Ad. de Hurleston, domino Ad. de Waleton milit., Hug. de Clideron et Rog. filio suo, Simone de Alvetham, Hen. de Shuttlesworth, Hug. de Boulton, Rob. de Richeton, W^o fil. suo et aliis. (Ex chartis Rob. Hesketh de Rufford. Harl. 2063, f. 91.) Inter W^m de Hesketh et Maude sa feme, Edm. de Legh et Amabell sa feme, et Rog. Noel et Elizabeth sa feme, et Raynora Flemmyng et W^m fil., Abol. et Alicia sa feme, Jo. de Hesketh, et Ad. Nowell apres la mort Guiallam Fyton divers esteres de son heritage. Sans date.—Rog. Nowell nupsit Elizabeth alteram filiam et heredem . . . de Fyton domini de Harwood et Martholme Edmundus de Lega et Amabilla uxor ejus una filiarum et heredum de Fytton. Sans date. (Ibid. f. 91 b. Ex chart. Rob. Hesketh de Rufford.)

Wil. de Heskayth and John his son were parties to the agreement of bounds between Magna Harrewod and Billington made before Henry de Lacy 17 Jun. 1306. (See vol. i. p. 203.)

William de Heskayth, John his son, Roger Noel and Adam his son, parcenarius dicti Johannis in villa de Harwod, have granted for themselves and the heirs of John and Adam to the Abbot and Convent of Whalleye, their successors and tenants, omnia subscripta which they and their predecessors a tempore que non exstat memoria had and used to take, viz. common pasture ad omnia animalia et averia sua all the year in villa de Harewod inter Roulegh clogh et metas et divisas de Bilyngton for ever, except lx. acris more et pasture (of 24 feet to the perch) per loca approprianda et inclusanda, viz. 13 acres of land in le Fayrehurst juxta campum prius appropriatum in Harwood towards the north as assigned, 3 acres near Rouleghclough, 6 acres in le Whitekar, and the rest beginning at Snoddleword on the west and Rouleghclogh on the south, and so to the devises of Bilyngton northward, saving common pasture to the abbot and convent in the open time in all those acres que in culturam vel pratum redigentur. But if bladum hyemale (winter corn) is sown there it shall not be destroyed. And if their swine do any damage there in open time we and our tenant may drive them away modo pulchro et sine dampno, and they may have their estovers tam de bosco mortuo et vivo quem de turbis . . . et percipiant quarreram lapideam et carbones marinos et petras ad toralia, calcalia ardenda, and may make their porcherias where they please except on the 60 acres, and free passage for carrying and driving their cattle tam ad duo vada as elsewhere. Whalleye, 17 Nov. 1314. (Coucher, tit. xix. No. 81, p. 1009; Harl. MSS. 2063, f. 95; 2077, f. 170 b.)

By fine made at Westminster, 4 July, 1318, the mediety of the manor of Roughford was settled on Anabilla Fitoun and the heirs of her body, with remainder first to John de Heskaythe and the heirs of his body, then to the right heirs of Anabilla. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. no. 83.)

Indenture dated at Merkedholme, 24 Aug. 1324, "que de debat que furent entre Johan de Heskayth et Adam Nowell" of the tenements "en graunt Harrewod," which after the death of William Fytoun were divided by indenture between his three sisters and their husbands, that is "entre Williame de Hesketh et Maud sa femme, Edmund de Legh et Amabille sa femme, et Rog. Nowell et Elizabeth sa femme." It is agreed by John and Adam that the indenture shall be observed in all points, that Adam is to have all Nethertoundene with part of Nethyrtoun and the third of the third part of "la graunde heye que se boute sur lewe de Caldre que Johan de Heskayth teynt del

was continued in that family till it was alienated by the late Alexander Nowell, Esq. From ancient evidences produced in a suit grounded on this claim of the Heskeths, it appeared that John de Nowell, son of Lawrence the first of Read, had done homage to

dowre Margarete que fuit la femme Williame Fytoun; la reversionne regardant a Ad. Nowell apres la mort la dite Margarete" returns to Adam with all "que la dite Margarete tynt en noun de dowere par lassignement Roger Nowell et Elizabeth sa femme de lours purpartie," and "la terre Gobbe Emmesone que Roger Nowell dona a Williame de Heskayth," and his heir to make suit "pur la vile de graunt Harwode a la court de Cliderhowe," remains to John and his heirs, who are charged with that suit for ever; and all approuvements made since the division under the old indentures after the death of William Fytoun are to remain, and John grants that "Adam illenk approwe a la value de ix. par an." (Close Rolls, 25 Eliz., part 5.)

In 1 Edw. III. 1327, Joh. de Heskatch paid 2s. 4d. as his quota of the twentieth in Magna Harwode, the sum paid by it being 10s. (*Lay Subsidies, Lancashire*, 130.)

On 2 Nov. 1339, William Hesketh had a grant of free warren in Great Harwood. (Charter Roll, 13 Edw. III. no. 13.)

A° 20 Edw. III. 1345-6, Nⁱ Hesketh, cler. pro 4^a parte 1 feodi milite in Harwood quam tenet de duce quam Hugo de Flixton quondam tenuit ibidem. (Harl. MS. 2063, f. 2033, f. 90.)

At the Turn of Blackburnshire held at Clitheroe, 6 June, 1358, the jury presented that Margareta f. Joh. de Bayleghe stole from Wil. de Heskayth chevaler at Merketholme on 6 Feb. 1357, two car irons, worth 12d., and on 14 Mar. a ploughshare worth 6d. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—3, m. 12.)

"Ceste endenture faite entre le noble seigneur Johan Duc de Lancastre dune parte et Johan de Lyndelaye Abbe de Whalleye et Richard de Townlay dautre parte tesmoigne que come les ditz Abbe et Richard soient tenuz et obligez au dit Duc en cent livres a paiers as certeinz jours et lieu pur la garde des terres et pur le mariage William fitz William de Hesketh, chivaler." The duke grants that, if they pay him 40l. at Candlemas and 40l. at Easter next, or if William "soit marie devaunte le dit Richard de Townlay eit la possession de lui par le livre du dit duc ou de ses ministres que si le dit William soit aloynie par sa mere ou par autres por soi le dit Richard ne poet avoir nengoier les profités" of William's land or marriage during his nonage, then their bond of 100l. is void, 10 Nov. 1362. (Duc. Lanc. Charters, A. 420.) Abbot Lyndelay's seal is inscribed "FRAT DE LINDEI . . ."

John son and heir of Lawrence Noel did homage in the chapel of Harewode to Thomas de Hesketh for his tenements in Harwode on Easter Monday, 4 Apr. 1390, thus: "le dit Thoms estoit tourne vers le West ove un chapon sour son test, et le dit Johan estoit deschevele devant luy tourne vers luy face a face teignant ses maynes joyntes perentre les maynes le dit Thoms et dist issint Je deveigne vostre home de cest jour en avant et foy vous portera pour les tentz queux je teigne de vous en Harewod savant la foy que je doy a nostre sire le Roy, et quant le dit Johan avoit dit issint donques le dit Thoms luy baisa, et maintenant apres un liver fuist mys avant luy quel le dit Johan myst sa mayne destre et dist issint, 'Ceo siez vous monser Thoms que je Johan a vous serra leal et foy vous portera pur le franc tent que je teigne de vous en Harwod, et lealment vous fera touz les coustumes et touz les services que faire vous doy a termes assignes sy me aid Dieu et les seyntes;' et donques baisa le dit Johan le lever." (Mr. Hulton, from the Hesketh Evidences, Coucher, p. 1010.)

In an Inq. p. m. at Ormskirk "die Jovis prox. ante festum Pur. B. M. V. 4 Hen. V. 4 Feb. 1417, on the death of Nicholas de Hesketh, it was found that he held the manor of Harwode of the King in fee, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, worth "ultra reprisas" x l., Rughford of the Abbot and Convent of Chester in socage and rent of xl s., val. per ann. xxij li., one messuage in Rissheton, held of Edward Talbot in socage, and a rent of vjs. viijd. per ann., worth 4 marks per ann. He died on Monday next before the Assumption of B. V. M. 4 Hen. V. 10 Aug. 1416; and Thomas Hesketh is his son and heir, and aged 10 years and upwards. (F. R. R.)

Anno 5 H. V. [1416-17], Margarita Hesketh habuit assignacionem dotis suæ. (Harl. 2063, f. 88.)

Heredes Hugo Fyton tenent quartam partem feodi militis in Harwood in com. Lancast. nunc in manu Thome Hesketh, 9 Hen. VI. [1430-1]. (*Ibid.* f. 83.)

By indenture between Roger of Rishton and Thomas of Heskayth it was agreed at the dome and award of Johan

Thomas Hesketh, for the Nethertown, in the chapel of Harwood, 13 Rich. II. [1389-90]. This proves the chapel above-mentioned to be of much higher antiquity than that assigned to it in the Liber Regis, viz. 1507.

of Bradshagh that Thomas was to have common of pasture in Harwed, beginning "at the fote of Northdeyne, foloyng uppe the said water unto a litel bek renyng auretwert Dungecarre, and so foloyng uppe the said bek under the Toghes Stone, and so foloyng that bek while it lastes, and so right into the heved of Read Broke." 6 Oct. 36 Hen. VI. 1457. (Close Roll, 25 Eliz. part 5.)

Esc. A° 38 Hen. VI. 1 Sept. [1459-1460], quod Tho. Hesketh tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Harwood ut supra. 38 Hen. VI. Tho. Hesketh natus 6 Hen. VI. 1427-8, probavit etatem suam et habuit de : delibacionem (*sic*) terre sue. (Harl. 2063, f. 88.)

Inq. at Lancaster 20 Marci, 6 Hen. VII. 1491, before Peter Orrell, esq., escheator, on the death of Robert Hesketh. The jury say the said Robert Hesketh held no lands of the King at his death, because he had given to Mag^r Rob. Bothe, dean of the cathedral church of York, Richard Townley and James Scarisbrick, esquires, Hugh Gartside and Geoffrey Hesketh, chaplains, and John Tod, chaplain, his capital manor of Markudholme, and all his messuages and lands in Magna Harwode and Totilworth in the vill of Rushton, by deed dated 1 Nov. 18 Edw. IV. 1478, that the said Robert ob. 29 of Dec. last, and that Thomas de Hesketh, his son and heir, is aged 24 years (F. R. Raines).

Inq. p.m. taken 10 Jan. 11 Jac. 1614, at Clitheroe Castle, the jurors say that Thomas Hesketh nuper de Clytheroe, gent., within the jurisdiction of this court, ob. 7 Dec. last, seized of two closes of land, called Baldwynhills, lying in the vill of Clythero, being 18 acres held by the King, by copy of Court Roll of the honor of his Castle of Clytheroe ; and that Robert Hesketh, esq., is his brother and next heir and upwards of 21 years of age, who came and petitioned to be admitted (F. R. R.).

In a long deed of settlement, dated 2 Apr. 1636, Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, esq., recites that his father Robert Hesketh of Rufford, esq., deceased, by indenture dated 9 May, 31 Eliz. 1589, inrolled upon record at the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, granted to trustees (named) the manors of Rufforth, Marketholme, and Much Harwood, and lands, etc., there and elsewhere (named). which were the inheritance of Thomas Hesketh, esq., deceased, grandfather of Sir Thomas Hesketh, knt., late father of Robert Hesketh, party to the said indenture (F. R. R.).

In 1650, two thirds of the demesne lands of the manor of Martholm, belonging, as dower, to Jane Lady Hoghton, were sequestered for her recusancy, and let by the receiver-general "of His Highness Revenues" to John Molyneux, esq. for the yearly rent of 50*l.* 2*s.* ; afterwards discharged, and Thomas Hesketh, esq. admitted. In a letter dated Preston, 26 Dec. 1667, from Edward Rigby, esq. to William Daniell, esq., at Wigan, the writer says, "The reasons are obvious why we desire all the speed that may be in this matter, viz. it is full time my nephew sh^d be disposed of, hee being the onely sonn we have amongst us and of the family y^t is well descended; next it is meet that at y^e next assizes a Recoverie sh^d be suffered of his whole estate to barre the spurious issue of the Lady Hoghton from all pretensions to the estate, w^{ch} also, if things before that time could be concluded, would serve for the new settlement." The nephew was Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, then nearly of age, and intending to marry Sydney, daughter of Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, bart. The estate was then worth above 1,100*l.* a year. Marr. Sett. 27 June, 20 Car. II., 1668, 300*l.* a year for life settled on the said Sydney. She afterwards married, when a widow, Richard Spencer, of Preston, esq.: marriage settlement dated 5 Mar. 1699. (F. R. R.)

The manor of Great Harwood was purchased by Richard Grimshaw Lomax, esq. in 1818 from Sir T. D. Hesketh, bart.

William Hesketh lived, 20 Edw. I., seneschal of Halton, married Maud daughter of Sir Richard Fyton ; he had John. Adam, living 12 Edw. II., married Maud, sister of John le Flemming of Wath ; she was living a widow, 13 Edw. III. John, living t. Edw. III., married Alice, who was a widow in 19 Edw. III. ; he had William and Matilda. William de Hesketh, kt. had Rufford and lived 14 Edw. III. ; his son William lived 23 Edw. III., and had Thomas, living 1380. died s.p., and Nicholas, from whom the Heskeths of Rufford. (Note by Mr. Hulton, Coucher, p. 1013.)

Alexander de Keurdale gave to Huthred de Bradshaw common and pasture in Harwood. Witnesses, Adam de Lever, Henry de Tenge, Rog. de Bolton, and others. (Harl. 2112, f. 149.)

The chapel of Harwood,¹ with the tower, appears however to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. On the north side the original windows remain, but the rest appear to have been renewed, and the roof renewed in the reign of Elizabeth. In the east window of the south aisle are three panes with the garbs and I. H. On a fragment of the screen now attached to the reading-desk, in old English characters, is this fragment; “. . . ta fuit A° Dni. mcccc°.”² Opposite is a very singular inscription, mounted on the top of a column, as if on purpose not to be read. It is, however, worth preserving.

Awardus de Falenges granted to Henry his brother and his heir, for his homage and service, the whole quarter of a bovat of land in villa de Hawerldword [in the Index Halwerdeword occurs only here], scil. quam emi de Abbate et conventu de domo Sancti Benedicti de Stanl. Rent 12½*d.* a year. Hiis testibus Rad. de Ffalenges, Waltero juxta aquam, Petro de Falenges, Rob. fratri ejus, Henr. fil. Alani, et multis aliis. (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 59, p. 125.)

Rogerus filius Henrici de Hawwood et Margeria uxor mea dedimus Rogero de Alvetham et Agneti uxori ejus. Testibus Simone de Alvetham, Johanne de Clayton, Ricardo de Rishton, Willielmo Citharista de Toliland. (Keurden MSS. vol. iii. Chirche, No. 55, f. C. 13 b.)

Elyas fil. Henr. de Harewuda submersit in aqua de Caldre. Ric. de Harewuda frater ejus primus Inventor non venit. Et fuit attachiatus per Elyam fil. Alex. de Harewuda et Adam fil. Rad. de eadem. Ideo in misericordia. Nullus inde malecreditus. Judicium infectum. (Ass. Lanc. 30 H. III. m. 20.)

Jacobus de Harowuda appellavit in comitatu Alanum fil. Stephani de Langetonde pace et plegio, etc. Et Jacobus modo [20 Oct. 1246] non venit. Ideo ipse et plegii sui de prosecucione x s. in misericordia, scil. Thomas de Cophulle et Elias fil. Albrede de Wlypsire. Et Alanus venit. Et Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est inde culpabilis. Ideo inde quietus. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 17.) Ricardus Sorgheles occidit Mabillem uxorem suam in Harewuda. Et fugitivus et malecreditus. Ideo exiliatus et utlagatus. Nulla habuit Catalla. Et villa de Harewuda non cepit ipsum. Ideo in misericordia. (Ibid. m. 20, in dorso.)

“Cecilia filia Joh. de Harewode, Hen. Pymmesone de Byrthinshawe et Margeria uxor ejus” in June 1292 brought a writ of novel disseisin against John de Ewyas, Robert de Holand, and others for a tenement in Harewode, but not prosecuting, they and their pledges, Wil. f. Joh. de Stratford and Thomas Letekokesone, were fined. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 20.) This, however, probably relates to Harwood near Bolton.

Joh. fil. Matill. de Harewode and Cecilia his wife, in June 1292, sued Wil. le Mareschal de Wygan and Isabella his wife for a tenement in Wygan; one of the plegii was named Hen. f. Mowe. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 17.)

Mabilla filia Thome de Harwode capta est et imprisonata per indictamento de Blak. de furto xxx sol. de patre sua, 23 May, 1304. (Assize Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—4, m. 3 dorso.)

Hen. f. Ric. de Harwod indictatus quod fregit grangiam Wil. f. Ad. f. Mauger et asportavit, iij q. avene, precii vijs. vjd. Et idem Henr. indictatus quod fregit grangiam Galf. f. Ric. propositi de Harwode et asportavit j qr. avene, precii ij s. viij*d.* et est notarius latro. Acquitted at Lancaster Gaol Delivery, 29 May, 1324. (Assize Rolls, Lanc., m. 3, 3—12 (26), m. 60.)

At Preston assizes, 23 Sep. 1354, the jury of Preston indicted Wil. f. Ric. de Stiholme de Keuerdale for feloniously stealing one “colobium” (a long tunic without sleeves, or with very short ones) price iij s. from Alicia relict of John de Harwode on Mon. 31 Oct. 1351. (Assize Rolls, Lanc., m. 3. 5—1, m. 3 dorso.)

¹ Lease of tithes to W. de H. for a term of years from 1301 for 16*l.*—Pateat universis quod tempore confectionis presentis [G.] Abbas et Conventus loci Benedicti de W. vendiderunt et dimiserunt W. de H. et heredibus suis vel assignatis omnes decimas garbarum de Majori H., cum dominicis suis, tam de autumpno anni domini M^oCCC^o primi, quam termino annorum proximo sequentium pro xvi libris argenti quas pre manibus dictis Abbati et Conventui solvit in eorum necessitate. Et dicti [G.] Abbas et Conventus dictas decimas dictis W. et heredibus vel assignatis suis contra omnes homines usque ad finem dicti termini warrantizabunt. In cujus, etc. Test. etc. Dat. etc. (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 63 b.)

² [On an old oaken bench near the west end of the south aisle are the words *Orate p' aiab' h'bgiois Stanworth et Aleterie bror' ei' qui fieri istu* (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)]

Hospes adesdum. En ampla tibi exempli materies, en et quod pie lugere potes et mirari, H. S. I. THOMAS WHALLEY, de Sparth, in agro Lancastrense, M. D. et Coll. Orielensis apud Oxonienses nuper socius haud ignobilis. Theologiæ fuit sapiens, Philosophiæ prudens, Botanices sciens, Medicinæ speculativæ simul et therapeutiæ peritus, pietate, probitate, candore, et modestiâ clarus, in egenos erogandâ pecuniâ dives, inopi ferens opem et consilium; Quem Capellæ de Downham, Altham, et Harwood præcipuè munificum loquuntur. Ultra vires studiis intentus, et assiduâ sedulitate fractus, carnis exuvias tabe consumptas deposuit sexto die Decembris, anno Domini 1724, ætatis 51. In cujus memoriam fratres Johannes et Jacobus H. P. M.

LITTLE HARWOOD, adjoining, has been the property of the Clayton family since the reign of Edward III. for I find that Ralph, son of Henry de Clayton, de parv. Harwode, grants half the mill of that place to Henry de Clayton, of Dutton, 22 Edw. III. [1348-9].¹ In the 4 of Edw. IV. [1464-5], occurs Nicholas, son of John de Clayton, of this place. Jeffry Clayton, 12 Hen. VII. [1496-7]. John, his son. Geoffry grants the manor of Little Harwood, in trust, 19 Hen. VII. [1503-4]. John, the son, left two co-heiresses, Ellen and Rose; but the estate seems to have been settled on the male line, for Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, in whose ancestors it had been vested in trust, releases to Robert, son of George Clayton, 7 Hen. VIII. [1515-16]. Robert had a son George, living 3 Edw. VI. [1549-50]. Next appears Thomas Clayton, who married daughter of Livesey, of Livesey, esq. and had Thomas, who married Bridget, daughter of Mr. Robert Tonstall, of Aldcliff, had John and Thomas, and died about 1606. John Clayton married Alice, daughter of Mr. George Cope, of Great Harwood, and had issue Thomas and John. He died about 1659. Thomas Clayton married Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Murray, Rector of Bury, had John and George, who both died young, and he himself died before his father,

¹ [Ric. le Harpur queritur (6 June, 1292) quod magr. Hen. de Clayton simul cum Rad. et Adam filiis suis et Joh. de Claytone die veneris in Crastino sancti Joh. Bapt. anno regni regis nunc xv° [25 June, 1287] in ipsum in Harwode vi et armis insultum fecerint et ipsum verbaverunt, vulneraverunt, et maletractaverunt et alia enormia ei intulerant ad dampnum suum xx li. Magr. Henr. came and said that he did Ric. no injury, for he had a several pasture in Harwode, in which he found an ox feeding, and he, Ralph, and others bovm illum pro dampno quod ibi fecerat comprississe et imparcasse prout moris est. Volebat predictus Ricardus rescuss' de predicti bove. Richard wished to rescue the ox, but they drove it away debito modo, without doing anything against the King's peace. A jury came Monday, 7 June, postea concordati sunt per licenciam; Richard gave half a mark pro licencia concordandi et est concordia talis, that Richard remits the action, and Magr. Henry gave him some tenements in Harwode for ten years. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. plac. querelar. m. 2.)

Hen. de Parva Harewode et Ric. frater ejus qui tulerunt breve de transgressione versus Hen. de Claytone, 15 July, 1292, did not prosecute. Hen. de Claytone inde sine die et Hen. Ric. et plegii sui Hen. de Whalley et Rog. de Comberhalghe fined. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 54 in dorso.) Hen. f. Rob. de Boulter qui tulit breve assise mortis antecessoris versus Hen. de Clayton de tenemento in parva Harewode non est prosecutus. Hen. et pleg. sui Rad. f. Avicie de Billington et Rob. f. Sibile fined. (Ibid. m. 72 dorso.) Magister Hen. de Clayton was summoned by Almeria, widow of Wil. de Wynkedele, for 15 s. 10 d. the balance of two marks which he owed her for four acres of her dowry land, sold to him on 15 April, 1291. He acknowledged that he owed her one mark, and promised to pay on 25 July. He was fined for not paying before, et Almeria tenet se inde contentam, and remits the rest. Dampna. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 60 dorso.) Henry de Claytone paid in Parva Harwode 18 d. for the subsidy of a twentieth in 1327. (Lay Subsidy, 1 Edw. III. 13²⁰.) He was a juror at Lancaster, 9 July, 1339. (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 108.)]

in 1648. John, the brother of Thomas, though twice married, left no male issue;¹ so that I know not from whom to trace another John, who by Crook, of Abraham Hall, near Wigan, had Thomas, who, marrying a Derbyshire, had John Clayton, Esq. baptized June 8, 1729, for whom see the pedigree of Townley, of Barnside.²

Of the other townships in this parish I have little to observe, excepting that LIVESAY-CUM-TOCKHOLES,³ never granted or conveyed as a manor, gave name to a very ancient family

¹ [John Clayton, by his second wife Susan, daughter of Nicholas Rushton, of Antley, had a son John aged 3 on 14 Sept. 1664. (Dugd. Vis. p. 84)].

² [Little Harwood was probably vested in Henry de Clayton, Steward of Blackburnshire in the time of Edward I. It passed by will, on the death of Thomas Clayton, of Carr Hall, esq., in 1835, to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Edward, second son of Sir Henry Every, bart., who in Aug. 1835 took by sign manual the surname of Clayton. Colonel Clayton was the last male representative of his house resident at Little Harwood in unbroken lineal succession for more than four centuries, when the principal family residence was transferred to Carr Hall, near Coln, which John Clayton obtained in 1754 by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Townley. Colonel Clayton was fifty-eight years in the commission of the peace. He was nominated by George III. to succeed the Earl of Wilton as Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Volunteers, and served with his regiment many years in Ireland before the Union. He was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1808. He was born 16 May, 1755, and died 12 Feb. 1855. (Canon Raines's note in Not. Cestr. ii. 279.)]

LIVESAY.

³ [By fine made at Lancaster 20 Jan. 1227, between Will. de Liveseye and Adam de Bilingtone concerning twenty acres in Liveseye "unde recognicio magne assise summonita fuit inter eos in eadem Curia" Adam acknowledged that the twelve acres on the west "aque de Derewente" belonged to William, and for himself and his heirs remitted and quit-claimed them to William and his heirs for ever, and for this William for himself and his heirs remitted and quit-claimed for ever to Adam and his heirs all his right and claim in the rest of the said land. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 14.)]

Henry de Livesay granted to the Abbot and Convent of Stanl. a perch of his land in territorio de Livesay, scil. jacentem in Whitacre, juxta altam viam inter terram Ade clerici et le Quave ad faciendum inde commodum suum prout melius sibi viderint expedire, rent 8d. on 1 Sept. Witnesses, Ad. de Blak., Ada et Henr. filiis ejus, Ric. Phyton, Henr. de Plesyngton, Rob. fratre ejus, Rob. de Melver, Rob. de Eccleshull, Henr. de Ruyston, Adam de Tokholes, Adam clerico de Livesay, Galfr. et Adam fratribus Henr. de Livesay, etc. (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 46, p. 112.) Will. f. Hen. de Livesay quitclaimed to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe a yearly rent of 4d. for a perch of land in villa de Livesay. Witnesses, Alex. de Keverdale, Henr. de Plesyngton, Rob. fratre ejus, etc. (Ibid. No. 47, p. 113.)

A presentment was made at the Lancaster assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, that Malefactores ignoti burgaverunt domum Simonis fabri de Lyvesay. Nescitur qui fuerunt. Et villa de Livesay non fecit sectam. Ideo in misericordia. (Ass. 30 H. III. m. 20 b.) Hen. f. Will. de Levesay was fined at the Lancaster assizes, 15 July, 1292, for not prosecuting a writ of novel disseisin in Levesey against Rob. de Plesington et alios. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 70.) Rog. f. Hen. de Plesington petit versus Magr. Ric. de Hoghtone duo messuagia et duas bovatas terre cum pertinenciis in Lyvesay que Elias de Plesington dedit Hen. de Plesington in liberum maritagium cum Amabilla filia Rogeri la persone de Blakeburne and the heirs of their body, and after their deaths should descend to Roger their son and heir, per formam donacionis. Magr. Richard admitted that Elyas gave these tenements in free marriage to Henry, and that Roger exivit de ipsis, and afterwards Amabilla died and Henry remained in possession. Et illa dedit cuidam Hen. fratri suo, who gave them to Mag. Ric. per longum tempus ante statutum domini Regis de hujusmodi brevibus provisum. (*i. e.* before the last return of King John from Ireland, 26 Aug. 1210.) This Roger could not gainsay, and was fined for a false claim. (Ibid. m. 72.) A jury found on 15 July, 1292, that Rob. de Plesington had unjustly disseised Joh. f. Rob. de Plesington of his freehold in Plesington and Tocholes, viz. one messuage 5 acres of land, 5 of meadow, and 20 of wood, in Plesington, and 6 messuages, 30 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and 40 "more et brusseti," in Tocholes. John recovered seisin and 2 s. damages and Robert was fined. (Ibid. m. 30.) Dominus Henricus de Bury tenuit Livesay in

extinct in an heir general within memory. MELLOR has a small speculative fort, in a commanding situation, evidently connected with Ribchester.¹ [CLAYTON LE DALE was long

thaynagio et reddit per annum xxix s. ad festum Sancti Egidii et facit sectam ad curiam predictam Clitheroe. (Inq. of 1311.) At Lancaster assizes Wil. f. Wil. de Plessyngtone le Trotter was presented for stealing an ox worth x s. from Ric. le Mailler and a cow worth xij s. from Rog. de Radclif at Tokholes on Thursday, 8 Aug. 1331. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. m. 3, 4,—3, m. 2.) Joh. f. Wil. del Ewode was indicted before Wil. de Skargill, sheriff of Lancashire, in his turn held at Blakeburne on Mon. 28 Mar. 1351, for taking 25 s. of silver from Margeria filia Ade de Livesay on 11 Jan. 1350, at Livesay, "per viam redempcionis," and at Preston assizes, 18 June, 1352, he made a fine with the Duke for the said transgression, and for all his transgressions, extortions, etc. from the beginning of the world to that day for 10 marks, to be paid within six years, per plegium Roberti f. Ade de Blakeburne, Hen. de Whalley, Ric. f. Will. de Ewode et Ade de Ewode. "Qui predictum, etc., manuceperunt tam de fine predicta quam de bono gestu suo," etc. (Ibid. m. 3, 6,—1 Ro. ij^o dorso.) Ja. de Livesay held 3 messuages and 40 acres of land and meadow in Livesay, 13 July, 1409. (Inq. p. m. Ric. de Houghton. Harl. MS. 2077, f. 143 b.)

Giles Livesay, on 31 Mar. 1518, gave Swano Livesey and five others Manerium suum de Lyvesey and his tenements there for the uses of his will, and on 12 Jan. 1521 made his will at Lyvesey, leaving lands worth 53 s. 4 d. a year, of which Alicia Russheton filia Rad. Russheton was seised for her life, to his trustees for three years, who should pay Alice Livesey, late wife of John, father of Giles, 50 s. a year for life, and should have Sondesford, worth 13 s. 4 d. a year, for the use of Giles's younger sons, until they were each paid 17 marks 6 s. 8 d. by James, son and heir of Giles, who was aged 19 on 15 Apr. 1521, when the Inq. p. m. was taken at Chorley. Livesey was held for the eighth of a knight's fee, and was worth 10 l. a year. (Inq. Lanc. v. 26.) James Livesey (seised of Levesey Manor) and Alice his wife agreed by indenture, dated 24 Apr. 1543, with Christopher Lyster of Midoppe, co. York, esq., that Richard their son and heir "shall marie and take to wyff Elene Lyster, doughter of the same Christofer, afore the feaste of Saynt James thappostill next comyng." An annuity was settled on Alice Shotilworth, and Christopher Lyster was to pay 40 l. to James, who died 18 Aug. 1548. Richard his son and heir was aged 3 (torn) years, 10 Oct. 1548, when James's Inq. p. m. was taken at Manchester. (Ibid. ix. 9.)

James Livesey, gent., in 1612 held the manor of Livesey, and dying without issue devised his estate to his kinsman Ralph Livesey, whose descendant, Robert Bell, esq. living in 1824, sold the ancient possessions of his family in Tockholes, Pleasington, and Balderston, to Henry Feilden of Witton House, and William Feilden of Feniscowles, esqrs., in whose family they are now vested; whilst the manor of Tockholes is held by Lawrence Brock Hollinshead, esq. (Canon Raines in Not. Cestr. ii. 296.)]

TOCKHOLES.

[Galf, Adam, and Ekke de Tokholes were presented at Lancaster 20 Oct. 1846, for receiving the burners of Stanninges grange. Galf de Tokholes was fined. Adam and Elyas de Tokholes each made a fine of ij marks. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 20.) Lancaster, 7 June, 1292, Adam de Tocholes qui tulit breve datum anno Regis nunc quinto [1276-7] versus Henr. f. Hen. de Walky de tenemento in Tocholes petit licentiam recedendi de breve suo. Et habet eo quod reddat (an order that it should be returned) deficit in brevi, etc. (Ass. Lanc. 20 E. I. m. 13, dorso.) Johannes de Plesyngton et Adam de Tockholes tenuerunt Tockholes in thaynagio et reddunt per annum ijs. ad eundem terminum et faciunt j sectam ad curiam predictam. (Inq. of 1311). In 1838 thirty-eight horses' heads were found in a pit about a quarter of a mile from Tockholes church; several musket bullets and cannon balls have been found in the neighbourhood. These are supposed to be relics of the defeat of Colonel Shuttleworth by Prince Rupert, 20 June, 1644. (Preston Guardian, 18 Jan. 1875.)

The chapel of Tockholes was a low antique structure built before the Reformation. Over the east window were the initials of Sir John Radcliffe, and over the door the date 1620. The base of an ancient cross is in the chapel-yard. A new church was built in its place, dedicated to St. Stephen and consecrated in 1833. The expense was 2,400 l. (Canon Raines's note, Not. Cestr. ii. 296.)]

MELLOR.

¹ [This fort is almost due south from Ribchester, on the highest point of ground to the east of Mellor Mill, has a double vallum and foss in very perfect preservation, and measures on the inner vallum about 22 yards by 15, on the outer about 26 by 39. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)]

possessed by a race of Saxon lords. The name of Spareling or Spracling, the first who occurs,

Joh. fil. Rob. de Melver grants to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe half an acre of land in villa de Melver, in the upper part of Thornecroft, for building a tithe barn, with right of way, house-bote, and hay-bote, requiring nothing but their prayers. Witnesses, D'no Rob. Banastre, Alex. de Kyuerdale, Henr. de Clayton, etc. (Coucher, title iii. No. 43, p. 109.) Rob. fil. Will. de Melver gave to the same for half a mark one perch of land in territorio de Melver, in Linbottis croft, for a barn with free common of housebote and haybote in bosco de Melver for sustaining it, tam in meremio quam in claustrum, with free passage for waggons carrying corn and hay, extra segetes et prata non falcata, yearly rent one pair of white gloves or a 1d. of silver on 8th September. Witnesses, D'no Ad. de Blak., Ad. et Henr. filius ejus, Ric. Phiton, Ad. de Bilyngton, etc. (Ibid. No. 44, p. 110.)

Malefactores burgaverunt domum Roberti del Broke et bona sua asportaverunt. Nescitur qui fuerint. Et villa de Melver non fecit sectam. Ideo in misericordia. Oct. 1246. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 20.)

Lancaster, 15 Sept. 1276. Dies datus est Roberto de Melvir querenti et Henr. f. Ade de Blakeburne de placito assise nove disseisine in crastino sancte Trinitatis apud Clyderhowe, prece querentis. The sheriff to have a jury there, etc. (Ibid. 4 Edw. I. m. 3a.)

Henry de Blakeborne de Melver was attached at Lancaster Assizes, 8 June 1292, to answer to John Devyas and Joh. f. Rob. de Melver for cutting down and carrying away "vi et armis" oaks, ash, and other trees in their wood at Melver, value 40 s., on 15 Nov. 1284. Henry said that he had "rationabilia estoveria ad husbote et heybote" in the said wood. John and John said that he took beyond his reasonable estovers more than 1,000 great trees. The jury said that he did not cut down and carry away the trees, therefore John and John were fined for a false claim. (Ibid. m. 3, 2—3, m. 20.) Hen. de Blakburne de Melver et Margeria que fuit uxor Wil. Fromund were sued at Lancaster in July, 1292, by John f. Rob. de Melver for disseising him of the mediety of six acres of moor in Melver. Henry said he was enfeoffed by Hen. de Bosdum, who was then living, that John was not seised with Hen. de Bosdum, and that he entered on the mediety with the assent of John. Afterwards John not prosecuting, he and his pledges, Hen. de Meluer and Rog. f. Alani de Balderstone, were fined. Et Henr. inde sine die. (Ibid. m. 31.) Thomas f. Ade de Meluer qui tulit breve assise nove disseisine versus Adam de Meluer de ten. in Meluer non est prosecutus. Ideo predictus Adam inde sine die et predictus Thomas et plegii sui de prosecucione in misericordia, scil. Will. de Berwode et Will. Bacon. (Ibid. m. 49 in dorso.)

Alicia de Shorrok, Adam de Unteley, Hen. de Sholleye, Walterus le Mazoun de Meluer, et Joh. de Coppedehurst attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Joh. Deuyas et Joh. f. Rob. de Meluer de placito quare vi et armis arbores in bosco ipsorum Joh. Deuyas et Joh. f. Rob. ad valenciam sexaginta solidorum apud Meluer crescentes succiderunt et asportaverunt et alia enormia eis intulerunt ad grave dampnum ipsorum Joh. Denyas et Joh. f. Rob. et contra pacem etc. Et unde queruntur quod predicta Alicia et alii die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Martini anno regni regis nunc duodecimo [15 Nov. 1284] venerunt ad boscum ipsorum Joh. et Joh. in Meluer et crescentes quercus precii quadraginta solidorum vi et armis succiderunt et asportaverunt et alia enormia eis intulerunt, etc. unde dicunt quod deteriorati sunt et dampnum habent ad valenciam centum solidorum. Et inde producunt sectam, etc. Alicia and the others came and said that they came to the wood "et rationabilia estoveria sua in eodem ceperunt sicut omnes antecessores sui in eodem percipere consueverunt sine visu forestariorum, viz. ad edificandum, arandum, et claudendum etc. et quod aliam transgressionem non facerunt; ponunt se super patriam. Et predicti Joh. et Joh. dicunt et bene concedunt quod predicta Alicia et alii capere debent rationabilia estoveria sua in predicto bosco per visum forestariorum suorum et non sine visu. Postea predicti Joh. et Joh. venerunt et retraxerunt se." Therefore they and their pledges, scil. Rob. de Balne et Hen. le feuere [*margin scored out* die Mercur. proxima post fest. sce Margarete (22 July, 1292)] were fined. (Ibid. m. 59 in dorso.)

[Assisa venit recognoscere (15 July, 1292) Si. Joh. Devyas et Joh. de Meluer injuste, etc. disseisaverunt Hen. de Blakeborne de libero tenemento suo in Meluer post primam, etc. Et unde queritur quod disseisaverunt eum de estoveriis capiendis in viginti sex acris bosci viz. husbote, haybote, ad edificandum, arandum, et claudendum et similiter habendi porcos suos quietos de pannagio in dominico bosco suo tempore passonis sine visu forestariorum, etc. Et Joh. Devyas et Joh. de Meluer venerunt et dicunt quod ipsi sunt capitales domini de Meluer, and that they approved the twenty-six acres. That Henry de Basingdone, formerly chief lord of Meluer, whose assign John Devyas is,

probably preserves the correct reading of the name attributed to the first dean of Whalley,

tempore suo approyavit se de vastis predictæ ville, and granted Hen. de Blakeburne his tenant omnimodo approyamenta facere, saving to himself and his heirs or assigns, introitum et exitum et sufficientem communam pasture cum housbote et haybote quantum pertinet ad unam bovatom terre. And they also say, nuper in curia ista arraniari de tribus acris bosci quandam assisam nove diss. versus Hen. de Blakeburn et alios in brevi, to which Henry answered that he claimed nothing in solo predicti bosci except estovers and pannage, and they say that at that time they had enclosed the twenty-six acres. Et dicunt quod tunc conjunctum fuit inter eos per assisam captam quod ipse Hen. et participes sui habuerunt sufficientem communam pasture with free passage and reasonable estovers et porcos suos pascend. tempore pessonis, extra approyamenta tunc in predicta villa facta, &c. Et Hen. bene concedit quod assisa capta fuit inter eos set non de rationabilibus estoveriis suis ad porcos suos quietos tempore pessonis. Et ad hoc ponit se super recordum rotulorum Itineris istius, per quos compertum est quod predictus Henricus et participes sui habuerunt rationabilia estoveria sua predicta, scil. ad ardend. claud. et edificand. et ad porcos suos pascend. tempore pessonis extra approyamenta tunc facta in predicta villa de Meluer. Et ideo consideratum est quod predicti Joh. et Joh. inde sine die. Et Hen. nichil capiet per breve istud set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore, etc. (Ibid. m. 67, dors.)]

Joh. f. Rob. de Melver qui tulit breve assise nove dissisine versus Hen. de Blakeburne de Melver et Margeriam que fuit uxor Fromunde de ten. in Melver non est prosecutus. Hen. et Margeria inde sine die, Joh. et plegii sui Hen. de Melver et Ricardus fil. Alani de Baldrestone fined. Joh. Deuyas et Joh. f. Rob. de Melver qui tulerunt breve assise nove disseisine versus Hen. de Hyndolvestone et alios in Brevi de tenemento in Melver non sunt prosecuti. Ideo ipsi et plegii sui de prosecucione in misericordia scil. Ad. fil. Hen. Coke et Rog. de Balme. (Ibid. m. 70, dorso.) Rob. f. Hugh de Melver, qui plene etatis est, etc. petit versus Joh. Deuyas unum messiarium, unam bovatom terre, septem solidatas et tres denaratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Melver in qua Joh. non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem quam predictus Rob. dum infra etatem fuit inde fecit Will. de Oneford. Et vocat inde ad warrantizandum Hen. f. Wil. de Basedin; adjourned to Appelby in com. Westmerl. in Octabis sancti Mich. per auxilium curie. (Ibid. m. 71.) Joh. de Ewyas optulit se iij^{to}. die versus Rob. f. Hug. de Melver de placito terre quam petiit versus eum. Et ipse non venit. Et fuit petens. He and his pledges, Ad. de Oldum et Wil. de Hemford, fined. Et Joh. inde sine die. Appleby, 14 Oct. 1292. (Ass. Westmorl. 20 Edw. I. m. 30.) Nicolaus de Evyas tenuit medietatem unius carucate terre in Mellure per servicium sextedecime partis feodi unius militis et reddit per annum viij. d. ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste. (Inq. of 1311.) By fine made at Westminster, 20th Jan. 1312, Wil. f. Ric. de Hale and Isabella his wife acknowledged that 26 acres of land and four of meadow in Melure belonged to Wil. de Holand, and granted him warranty for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, for which William gave them 10 l. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. no. 32.)

At Liverpool assizes, 9 June 1343, the jury of Blak. presented that Thomas le Personesone de Chipin, Hugo de Wodehalle, Joh. de Cliderhowe, bastard, and others, feloniously killed Adam f. Hen. de Blakeburn in his bed at Melver, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, 24 Mar. 1330. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. m. 3, 4—4, m. 12, dorso.) At Liverpool, 9 June 1343, the jury of the great inquisition presented that Rob. de Cliderhowe, Roger brother of John de Knowle, son of John de Knowle, Ric. f. Hen. de Midhope, Joh. del Holt de Reve, Adam de Russhtone, Ric. de Plesyngton, and Adam le Nitherne, on 8 April 1340, feloniously killed Adam f. Hen. de Blakeburn in his house at Melver. They came and said that on 23 Nov. 1340, they were acquitted at Mamcestre before Rob. de Daltone and Joh. de Hudlestone. They were therefore all acquitted. (Ass. Roll, Lanc. m. 3, 3, 4—4, m. 13.) At Preston Assizes, 1 April 1353, the sheriff was directed to summon Wil. de Bradehulle and Katerina his wife for that day to answer Matilda “que fuit uxor Thome de Cleytone de placito quod reddant ei unum mesuagium, triginta acras terre et tres acras prati in Melure.” The sheriff said that Matilda had not found pledges for the prosecution. She found pledges in court, Joh. f. Tho. de Claytone et Joh. f. Joh. de Claytone. (Ibid. m. 3, 4—5, m. 30, dorso.) Will. de Walton gave Will. fil. Ade de Huntingdon all his lands, etc. in Meler. Testibus Will. de Farington, Rob. de Cundcleff, Ada del Hirod. Rob. de Blakburn, Jo. del Shaw. Dat. Mellar die dominica post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, 31 Edw. III. [29 Jan. 1357.] Hen. de Keverden was made attorney to deliver possession by deed of same date and seal. (R. Holme from Dr. Kuerden's transcripts, Harl. 2042, f. 164 b.)

Spartlingus. Both, however, are properly Anglo-Saxon patronymics].¹ The manor of

By fine made at Lancaster, 7 Aug. 1428, Ric. de Woderof and Johanna his wife gave Rob. de Stiholme a messuage, twelve acres of land, four of meadow, and two of wood in Mellour, with warranty from themselves and the heirs of Johanna, for which Robert gave them twenty marks. (Lanc. Fines, 1—27 Hen. VI. no. 73).

Mellor or Abbot House had clay floors both below and above, large open fireplaces, soot-lofts and open chimneys, inner walls with upright and cross posts filled up with "raddle and daub," spiral stone staircase, etc.—T. T. W.

CLAYTON LE DALE.

¹ [Carta Rad. Sparclinge de tercia parte unius bovate terre in Claiton et quibusdam aliis.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Rad. filius Sparclinge de Claiton salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et beate Marie de Sallai et Monachis ibidem deo servientibus ad opus ecclesie et edificiorum suorum pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum terciam partem unius bovate terre in villa de Claiton propinquiorem videlicet soli et totam illam terram que jacet inter Lideleie cloch et Ruelai cloch cum omnibus aisiamentis in bosco et in plano, in pratis et in pascuis, in terra et aqua, in ingressibus et egressibus, in pannagio et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis predictae Claitone pertinentiis, liberas et quietas ab omnibus serviciis et exactionibus de me et de omnibus heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut ulla elemosina liberius dari et confirmari potest. Predicti vero Monachi concesserunt mihi fraternitatem domus sue ut sim particeps omnium bonorum que fiunt in ea. Et sciendum quod ego et heredes mei predictam elemosinam prefatis monachis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et de duabus partibus hujus nostre bovate terciam partem istius bovate predictae et omnes pertinentias suas ubique acquietabimus. His testibus, Malgerio persona de Giseburne, Gospatricio de Samelsbiri, et Ricardo filio ejus, ac multis aliis. (Harl. 112, f. 76.)

Carta Radulphi de Sparclinge de j. essarto in Claiton.—Rad. filius Sparclinge gave to the same, "Sartum unum in villa de Claitone illud scilicet quod pertinet ad terram illam que vocata Hildale et pro tercia parte bovate quam predictis Monachis incartulavi in prefata villa de Claiton dedi eis terram illam que vocatur Hildale et sartum meum in Wingivesholm quod Eilsu sartavit, et alias partes meas in predicto Wigivesholm ad prefatam bovatom terre pertinentes, donec plene et integre terciam partem predictae bovate in prefato Wigivesholmh habeant cum omnibus aisiamentis, et communitatibus predictae ville de Claitone et libere elemosine pertinentibus sicut in carta mea plenius continetur quam ex tercia parte prefate bovate prenominati Monachi habent. Et sciendum quod ego et heredes mei predictam elemosinam prefatis Monachis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et de duabus partibus predictae bovate terciam partem prefate bovate cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ubique acquietabimus. His testibus, Helia de Bolton serviente Regis, Willielmo Angevin, Roberto de Claravalle, et aliis. (Ibid.)

Carta Rad. fil. Sparclinge de vi. acris in Claitone et nutrimento xx. suum et pannagio xxx. porcorum.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Radulfus filius Sparclinge salutem. Sciatis me concessione et assensu Aldredi filii et heredis mei dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et beate Marie de Sallai et Monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, vi. acras terre in Claitone in uno tenemento, scilicet assartum quod Siwardus sartavit cum omnibus aisiamentis bosci et pasture et nutrimentum xxx^{ti} porcorum tempore pannagii sine pannage et omni consuetudine et nutrimentum porcorum per totum annum usque ad xx^{ti} sues, cum nutrimento suo unius anni tam pure, libere, et quiete sicut ulla elemosina liberius dari et possideri potest, ad tenendum in manu sua vel dimittendum cuicumque voluerint pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hanc vero elemosinam cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus libere et perpetue elemosine pertinentibus predictis monachis metum tradidi et ego et heredes mei prefatam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prenominati Monachis warantizabimus et contra omnes homines acquietabimus. His testibus, Ailsio de Ossebaldeston et Hugone filio ejus, Alexandro presbitero de Blakeburn, et aliis multis. (Ibid. f. 76 b.)]

Confirmacio Aldredi de dono patris sui.—Aldredus filius Radulphi de Claiton confirmed to the same omnia que pater meas predictis Monachis in villa de Claiton incartulavit. Witnesses, Rogero de Samelesbiri et Ricardo fratre ejus, Alexandro de Derewent, et aliis. (Ibid.)

Carta Aldredi de pluribus terris in Claiton.—Aldredus filius Radulphi de Claiton gave the same all his land in the

territory of Claiton infra has divisas, Scilicet totam sextamdecimam partem incipiendo ab eo loco ubi Ribbel et Oxedeneklouh conveniunt, Sequendo per Sinuitatem de Maggeldes meduclif usque in situm proximum ex orientali parte vie que dicitur Scamstrete (or Stainstrete), descendendo per eundem sicut versus aquilonem usque in Ribbel et sic descendendo per Ribbel usque in prenominationum concursus de Ribbel in Oxedenclouh, and half the land que fuit Johannis filii Norm, videlicet illam partem versus orientem. And $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in cultura que dicitur Bradeley de terra arabili ex australi parte de Kaddehou. Et quandam partem terre mee alibi in terra de Claiton jacentem, scilicet infra has divisas, a nodosa ulmo super Cadeshoubroc ex transverso juxta terram sancte Marie de Sallai versus orientem usque ad quoddam truncum quercinum, et a prefato trunco directe et linealiter versus aquilonem usque ad infimam extremitatem assarti mei, silicet ad sicut, et sic per sicut ex transverso versus occidentem usque in Cadeshoubroc et sic ascendendo per Cadeshoubroc usque ad prefatam ulmum et preterea unam acram terre in Longeley que continuatur ex australi parte assarto quod fuit Jordani de Claiton. Et unam acram terre adjacet continue prefato trunco quercino et extenditur in Akadeshoulouh usque clouh in oriente et super omnes predictas terre mee scilicet sextam decimam infra Kadeshoulouh ex orientale clough, ascendendo superius usque in sicut apud Bradeslayesende qui derivatur ab orientali clouh; usque in Cadeshoulouh, and besides an acre and a perch in dicta villa de Claiton in duabus particulis quarum una continet tres perticatas, In longitudine majoris Bradeleie extendens a mussa versus Cadeshou, et altera continet dimidiam acram in eodem campo in orientali parte de Cadeshoulouh, sequendo Cadeshoulouh usque in boscum. And three perches of land in Claiton, silicet inter Cadeshoulouh et Cocsidelouh in meridionali parte de Westhou, et unam acram terre infra Bradelai et Mikebroc ex australi parte aule quam Jordanus de Claiton construxit et preterea tres particulas in parva Bradelai. All this he gave in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Witnesses, Ada de Blakeburne, Hugone de Osbaldeston, W. de Balderestone, et alii. (Ibid.)

Carta Alredi de sextadecima tocius ville de Clayton.—Aldredus filius Radulfi filii Spracling gave the same totam partem meam, scilicet sextadecimam partem tocius bosci et plani in territorio de Claitone infra has divisas, scilicet sicut Mikelbroc descendit in Lummelade. Et item a Lummelade per divisas de Salesbiri usque ad Turnedig super Hesemor, et sic ultra usque Crumbochalg, et ab inde versus West usque Blakebroc, et inde usque ad confatum Mikelbroc. Also four acres of land in villa de Claiton super Liddelai per has divisas, scilicet a domo Swaini reis usque ad domum Bacun et inde usque ad Westhac et sic descendendo per haia Swaini usque ad domum ipsius Swanireis reis (*sic*). Preterea dedi prefatis Monachis escambium tercię illius bovatę partis quam pater meus dedit eis in villa de Claiton unum sartum quod vocatur Wimarke Riding et alterum quod vocatur Margrete Riding. Hiis divisis, scilicet sicut litel sike descendit in Ruthelaibroc et sic versus souh usque ad capud de Littelai sike et inde usque ad meam carrariam versus souh usque ad capud de Ruthelaibroc et inde versus West de Sarto Margarete intransversum usque ad capud de Littelai siche cum communia et pastura equorum, averiorum, et porcorum sicut in patris mei carta continetur quam predicti Monachi inde habent et cum omnibus pertinenciis. Witnessss, G. decano, H. persona de Blakeburne, Rad. persona de Mitton, Turstano Banastre, et alii. (Ibid. f. 77.)

Carta Aldredi de una acra juxta aulam Jordani et parte de Holme. Aildredus filius Radulfi Spracling gave the same an acre of his land in territorio de Claiton infra has divisas, scilicet incipiendo ad parvum sikectum quod est iuxta Aildrethscale usque viam que venit de Bradelai que est in australi parte de aula Jordani de Claiton et in longitudine incipiendo ad Bradelaibroc et sic sequendo sepem de Bradelai. Dedi etiam eisdem Monachis totam partem meam quam habui in Holme de Claitone, scilicet sextamdecimam partem, et totum jus et clamium quod ego vel eredes mei habuimus vel habere potuimus in eodem Holm. Witnesses, G. de Dutton, Rad. persona de Mittone, Jord. de Claitone, et aliis multis. (Ibid. f. 77 b.)

Hoc cirographum testatur quod Abbas et Conventus de Sallai concesserunt Willielmo filio Aldreth de Claiton tres acras terre pro homagio et servicio suo in territorio de Claiton de terra illa quam dictus Aldreh pater ejus dederat primo in puram elemosinam eidem domui de Sallai, tenendas et habendas eidem Willielmo et heredibus suis de domo de Sallai libere et quiete, reddendo in eidem domui tantum sex denarios annuatim pro omnibus serviciis, silicet tres denarios ad Pentecosten et tres denarios ad Festum Sancti Martini. Et ut hec concessio in posterum rata permaneat utriusque partis sigillis roboratur. Hiis testibus: Galfrido de Dutton, Henrico de Blakeburne, Ada Filio ejus, et aliis pluribus. (Ibid.)

Assisa venit recognoscere [20 Oct. 1246] si Matillis que fuit uxor Rogeri de Blakeburne injuste et sine judicio disseisivit Ad. de Blakeburne de libero tenemento suo in Claitone post primam, etc. Et unde queritur quod disseisivit

Eccleshill¹ belonged to the Grimshaws, of Clayton; that of Overderwen² to the Osbaldestons; and the Talbots of Bashall had free warren in Rishton.³

eum de una acra et una roda terre cum pertinenciis. Et Matillis non venit. Et fuit attachiata per Dibe Slicling de Claitone et Hug. de Salebure. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et procedat versus eam per defaltam. Verdict against her; judgment that Adam should recover and Matilda be fined. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 12 in dorso.)

Wil. f. Ailsey petit versus Rob. de Boulton decem et octo acras terre cum pertinenciis in Claitona ut jus suum, etc. Et in quas non habet ingressum nisi per Aylsy de Claiton patrem predicti Will. cujus heres ipse est, qui illas ei dimisit ad terminum qui preteriit. Et Rob. venit et deffendit jus suum quoniam, etc. Et bene cognovit quod habuit ingressum in predicta terra per predictum Ailsy patrem ipsius Will. Immo dicit quod predictus Ailsy dedit eidem Rob. predictam terram et ipsum inde feoffavit et cartam suam ei inde fecit, quam profert et que hoc testatur. Et quia predictus Will. nichil ostendit de termino et predictus Rob. profert cartam sub nomine predicti Aylsi de feoffamento consideratum est quod predictus Rob. eat inde sine die, et Will. nichil capeat per breve istud et sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Pauper est. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 8.)

At Lancaster Assizes 15 July, 1292, the abbot of Salleye sued Ad. f. Ade de Blakeburne for 8 acres of land and one of wood in Claytone by writ of right patent. Adam came "et petit auditum originalis brevis et del pone, quibus auditis compertum est quod in originali continetur in Clayton. Et in le Pone continetur in Claitone. Et Adam petit judicium de variacione, etc. Et Abbas non potest hoc dedicere." The abbot was fined for a false claim. (Ibid. 20 Edw. I. m. 17.) At the same assizes Thomas Abbas de Salleye by attorney sued Ad. f. Ad. de Blakeburne for 1½ acre of land in Clayton quas clamavit esse jus ecclesie sue de Salleye et in quas idem Adam non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem quam Warinus quondam Abbas de Salleye predecessor predicti Abbatis inde fecit Ade de Blakeburne ad terminum, quod preteriit et que post terminum illum ad prefatum Abbatem reverti debent, etc. (*margin*) Vacat quia alibi infra. (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 45.) This refers to m. 48 where the above is repeated, and Ad. f. Ade. called Joh. f. Ad. de Blakeburne to warrant him, who said that Adam had entry per quendam Wil. de Clayton et Beatr. uxorem ejus. Verdict, Adam had entry by Abbot Warin and not by William and Beatrice. Judgment, the Abbot shall recover seisin and Adam shall have de terra predicti Joh. f. Ad. de Blakeburne ad valenciam in loco competentiori and Jo. f. Ad. fined.

Adam fil. Ric. de Rothintone petit versus Adam f. Ade de Blakeburne two bovates in Clayton juxta Rybbelcestre ut jus, etc. in quas idem Ad. non habet ingressum nisi per magistrum Adam de Blakeburne cui Adam f. Hen. de Blakeburne illas dimissit qui inde injuste, etc. disseisivit Ric. de Rothintone patrem predicti Ad. f. Ric. cujus heres, etc. post primam, etc. Adam f. Ad. came and said that he was enfeoffed by John de Blakeburne, which Adam f. Ric. could not gainsay and was fined for a false claim. (Ibid. m. 48.) Amabilla que fuit uxor Ade de Blakeburne que tulit breve assise nove disseisine versus Adam f. Ade de Blakeburne et alios in brevi de tenemento in Clayton non est prosecuta: she and her pledges Rog. de Hareworthe and Joh. de Sefton were fined. Assisa venit recognoscere si Adam f. Magistri Ade de Blakeburne et Nic. frater Rob. de Ege had unjustly disseised Rob. de Boulton of 23 acres of land and half an acre of heath. Adam said that Robert was seised of them, and, as Robert could not deny that, he was fined for a false claim, 15 July, 1292. (Ibid. m. 61, dorso.)

At Lancaster assizes 8 June, 1332, the Jury de Blak. et Leyland said that Joh. f. Thome de Qwarles Molendarius "felonice burgavit Molendinum Ade de Blakburne apud Claytone et pannum et pikkes ibidem inventa precii iij s. furtive cepit et asportavit" on 22 Dec. 1331. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 4,—4, m. 2.)

A beautiful and perfect fibula of bronze was discovered in the grounds of Harwood Fold in this township, through which the [Roman] road is supposed to have passed, in March, 1834. It is now in the possession of J. Eccles, esq. of Blackburn, the proprietor. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.)

ECCLESHILL.

¹ [Robert de Eccleshull grants to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe for 4 s. of silver a perch of land in the eastern part of le Bradderudyng between Hoddisdenebrok and Eccleshull mill, with housebote and haybote and right of way for

For note ², see p. 402; and for note ³, p. 404.

their waggons except through corn and uncut meadows, rent a pair of white gloves or a silver penny. Witnesses, Henr. de Plesynton, Rob. de Livesay. (Coucher, title iii. No. 36, p. 102.)

Matilda quondam relicta Roberti de Eccleshull resigns her right of dower in the above, &c. for 2 s. of silver. Witnesses, Alex. de Keurdale, Rob. de Plesyngton, Hen. Banastre, et aliis. (Ibid. No. 37, p. 103.)

Richard, son of Walter de Grymeschagh, grants the same for their prayers half an acre of land in villa de Eccleshull in an angle of Bymmecroft, lying near le Hutlone, in frank almoigne, with timber for inclosing and building a barn. Witnesses, Henr. de Lee tunc vic. (1276, 1277, 1283), Henr. de Clayton tunc senesc., etc. (Ibid. No. 38, p. 104.)

Lancaster, Oct. 1246. Assisa venit recognoscere si Henr. de Whallay, Ric. de Alfetone, Rode de Alfetone, Siward de superiori Derwente et Ad. fil. ejus, et Rogerus de Kyuerdale injuste, etc. disseisaverunt Rob. de Eccleshil de libero tenemento suo in Eccleshille post primam, etc. (after 14 Sept. 1217.) Et unde queritur quod disseisaverunt eum de decem acris terre cum pertinenciis. Et Henr. et omnes alii preter Ad. f. Siward et Rog. de Kyuerdale ven. et nichil dicunt quare assisa remaneat. Et predicti Ad. et Rog. non sunt attachiati quia non fuerunt inventi. Juratores dicunt quod Henricus et alii non disseisaverunt predictum Robertum de predicto tenemento quod ipse posuit in visu suo injuste et sine judicio sicut breve dicit. Quia dicunt quod ipse nunquam fuit ibi in seisinâ de aliquo tenemento. Immo dicunt quod tenementum quod predictum Robertum posuit in visu suo est communâ pasture inter eos. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictus Henr. et alii eant inde sine die. Et Rob. nichil cap. per assisam istam et sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 12.)

Lancaster, 15 July, 1292. Wil. de Levesay qui tulit breve de transgressione versus Rog. f. Wil. de Eccleshil et Hug. del Ewode non est prosecutus. Ideo predicti Rog. et Hugo inde sine die, and William and his pledges Ad. f. Thurstani et Ad. frater ejus fined. (Ibid. 20 Edw. I. m. 54.)

Alanus f. Hen. f. Ric. de Eccleshil, qui tulit breve assise mortis antecessoris versus Ric. de Grymeshawe de tenemento in Eccleshil, non est prosecutus; Richard inde sine die. Alan and his pledges Ric. de Holaund et Hen. de Quallay fined. (Ibid. m. 55.)

Ricardus de Houghton tenuit medietatem unius carucate terre in Okeshille per servicium sextedecime partis feodi unius militis et reddit per annum viij d. ob. ad prefatum terminum (24 June) et facit sectam ad curiam predictam (Clitheroe). (Inq. of 1511.)

A stone cross two feet high, with some Roman coins under it, was lately found in Eccleshill, near Guide, upon the property of Mr. Hodgson of Clerkhill, on the direct line of the old Roman road from Ribchester through Blackburn to Manchester. (Lecture by the Rev. R. N. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley, 19 Feb. 1867.) Mr. Whitaker argues that the early Christian missionaries engraved the cross on Roman milestones, men-hirs, and pillars in places of assembly.]

OVER DARWEN.

² In a barrow in the park-land of Whitehall, contiguous to Lowhill House, a number of ancient British burials were found in October and November, 1865, by W. Shorrock Ashton, esq., the owner of that estate. The barrow was on a natural mound, about 30 yards in diameter, 10 or 12 feet high, and sunk in the centre, which was about 6 feet in diameter. In a space of about 21 feet by 14 were ten cremated interments, one within a foot or two of the surface. Nine had urns, each covered by a flat stone, one was inverted; the most perfect was 12 inches high and 10 inches wide at the top, ornamented with indentations and filled with bones, over which was an incense cup, 1¼ inch high, 2½ wide at the top, and 4 inches at the bottom. No coins or flint implements were found; but with the burnt bones was a bronze dagger or spearhead, 7½ inches long, 3 inches wide at the thickest part, and ⅜ inch thick. (Tran. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Cheshire, 1865, p. 272; Reliquary, vol. v. p. 137.)

Rog. fil. Henr. de Whalley granted to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe three perches in length, "terre mee in superiori Derwent a messuagio in oriente quod Joh. fil. Bibby tenuit de Ric. de Alfton," to the road on the west, leading to Alex. de Keurdale's house, and two perches wide, for the site of a tithe-barn and a house, with "communa coopture" for roofing their barn "et cum communâ claustrum" for making the barn-walls and a fence round the plot, with free entrance and exit "cum plaustis eorum et charetis"; rent, 12d. Witnesses, Ada de Blak., Henr. fratre eius, Henr. de Livesay, Ad. de Bilyngton, etc. (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 58, p. 124.) Heredes de Samlesbury et Galfridus

de Keuersdale tenent unam carucatam terre in Overderwent per servicium viij^{re} partis feodi j militis et faciunt sectam ad curiam predictam (de Clidrehou).

"I am informed by some persons, who had it by tradition from ancient people, that formerly there was in this country a monstrous serpent of four or five yards long, and thicker than a common axle-tree [wooden] of a cart, and very mischievous, preying upon lambs, &c. Its chief residence was in a wood, near Pickup Bank, a few miles from Blackburn in Lancashire, called Ouse Castle, wherein there is yet a little spot of ground, called Griom's Ark, which is a deep cavern, situated among rocks in a wood, from whence it was seen to come out and bask itself on a sunny bank.

"The picture of this serpent is drawn with wings, two legs, and talons like an eagle, which is seen in some ancient houses (and particularly at Clayton Hall, near Dunkinhal), by which it appears to be very large and furious. It is said one Grimshaw, esq., proprietor of that hall, shot the monster with arrows, and had an estate offered him for that good service done to his country, which he generously refused, and only desired that he might have a passage through that wood to a township he had on t'other side of it, which was granted, the title of which is found in ancient writings. 'It is observable,' says my author, 'that in the front of Clayton Hall are two figures drawn in plaister in the form of a coat of arms; on the right side of the escutcheon is a figure with wings, four feet, and a tail twisted in the form of a serpent. The like figure is drawn in plaister in several antient houses in that neighbourhood, which go under the name of the *Griffin's Picture*, and the sign is used at publick-houses. There is a place in that wood called the *Griffin's Ark*.'" (Charles Owen, D.D., *A Nat. Hist. of Serpents*, 1742. 4to. p. 144.)

LOWER DARWEN.

[At Lancaster, 8 June, 1292: "Assisa venit recognoscere si Adam de Blakeburne pater Johannis f. Ade de Blakeburne" was seised in domain as of fee of two parts of the manor of Nethirderwent, which "Edmundus frater Regis tenet," who came by his attorney and said that John is seised of the said tenements. "Et Johannes non potest hoc dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes nichil capiet per assisam istam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et Edmundus inde sine die, etc." (Ass. Lanc. 20 Edw. I. m. 13.)

Divise inter Blak' et Derewent.—Hec sunt divise inter Blak. et Derewent secundum relacionem Henrici de Blak. videlicet incipiendo apud Knousedene et inde usque in Byrchinlache, inde usque Ruddelache, sequendo Ruddelache directe usque Grimesputtes, et inde usque ad veterem crucem de cruce usque in le Asheneclogh et sic descendendo usque ad aquam de Derewent. (Add. MS. 10,374, f. 150.)

By fine made at Westminster 9 June, 1331, the third part of the manors of Derewent and Wisewalle and the fourth part of the manors of Boltone on the Mores, Aghtona, and Chorleghe were settled on Rob. de Hornclyf and Agnes his wife and the heirs of Robert. (Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. III. No. 36). By fine made at York, 13 Oct. 1337, inter Agnes de Horncliffe quer. et Rob. de Shirburne et Aliciam uxorem ejus, deforc. de tercia parte Manerii de Nethirderwent, Agnes acknowledged that it belonged to Alice, for which Robert and Alice gave it to Agnes and her heirs for ever, with warranty from themselves and the heirs of Alice. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 80.) By fine made at York, 18 June, and recorded there 6 Oct. 1335, de tercia parte Manerii de Nethirderwent, two parts of the third part and the reversion of the third part of the third part held in dower for life by Alesia que fuit uxor Ade de Blakeburn, were settled on Agnes que fuit uxor Roberti de Hornclife, with remainder first to Joh. f. Thoma de Arderne and the heirs of his body, and then to Agnes' right heirs. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 64). By fine made at Westminster, 20 Oct., 1339, inter Thomam de Arderne quer. Chivaler, et Agn. que fuit uxorem Rob. de Hornclive, Chivaler, deforc. de duabus partibus Manerii de Netherderwende, Agnes acknowledged that the two parts belonged to Thomas, gave them to him in court, and granted for herself and her heirs warranty to Thomas and his heirs for ever. For this Thomas gave Agnes 10 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 97.)

Coram Joh. Holcroft, Escaet. 18 Ric. II. Jo. de Ardern tenet 8 mess. 8 bovatat terre in Nether Derwyn, etc. de duce in capite per seruicium militare. (Harl. 2085, f. 6.)

By fine made at Lancaster 14 Aug. 1423, de quarta parte tercie partis Manerii de Nethirdewynde et quarta parte tercie partis duorum molendinorum in Nethirderwynde, the fourth parts were settled on Nicholas de Aynsworth for life with remainder first to Johanna his wife and her heirs by him, and then to her right heirs. (Lanc. Fines, 1-27 Hen. VI. No. 91.)

Highercroft, formerly called Thurocroft, in Lower Darwen, belonged to a branch of the Haworths of Haworth Hall in Rochdale in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, several of whom were governors of the Blackburne

grammar school. The present house was built by Peter Haworth, gent., whose initials with those of his wife and the date, 1634, appear over the hall-door. In 1757 Richard Haworth, gent., left all his estates to his relative Henry Baron, gent., of Knuzden Hall, by will dated 1755. It was then sold to Jonathan Haworth, of Manchester, merchant, from whom it passed by purchase to the Hindles, by one of whom, the Rev. Joseph Hindle, of Higham in Kent, it is now preserved.]

RISHTON.

³ Adam de Ryston appellavit Paulinum de Nouel de morte Edithe uxoris sue. Et Paulinus utlagatus est in comitatu per sectam ipsius Ade. Nulla habuit catalla, et villa de Ryston non cepit ipsum. Ideo in misericordia. 20 Oct. 1246. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 20.)

By fine made at Westminster 18 Oct. 1278, "inter Adam de Rystone querentem et Gilb. de Rystone deforcientem de Manerio de Rystone cum pertinenciis" Gilbert acknowledged that the manor belonged to Adam. And for this recognition Adam granted to Gilbert the said manor except fourscore acres of land in the same manor "scil. tota illa terra cum pertinenciis que vocatur Cundeclif et Sydebiht, to be held by Gilbert for his life from Adam and the heirs of his body, paying them one rose yearly on 24 June for all the service thence due to them and doing to the chief lords of that fee all other services due from that manor. And after the decease of Gilbert the manor shall revert entire to Adam and his heirs. "Et sciendum est quod non licebit eidem Gilberto in vita sua facere vastum, vendicionem, destrucionem vel solucionem de domibus, boscis, hais sive Gardinis que ad predictum Manerium, quod eidem Gilberto per finem istud remanet, pertinent." The fine is endorsed "Et Hen. de Lacy Com. Linc. apponit clamium suum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 8.) At Lancaster assizes July 1292, "Alicia de Ristone, que querebatur de Rob. f. Cristiane Offthe-chyrche de placito transgressionis," was fined for not prosecuting. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—3, querelarum, m. 5 dorso.) By fine made at York 13 Oct. 1304 Ric. de Stafford and Anabilla his wife for 20 marks of silver gave Will. de Heskayth two messuages, 13 acres of land, 5 of meadow, 9 of wood, and 6*d.* rent in Ristone, with warranty from themselves and the heirs of Anabilla. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 136.)

De ciiij s. vj d. de exitu duarum parcium terre quondam Ade de Riston, 7 Sept. 1305. (Compotus terrarum H. de Lacy, 34 Edw. I.)

By a charter without date, much worn, and full of holes, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, gave "domino Eadmundo Talebot et Johanne uxori ejus" and their heirs of the body "totum manerium de Rishtone plenius et integre sicut Adam de Rishtone, qui bastardus fuit, de nobis tenuit;" also the reversion of the third part of the manor "quam [Ali?]cia, que fuit uxor Ricardi de Rishtone, tenet nomine dotis." Witnesses, "dom. Jac. de Neyvile, Rob. de Shirland, Mau. Le Brun, Hen. Le Scrop, militibus, Th. de Fish . . . , Rob. de Shireburne, Will. de Hesketh, et aliis." (Duc. Lanc. Charters, A. No. 99.)

Johanna, que fuit uxor Edmundi Talbot, tenuit ij carucatas terre in Ryssetone per servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis, et reddit per annum xij d. ad eundem terminum (S. Egidii), et facit sectam ad curiam predictam. Will. de Heskayth tenuit ij carucatas terre per servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis et reddit per annum ijs. vj d. ad eundem terminum et facit sectam ad curiam predictam. (Inq. of 1311.)

Wil. de Heskeyth was fined at Preston assizes, 13 Aug. 1319, for not prosecuting his writ against Hugh de Dutton and others for a holding in Rishton. (Ass. Lanc. 9, m. 11.)

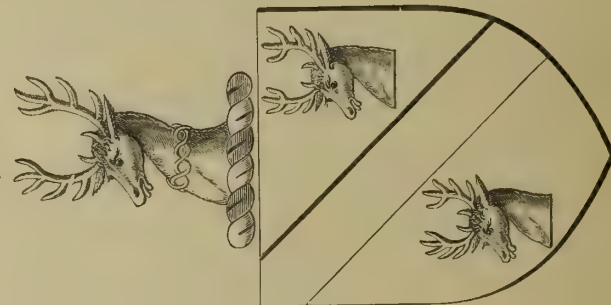
Rog. de Risshton, 20 Aug. 1442, v. Edm. Talbot de Batshalf mil., Rob. Talbot de Batshalf, gentil., Wil. Starky nuper de Donkinhall, Joh. Aspenhalgh de Netherderwyn, yoman, for breaking Roger's close at Risshton and taking four horses, three mares, duos pullos, six boviculos, thirteen heifers, and seven calves worth 20*l.*, The sheriff shall attach them and have them at Lanc. on Friday in the fourth week of Lent. (Lanc. Plea Roll, St. Laur. 20 Hen. VI. m. 8).

By fine made at York 20 Jan. 1320 Ric. de Rysshethone gave Hen. f. Ric. de Risssetone the fourth part of the manor of Risssetone to be held by Henry "tota vita ipsius Ricardi" by the rent of a rose yearly on June 24, and doing all other services to the chief lords of the fee, and on Richard's death "integre revertetur ad predictum Hen." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 109.)

Nich. del Burche was indicted at Preston assizes 18 Jun. 1352 for coming to Russhetone on Friday 18 Dec. 1349, "simul cum aliis ignotis et quandam Mabillam filiam Hen. de Russhetone rapuerunt et abduxerunt quousque fuit per gentes ville predicte recussata." He came before the justices and made a fine with the Duke for 40*s.*, "per

HAWORTH, OF HAWORTH.

ARMS: Azure, a bend between two stag's heads couped or.
 CREST: A stag's head gules, attired or, gorged with a wreath argent.
 (*Visitation of Lancashire 1664, Salford Hundred.*)



OSBERT HOWARD, DE HOWARD, Master of the Royal Buckhounds, temp. Henry the Second. Had a grant from the King of certain lands in Haworth, in the parish of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

Orme de Howard, eldest son of Osbert, also living temp. Hen. II. Robert Howarth, William Howarth, Abbot of Stanlawe, co. Chester. King John.

Peter de Howard, son and heir of Orme; living temp. King John.

William de Howard, son of Peter, *vel* "consanguineus." Peter Howard, a Richard Howard, a monk.

Michael de Howard, eldest son. Robert Howard, second son. Alexander Howard, third son.

William de Howard, or Howarth, temp. Hen. III. William Howard, son of Robert. He was born circa 30 Hen. III. and is said to have been the ancestor of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.

Henry de Ha—Eva. word, or Ha—worth; born before 36 Hen. III.; living temp. Edw. I.

William de Haworth, son and heir of Henry; living 30 Edw. I.

Henry de Haworth, son and heir of William; aged 18 years 19 Edw. I. Johanna, dau. of John de Chaderton.

William de Haworth, eldest son and heir of Henry; died 19 Edw. III. at. 44. Robert Thomas Cecilia. Haworth. Haworth.

William de Haworth, son and heir of Alice, dau. of Hugh del Holt, of Butterworth, of Henry; living 14 Hen. VI. co. Lancaster.

Margaret, dau. of Milne, in Han- dersfield, co. Lan- caster; first wife.	Annette, dau. of William But- terworth, of Butterworth; 2nd wife.	Thomas Haworth, of worth Hall, eldest son; living 30 Hen. VI. at which date he was of worth, co. Lan- age, and 26 Jan. 1463.	Isabella, dau. of William But- terworth, of worth, co. Lan- caster; 3rd wife.	Hugh, living 28 Hen. VI.; ob. s.p.	James.	Peter.	Oliver.	Bernard, living 3 Edw. IV.	Isabella, wife of Edmund Hallowes; liv- ing 9 Hen. VII.
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Hugh Haworth.	Edmund Haworth, of Hall; living in 1460. Declared, after long litigation, to be the law- ful son and heir of Thomas.	Alice, widow of John Dyneley, of Down- ham, co. Lancaster.	Oliver.	Richard.	Robert.	Bertin, living 5 Edw. IV.	Margaret, wife of Elias Duerden.
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Henry Haworth, of Haworth Hall, eldest son; living 6 Edw. IV. and 10 Hen. VII.	Thomas Haworth, dan. of Roger Holt. living in 1523.	Ranulph Haworth, the <i>presumed</i> ancestor of Edmund Haworth, now of Churchdale House, co. Derby.	James Haworth, living 22 Edw. IV.	Alice, wife of James Buckley, of Buckley, co. Lancaster.
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Edmund Haworth, of Haworth Hall; living in 1520; died 7 Sept. 1555 = Margaret, dau. of Dyneley, of Dyneley, co. Lanc.

Robert Haworth, eldest son; living 20 June, 1542; ob. v. p.	James Haworth.	Arthur Haworth.
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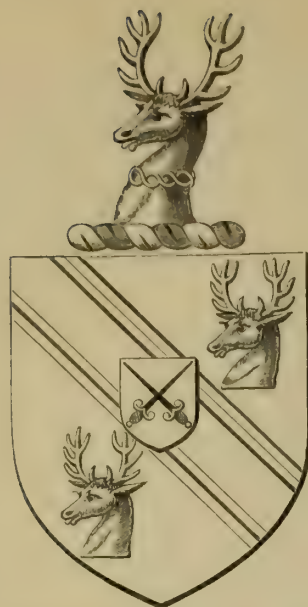
Robert Haworth, of Haworth Hall; born 1531; died 2 July, 1611, = Isabella, dan. and coheiress of James Hargreaves, Laurence Haworth, aged 80; buried in the chancel of Rochdale church. of Elisabeth Hall, co. York, living in 1561.

Edmund Haworth, of—Elizabeth, dau. of William Assheton, of Clegg Hall, co. Lancaster, and co-heiress of her half-brother, Theophilus Assheton, LL.D. of the same place.	Michael Haworth, second son; died unmarried.	Robert Haworth, in holy orders, third son; ordained a deacon 19 Sept. 1563, and priest 19 Dec. 1563.	Grace, wife of William Butterworth, of Little Haworth Hall, co. Lancaster.
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Robert Haworth, of Haworth Hall, eldest son : bur. in the chancel at Rochdale, 28th March, 1639.	Elizabeth, dau. of Ed- ward Copley, of Bat- ley, co. York, by Do- rothy, dau. of Sir Wil- liam Mallory, of Hut- ton Park and Studley.	Grace Haworth, wife of Adam Hulton, of Hul- ton Park, co. Lancaster.	2. Edmund Haworth, bapt. at Rochdale, 13 Jan. 1604-5; buried there 11 June, 1625.	4. Theophilus Haworth, of Haworth- Hall, M.D. Magd. Coll. Camb., a magi- strate for co. Lanc. and a firm ad- herent to Charles I.; bapt. at Roch- dale 2 Jan. 1613-14; died 9 April, 1671, at Manchester; buried 12th in Manchester Collegiate Church.	Mary, dau. of Henry Ash- hurst, of Ashhurst Hall, co. Lancaster; aunt of Sir Henry Ashhurst, first Ba- ronet, of Waterstock, co. Oxford.
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Robert Haworth, of Haworth Hall, bar- rister-at-law, eldest son; died unmarried in London in 1651.	Abraham.	All died young.	Elizabeth, wife of Jonas Moxon, of Leeds, son of Major Moxon.	Catherine, wife of George Jackson, of Leeds.	Eleanor, wife of George Jackson, of Leeds.	Mary, wife of John Hodg- son, of Cot- tingley, co. York.	Henry Haworth, of Haworth Hall, M.A. Calus College, Camb. only surviving son, a Captain in the Guards; born 8 Jan. 1652; buried in Rochdale church 6 July. 1717	Elizabeth, wife of Walter Kid- ley, of Isling- ton, co. Middle- sex.
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Henry Haworth, of Haworth Hall, M.A. Brasenose College, Oxon. in Holy Orders, Vicar of Burbage, co. Wilts; died unmarried 1764.



Arms borne by Laurence Haworth, of Highercroft and Beardwood, esq. 1664: Azure, a bend cotised between two stag's heads couped or. On an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, two swords in saltire sable, hilted or, Gellibrand. CREST: A stag's head gules attired and gorged with a wreath or.

Laurence Haworth. (Described 1664 as son of Haworth)

Alice Haworth, living in 1598. 1. Piers Haworth, of Highercroft, (or Thurocroft,) in Darwen, co. Lancaster. Jennet, dau. of John of Sidebright, eldest son of Jas. Livesey Hall, in the

Laurence Haworth, of Highercroft, eldest son; died 10 March, 1617. Alice, dau. of Robert Holden, of Piccote Bank, co. Lancaster, son of Ralph Holden, of Holden Hall, in the same county. Richard Haworth, second son; died without issue.

Peter Haworth, of Highercroft, eldest son; born 1587, rebuilt Highercroft in 1634; bur.* 23 July, 1675. Grace, dau. and coheir of Henry Crosse, of Oakenhead, in Darwen; mar.* 20 Aug. 1615. Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Henry Crosse, of Oakenhead, 1st wife; mar.* 20th Aug. 1615; died without issue. Thomas Haworth, of Oakenhead, in Darwen, co. Lanc. second son. Will dat. 30 Aug. 1684; died without issue. Will prov. at Chester 9 Sept. 1684. Jennet, dau. of Wm. Walmsley, of Tockholes, 2nd wife. She remar. Jas. Grundy, M.B. of Great Lever. Mar. settlement dated 18th and 19th Aug. 1685.

Laurence Haworth, of Beardwood, co. Lancaster, eldest son; bapt.* 12 Oct. 1623. Appeared and entered his pedigree at the Visitation 3 Mar. 1664; died v.p. bur.* 20 July, 1675. Grace, dau. and sole heir of Roger Gillibrand, of Beardwood, by Anne, dau. of John Halsted, of Rowley. Thomas Haworth, 2nd son; bapt.* 20 June, 1626; living 16 Apr. 1673. Rich. Haworth, 3rd son; died young. Alice, wife of John Moore, of Greenhead, brother of Sir Jonas Moore, Surveyor - General of Ordnance to Charles II. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Webster, of Harrogate, co. Lancaster. Jennet, wife of Thomas Astley, of Stakes Hall, co. Lancaster, descended from a common ancestor with Astley, Lord Hastings.

Richard Haworth, of Highercroft, eldest son; born 8 Dec. and bapt.* 22 Dec. 1656. Will dated 25 April and proved at Chester 19 Oct. 1694; bur.* 28 July, 1694. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Haworth, of Darwen, co. Lancaster; living 19 Oct. 1694. Thomas Haworth, of Beardwood, co. Lancaster; bapt.* 16 Feb. 1658. Letters of administration granted to his widow at Chester, 9 April, 1694; bur.* 28 March, 1694. Mary, dau. and coheir of Samuel Harmer, of Manchester, solicitor. Will dated 11th Nov. 1721. Roger Haworth, 3rd son; bapt.* 16th June, 1664. Anne, wife of Henry Maudesley, of Blackburn; mar. there 5 Feb. 1686.

Peter Haworth, of Highercroft and Brookside, in Oswaldtwistle, co. Lancaster, elder son; born 29 Dec. 1688, and bapt.* 2 Jan. 1689. Will proved at Chester 27 Oct. 1718; bur.* 16 April, 1718. Lydia, living 27 Oct. 1718. Richard Haworth, second son; bapt.* 2 Oct. 1691. Grace Haworth, 2 living in 1717. Laurence Haworth. Alice Haworth, wife of Ogden. Anna. Grace. John Haworth, eldest son; bapt.* 7 Feb. 1685. Ellen, bapt.* 9 Aug. 1688.

Richard Haworth, of Highercroft, and of Brookside. Will dated 13 May, 1755. Devised all his estates to his relative, Henry Baron, of Knuzden Hall. Bur.* 7 June, 1757. Elizabeth Haworth, only daughter; living in 1717. John Haworth, of Blackburn, eldest son; bapt.* 23 Oct. 1718; died July, 1802, aged 83. Catharine, dau. of Margaret Haydock, of Melle Lancaster, first wife.

1. Thomas Haworth, eldest son; bapt.* 10 Jan. 1747; died s.p. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Haydock, of Melle Lancaster, first wife.

Catherine Haworth, born in 1776, wife of Robert Dewhurst, of Blackburn, solicitor. 1. John Haworth, of Bolton le Moors, co. Lancaster, a solicitor; born in 1779; died in 1836. Mary, dau. of James Heywood, of Little Lever, co. Lancaster. Hannah Haworth, born 20 Dec. 1787; wife of the Rev. Robert Dobson, Incumbent of Gt. Harwood, co. Lancaster. 2. Adam Lomax Haworth, of Duns-car, co. Lancaster, formerly a solicitor; born 4 July, 1789. Susanna, dau. of John Woodcock, of Warrington, solicitor; mar. 1 Dec. 1812. Margaret Haworth, born 25 June, 1791; died unmarried. Elizabeth Haworth, born 28 Feb. 1795.

Edmund Haworth, of Bolton le Moors, a solicitor, eldest son; born in 1813; died unmarried in 1865. Sarah, wife of Charles Clough, M.D. of Southport, co. Lanc. Margaret. Harriette, died unmarried. John Bailey Haworth, second son; born in 1824. Susanna, dau. of Adam Lomax Haworth, of Duns-car. Richard Haworth, third son; born in 1826. 1. William Haworth, formerly a solicitor; born 28 Aug. 1814. Mary Alice, died unmarried. Susanna, wife of John Bailey Haworth. Jane, wife of Robert Armitstead, of Duns-car, solicitor, son of the Rev. Thomas Armitstead, M.A. Vicar of Cockham.

Philip Henry, born 1846; died young. Thomas William Haworth, St. John's College, Camb.; born 1849. Charles Herbert, born 1851. Leonard James, born 1853; died young. Reginald Edmund, born 1855. Robert William Armitstead, a solicitor; born 1846.

HIGHERCROFT.

Visitation..... dan. of
(th.) Dewhurst.

sey, 2. Richard Haworth, of Darwen, Isabella,
ster, co. Lancaster. Will dated 28 June, living
live- 1602, and proved at Chester 18 11 Dec.
enty. June, 1603. 1580.

Thomas Haworth, of Dorothy, sole Peter. Anne.
Darwen, eldest son. executrix under her hus- Laurence. Jennet.
Will dated 2 March, band's will. James.
1637, and proved at
Chester 9 April, 1638.

Richard Haworth, of Jane, sist. of Roger Peter Haworth, of Grace, Thomas.
Parkhead, co. Lanc. Kenyon, of Peel Darwen, eldest son. living
3rd son; Recorder of Hall, co. Lancaster, Will dated 13 April, Lettice.
Chester for a few M.P. for Clitheroe, 1677, and proved at Elizabeth. 2 March,
years, a Bencher of and great-grand- Chester 30th May, her hus- 1637.
Gray's Inn and a father of Lloyd, 1st burn 18th April, band's
Magistrate for the Lord Kenyon, 2nd will. Anne.
co.; d. 24 Nov. 1671. wife. 1677. Jane.

first Alice Haworth, dau. Thomas Haworth, Eliza- Ellen, first Richard Haworth, 3. James.
inck- and sole heiress, wife of Darwen, eldest son; bapt.* 18 Oct. beth, wife; bur.* second
Wackley of Leftwich Oldfield, of 1634. Will dated 26 May, there 5 Nov. 1636; wife.
of Leftwich Hall, co. 24 Nov. 1693, and 1680. living 1 April, 4. John.
ly, of Chester. Her eldest proved at Chester 29 Oct. 1694.
per, of representative is Sir Rich. Price Puleston, Bt. of Emral, co. Flint.

Elizabeth, wife of Hannah, wife Thomas Haworth, of Dar- Margaret, widow of John, Henry Haworth, of Martha, Other
of Dar- her kinsman Richard of Thomas wen, living 29 Jan. 1693. John Livesey, of died Blackburn, bapt. there bur.* child-
and heir. chard Haworth, Critchley, of Letters of administration granted at Chester to his widow, 6 Jan. 1700. before 1719. 22 Dec. 1689, aged five 30 March, dren.
8th Oct. of Highercroft, Lanc. of Highercroft, co. Lanc. of Highercroft, co. Lanc. years, 29 Oct. 1694; 1747.
proved at co. Lanc. co. Lanc. co. Lanc. bur.* 1 Sept. 1728.

North, bapt.* 3. Thomas Haworth, Anne, Thomas Haworth, of Blackburn, a surgeon, Sarah, Mary Haworth. Mary Ha- Anne.
694. Will of Blackburn; bapt.* bur.* eldest son; bapt. there 5 Feb. 1715. Letters bur.* 27 Dec. Mary Ha- John.
Chester 5th 18 Oct. 1696. 7 Nov. of administration granted at Chester to his 23 March, 1717; died in bapt.* 4
1733. daughters 15 May, 1776. 1746. infancy. Sep. 1726.

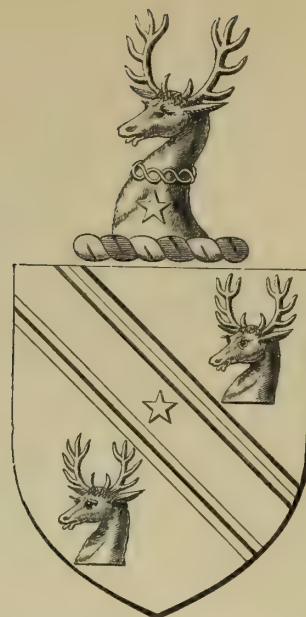
Edmund Peter Haworth, second son; Thomas Haworth, Margaret. Mary, wife of William Peel, of Sarah, wife of the Rev.
burn, mar. bapt.* 24 July, 1720; died in London without issue. third son; bapt.* 3 Ellen. Churchbank, co. Lanc. brother Thomas Armitstead, Vicar
of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P. of Mitton, co. York.

Edmund Haworth, of Turton, 2. Alice, dau. of John Knowles, of 3. Peter, bapt.* 4. Peter, bapt.* 5. William, 6. John, 7. James, bapt.*
Lanc. an eminent solicitor; Entwisle, by Hannah, dau. of Adam 18 Nov. 1753; 2 Jan. 1757; d. bapt.* 5th bapt.* 7th 16 Jan. 1762;
bapt.* 24 Sept. 1749; died 30 Dec. Lomax, of Dunscar, co. Lanc. d. inf. young. July, 1758. Nov. 1760. died young.

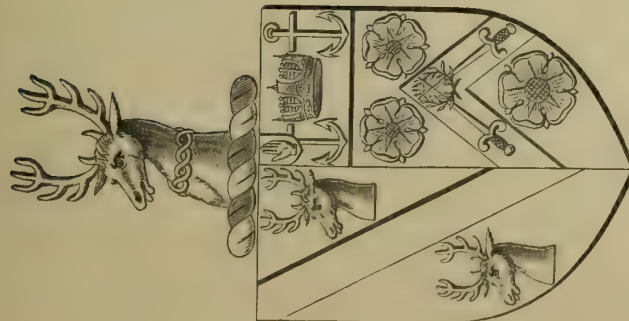
born 30 July, 3. Edmund Haworth, 4. Thomas Margaretta, dau. and 5. William Ha- Elizabeth, dau. 6. James Haworth, Arabella,
7, wife of William at one time of Haworth, M.A. St. of Henry Ro- M.A. Christ Coll. dau. of
ton, of Liver- Sharpley Hall, co. M.D. born Bispham, of Prescot, worth, of Fence, M.A. Christ Coll. Richard
yo. Lancaster; Lancashire; practised by Richmal, dau. of Fence, in Pen- Camb. (Wrangler), Richard
ced from the for some years as a shaw, great-uncle of dle, in the pa- Vicar of St. Mi- Bryans, of
sons, of Hough- solicitor; born 30 March, 1801; died chael's with St. Chester.
ver, in the same unmar. 16 Feb. 1855. born 25 Jan. 1809.

1. William Houghton, Edgar
formerly of Plâs Rhys- Ha-
gog, co. Denbigh; born 2 worth,
Aug. 1834; died unmar. only
son;
2. Henry, St. John's Coll. born
Camb.; bo. 16 July, 1836. 20
Aug.
3. Thomas Edmund, St. 1846.
John's Coll. Camb.; for-
merly Lt. 12th Lancers;
born 28 Mar. 1839.

Alfred, born 1851. Edith Helen.
Frederick, born 1852. Isabelle Jane.
George Henry, born 1854. Constance Mary.



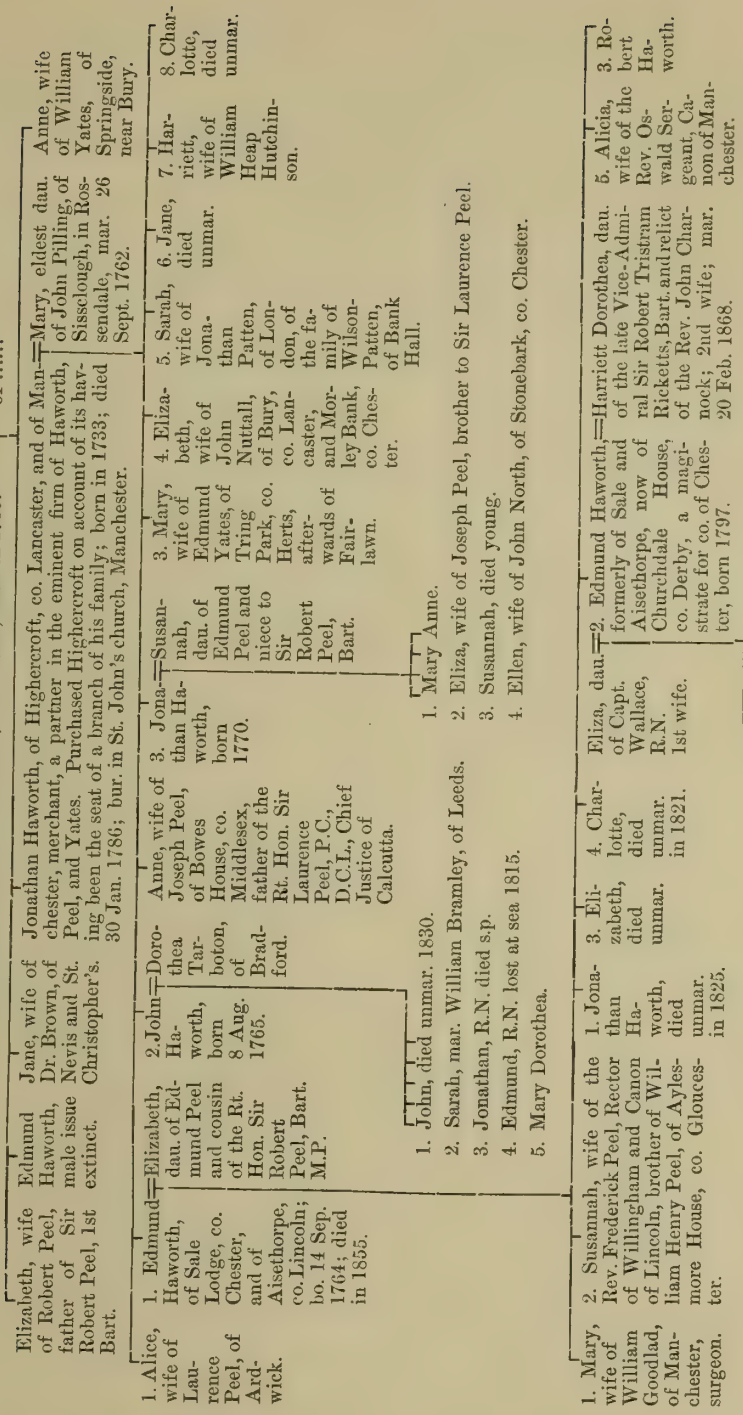
Arms and Crest borne by Richard Haworth of Parkhead, esq. barrister-at-law, Recorder of Chester: as Haworth, of Highercroft, differenced by a mullet gules on the arms and argent on the crest. (Visitation of Lancashire, 1664. Blackburn Hundred.)



HAWORTH, OF SALE AND CHURCHDALE.

ARMS: Azure, a bend between two stag's heads couped or.
 CREST: A stag's head gules, attired or, gorged with a wreath argent.
 (*Visitation of Lancashire* 1664, Salford Hundred.)

Edmund Haworth, of Blackburn, descended, through a junior branch, Anne, dan. of the Haworths of Haworth; born 1702; died in 1759.



Edmund Wallace Haworth, only child, died young.

plegium Hamonis le Masey, Chr., Hen. le Norreys de Speek, Joh. de Morlegh, Joh. de Symondistone, Hen. de Whit-hulle, Rob. del Forde, Hen. del Birches, Rob. de Wynstaneleghe, et Will. de Penkethe qui predictum etc. manuceperunt tam de fine quam de bono gestu suo, etc. Solvend. infra iijo annos etc. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 6—1, Ro. ij^o). Joh. f. Ric. de Huncotes sen. assaulted Roger le Milnersone at Risshetone 8 May 1357 et ipsum cepit per gutterem et capicium suum dilaceravit et illum ad terram perjecit et conculcavit contra pacem, for which he was fined at the Sheriff's Turn for Blakeburnshire held at Clitheroe 6 June 1358. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—3, m. 12.)

At Preston Assizes, 23 July 1358, Rob. f. Gilb. f. Rob. de Rustone, in "propria persona sua" sued Joh. f. Ric. de Radeclive senior, Johanna his wife, and Richard his son, for the manor of Rustune juxta Harewode, which Rob. de Praers gave Gilb. f. Hen. de Blakeburne in free marriage with Margeria his sister, from whom the right descended through Henry, son and heir of Gilbert and Margeria. Gilb. f. Hen. Rob. f. Gilb. f. Rob. to the said "Rob. f. Gilb. f. Rob. de Rustune, filius ejusdem Gilb. f. Rob. f. Gilb. f. Hen. et consanguineus et heres predicti Gilb. f. Hen. f. Gilb." John and the others came and said that they did not know that the manor was entailed in the said form, and that Gilb. f. Hen. was indicted at Lancaster before Roger de Thurkilby et sociis suis justices itinerant in 40 Hen. III. 1255-6, of the death of Will. de Mever, and was ultimately outlawed for felony "ante statutum de donis condicionalibus editum," (13 Edw. I. stat. Westm. sec. cap. 1, Easter 1285), and by the outlawry "quodlibet donum de tallia extinctum fuit in persona sua." Robert denied that the outlawry of Gilbert f. Hen. was ever promulgated, and said that Robert de Praers gave the manor to Gilbert f. Hen. in 30 Hen. III. 1245-6. "Et quia Curia hic nondum avisetur ad iudicium inde reddendum," the parties were to come on 21 Sept. to hear their judgment. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—2, m. 16 dorso.)

By fine, made at Westminster 13 Oct. 1370, Thomas Del Yorderowes de Burnhulle and Margeria his wife for 100 s. gave Hen. de Rysshetone half a bovate in Rysshetone, with warranty from themselves and the heirs of Margeria. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 173.)

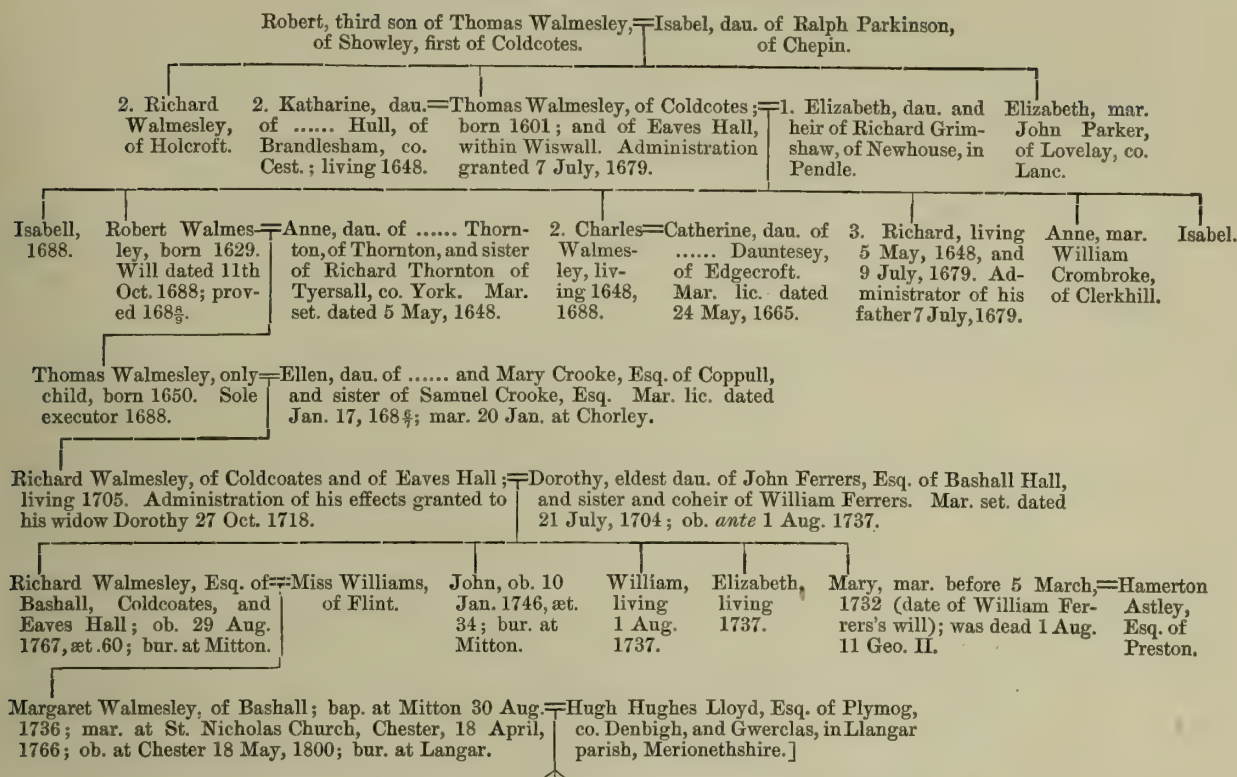
The King to Ric. de Radcliff, clerk, Hen. de Langton, Ric. de Radcliffe, et W^o Ambros. Whereas Rad. de Risheton "nobis supplicavit ut cum Rob. de Praers nuper seisis fuisset de manerio de Risheton juxta Harewode," and gave it to Gilb. f. Hen. de Blakeburne "cum Margeria sorore dicti Rob. in liberum maritagium," by which gift Gilbert and Margery were seised of the manor "per forma donacionis," t. Edw. I., from whom it descended to Henry, who had Gilbert, who had Robert, who had Gilbert, et predictus Robertus "Gilb. fil. Rob. habuit exitum Rob.," and Robert had Radulphus, to whom the right descended as son and heir of Rob. f. Gilb. f. Rob. per forma donacionis predicti, and who after the deaths of "Gilb. f. Hen. de Blakeburne et Margerie et Hen. f. Gilb., et Gilb. f. Hen., et Rob. f. Gilb. et Gilb. f. Rob. et Rob. f. Gilb. f. Rob." should inherit the said manor, "quod in manus vestras erit foresfactor." "Thome Talbot de Tarington,¹ in com Lanc.," who was outlawed in Middlesex for treason, 7 June 1414. Therefore they or two of them shall diligently inquire "jus et libertatem prefati Rad. in hac parte," by oath of good and legal men de com. Lanc. Lancaster, 4 July 1416. (Harl. MSS. 2063, f. 83 b.) This commission has evidently not been correctly transcribed.

The escheator for Lancashire was directed by precept, dated 20 Dec. 1417, to give Richard Rysheton livery of the manor of Ryssheton near Harewode, forfeited by Thomas Talbot of Davington, in Kent, who was outlawed for treason and felony. It was found by Inquisition that Robert Praers (t. Edw. I.) gave the manor by name of the whole town of Rustune, being two carucates, to Gilb. f. Hen. de Blackburne in frank marriage with Margery his sister, who were succeeded by Henry their son, who had Gilbert, who had Robert, who had Gilbert, who had Gilbert, who had Robert, who had Ralph, who had the aforesaid Richard. (Duc. Lanc. xxv. A. 8, no. 51).

The escheator was directed by precept dated 18 Sept. 1425 to give Roger f. Rad. de Ryssheton livery of his lands. It was found by Inquisition that Robert Praers gave the manor of Ryssheton near Harewode to Gilb. f. Hen. de Blakeburn in frank marriage with Margery his sister. Gilbert and Margery had Henry, who had Gilbert, who had Robert, who had Ralph, who had Richard and Roger. Richard died seised of one messuage, 18 acres of land and 2 of meadow, in Ryssheton, the manor of Ponthalgh, the town of Chirche, a messuage, 30 acres of land, 20 of meadow, and 8 of wood, in Oswaldestwysell, a messuage, 24 acres of land and 4 of meadow, in Cliderhowe. Richard died in 1425 and Roger his brother, aged 30, was his next heir. (Duc. Lanc. xxx.—Y. 1, no. 33.)

¹ Thomas Talbot was a prisoner for Sir John Oldcastle's conspiracy, and was excepted from the general pardon granted 28 Mar. 1414, entitled "Pro Lollardis de Perdonatione." (Rymer, Fœdera.)

[WALMESLEY OF COLDCOTES.

*Note to Pedigree of Walmesley of Showley.*

¹ [Rob. de Walmersleye was a pledge at Lancaster assizes July, 1292. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2,—3, m. 71 dorso.) On 5 Apr. 1334, 6 d. was received from the lands of Roger de Walmersleye, which had been seised on account of his non-attendance as a juror. (Ibid. M. 3, 4,—3, m. 12 dorso.) Roger de Walmersleghé was a juror at the Turn of Blakeburnshire held at Harwood, 4 Nov. 1359. (Ibid. M. 3, 5,—3, m. 4 dorso.) Roger de Walmersley and Richard de Walmersley de Tockholes were jurors at the inq. p. m. of Joh. de Arderne, 22 Mar. 1395. (Chetham Soc. vol. 95, p. 60.) Robert de Walmersley and Alice his wife gave a fine for a writ in 1401. (Duc. Lanc. xxv. A. 7.) Richard de Walmersley of Ribchester, gent., had a pardon of outlawry 18 Mar. 1422, for having failed to arrest Sir Richard Talbot. (Chetham Soc. vol. 95, p. 109.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 10 Aug. 1457, Joh. Aspnalgh per attornatum suum optulit se versus Wil. de Walmesley de Leuesey in com. predicto, yoman, Joh. de Walmesley de Levesey, yoman, Hug. de Walmesley de Levesey, yoman, Cristoforum de Walmesley de Levesey, yoman, Agnetem fil. Wil. de Walmesley de Levesey, laborer, et Aliciam filiam Joh. de Walmesley de Levesey, laborer, de placito quare vi et armis clausum ipsius Joh. Aspnalgh apud Tokholes fregerunt et quadraginta oves suas precii quinque marcar. ibidem inventas ceperunt et abduxerunt. Et alia enormia, etc. ad grave dampnum, etc. Et contra pacem Regis, etc. They did not come. The sheriff was ordered to arrest and have them here in the fourth week of Lent. (Lanc. Plea Roll, 20 Hen. IV. m. 12, in dorso.)

Showley Hall and estate were sold in Feb. 1870 to James Eden, esq.]

WILPSHIRE.

[WILPSHIRE.—Alcoccicus fil. Rob. de Wlipsis occidit Wrennok de Tunlega et fug. Et utlagatus est in comitatu (at Lancaster, Oct. 1246) per sectam Cecilie uxoris predicti Wrennoki. Et villa de Tunlega cum vicinagio ideo in misericordia; non cepit predictum Alcoccum (Ass. Lanc. 30 H. III. m. 17)].

King James the Second's declaration in favour of liberty of conscience produced the following effects in this parish. On a petition of the inhabitants of Darwen of the Congregational persuasion, the King, under his sign manual, dated July 25, 1687, "allowed of an erected meeting-place within Darwen;"¹ in consequence of which, the congregation aforesaid, interpreting the words "erected meeting-place" of the episcopal chapel of

Alicia, filia Ade de Wlypshire, que tulit breve de avo versus Ad. de Cundeclive et aliis in brevi de tenemento in Wlypshire, was fined at Lancaster Assizes, 15 July 1292, for not prosecuting. (Ibid. M. 3, 2—3, m. 49 dorso.) At Lancaster Assizes, 8 June 1332, the jury of Blak. presented that Ric. f. Ric. Tyndeheved feloniously killed Adam f. Bernardi del Broke at Wlipeschire on Sunday, 27 Sept. 1327. (Ass. Rolls, M. 3, 4—3, m. 2.) But at the Gaol Delivery there, 22 Mar. 1333, he was acquitted. (Ibid. m. 5.)

WITTON.

[WITTON.—Ad. fil. Ade de Bilyngton granted for their prayers only to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe dead wood in his wood of Wytton sufficient for fuel for their procurators dwelling at Blackburn and haybote for their own fences de Blak. from all trees "exceptis quercubus et cerulis," with free passage for them and their men per totas metas ville mee de Wytton cum carris et carrectis et omnigenis vehiculis quecunque onera portantibus undecunque venientibus, extra segetes et prata non falcata. Witnesses: Henr. de Lee, Henr. de Kyghlay tunc senesc. de Blackburn, etc. (1288). (Coucher, tit. iii. No. 45, p. 111.) At Lancaster assizes 11 Aug. 1348 a jury came to find if Adam de Radeclife, Ad. f. Joh. de Horneby, Joh. de Gristwayth vicar of Blackburn, Joh. de Toppeclif vicar of Whalleye, and Wil. Page had unjustly disseised John de Irland of his free tenement in Witton near Blackburn "de uno messuagio, xl. acris terre, xv. acris prati, x. acris bosci, et xxx. acris more et pasture." A certain William appeared as their bailiff and said nothing for them except for John de Gristwayth and Jo. de Toppeclif, who held per factum et feoffamentum Ade de Radelif. Verdict, Adam de Rateclif had unjustly disseised ad dampnum ipsius Joh. de Irland 6s. 8d. Judgment, John to recover, Adam de Radeclif fined for disseisin, and John de Irland fined for his false claim against the others, who were acquitted. (Coucher, p. 1145).]

¹ [The King's warrant allowed an erected meeting place in Upper Darwen to be a place for the use of those who were of the persuasion commonly called Congregationall, and it was revoked and annulled 2 Oct. 1687. Mr. Price's letter to the Bishop of Chester Aug. 1687 is still preserved at the vicarage, and also the certificate of three churchwardens 5 Dec. 1687 of restitution of possession of the Chappel of Darwen to the vicar and William Cotton, curate of Darwen, by the three justices on 23 Nov. 1687. Some of the inhabitants undertook, 20 Sep. 1688, to repair the chapel, and about the same time the vicar agreed with Mr. Stones, then curate of Blackrod, to admit Mr. Stones to the curacies of Darwen and Tockholes. He was to reside within one of them, read and preach in each morning and evening each Sunday from 1 Mar. to 11 Nov. and once a Sunday in either for the rest of the year. The repairs had been made in 1692. In 1851 the chapel was closed for repairs, and having been reroofed, repewed, the walls made sound, new galleries erected, and the organ repaired and enlarged, it was reopened 11 Sep. 1853. The curates since 1688 were William Stones, inst. 1688, died 1720; John Folds, inst. 1720, died 1772; Henry White, succeeded in 1783 by Jeremiah Gilpin; Thomas Exton, appointed 1796, vacated 1815; Matthew Yatman; Starkie, inst. 1815, non-resident, (John Dunderdale resident curate) vacated 1851; Charles Greenway, inst. 1851, resigned 1868; W. H. Blamire, inst. 17 Dec. 1868; all appointed by the vicars of Blackburn.]

The Congregationalists then petitioned the King for the chapel as never visited by the Bishop, "out of repaire and ready to drop down, and we are willing to repaire the same." It does not appear that they received any answer. They hired a large barn, and under the Act of Toleration obtained a licence for their meeting-house. Their minister Charles Sagar preached there till his death in 1697. The trust deed of Lower Chapel, Over Darwen, is dated 1 Jan. 1788. At Tockholes they used St. Michael's Chapel every other Sunday when the curate officiated at Darwen, until this use was inhibited by the Bishop. They then bought, for 3*l.* paid 10 Mar. 1710, 400 square yards of land by deed of conveyance dated 1 April, for the site of a meeting-house, which was opened in Oct. 1710. (Preston Guardian, Aug. 1871, Apr., May 1873)].

Darwen, applied to Mr. Price, Vicar of Blackburn, for the keys. He refused, and they broke open the doors by violence, and took possession. He represented the case to his diocesan, Cartwright, a man of great interest at that time with the King, and through his intercession the licence was revoked by another warrant under the sign manual, of which the original is now before me; after which, possession of the chapel was restored to the vicar by Thomas Braddyll, Edward Osbaldeston, and Ralph Livesey, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace, November 23, 1687.

In the next place, Barthol. Walmsley, Esq. of Dunkenhalgh, then a young man, and newly returned from abroad, seised upon the chapel of Langho, cast out all the pews from the chancel, &c. fitted it up for the service of the Church of Rome, and actually had mass performed in it, March, 1687-8. On this intrusion Mr. Price petitioned the King, who referred the consideration of the case to Chancellor Jeffreys, and he, by a short decree, dated 16th June, 1688, ordered the chapel to be restored to its proper owner.

The latter case will prove that, however the indulgence might be abused, neither James nor his ministers were deaf to the voice of justice, even against a Catholic; and on the other hand Mr. Price's Letters and Memorials in this affair do equal honour to his understanding, integrity, and firmness.



BRACKET OR CORBEL FROM WHALLEY ABBEY, AT LANGHO.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

PARISH OF ROCHDALE.

THE name of this opulent town and parish first occurs in Domesday, where we read "Unus eorum (that is, of the taini in the hundred of Salford) Gamel tenens ii hidas in Recedam, habebat suas consuetudines præter vi. has, furtum, heinfare, forestal, pacem regis infractam, terminum fractum a præposito stabilitum, pugnam post sacramentum factum remanentem, hæc emendabat xl. solidos." Of these rights, which seem to have been incident to a primitive court baron, the second relates to the punishment of fugitive slaves; the third to that of the pernicious practice yet called forestalling; the fifth to the forfeiture of a recognisance to appear in court; and the last to a breach of the peace, by fighting after being bound by oath to keep it. The meaning of the other terms is sufficiently obvious. The name of the town we see was properly Recedam, or Rachedham, and that of the valley, on the side of which it stands, Rochdale; both denominated from the Roch, anciently the Rache, Rached, or Rachead, for in all these ways it is spelt in ancient charters. There are some very ancient examples, and there were within my memory some instances in the pronunciation of the rudest and remotest inhabitants of the parish, in which the town was denominated Rached.

"Rache, Rech, or Rish (saith Harrison), consisteth of sundrie waters, whereof ech one in a maner hath a proper name, but the greatest of all is Rache it selfe, which riseth among the blacke stonie hils, whence it goeth to Littlebrough, and being past Clegge,¹ receiveth the Beile, that commeth thither by Milneraw Chappell. After this confluence also, it meeteth with a rill neere unto Rachedale, and soone after with the Sprotton water, and then the Sudlie brooke,² whereby his channell is not a little increased, which goeth from thence to Grisehurst, and so into the Irwell before it come at Rateliffe." I know no more probable origin of the word Rache³ than the Saxon *pæccan*, *porrigere*, to stretch out.

¹ This word Clegg is pure Saxon, Clæg, clay, and proves that the *g* final in that language was pronounced as it was written, a fact which I have sometimes doubted.

² This is the brook between Castleton and Marland, more properly the Sudden (qu. Southden). Sudden Mill is frequently mentioned in the Computuses of Whalley Abbey.

³ The Rache is, I now think, evidently from Racu, or Cimbric Ræcia, an inundation or deluge. Perhaps Racheved, which was originally applied to its source, was afterwards attached to the stream in general. Rachedham is the habitation on the Rached.

The church was certainly not extant at the time of the Domesday survey, but was most probably a foundation of the Deans of Whalley, pretty early in the twelfth century, as in the first notice of it in the Coucher Book we find Geoffry the Dean—that is, I suppose, Geoffry the elder, in possession of it, prior to the year 1193.

With respect to the existence of a parish and parish church at Rochdale, we have no positive evidence prior to Robert son of Geoffry the elder, dean of Whalley, which Robert was certainly rector of the parish, and probably the first rector. To his time I confidently refer the arches and columns of the present fabric, of the former of which there are six on each side of the principal aisle. The latter are alternately angular and cylindrical (no very frequent combination), light and well proportioned, with a kind of flowered capital, precisely the style which is seen in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, of the same period, as well as in some other structures of the same age.

In the late alterations, however, which took place, and were most judiciously conducted by Mr. Taylor, in order to prevent the downfall of the church, several fragments of a more ancient building were found walled up in the present work, particularly a Norman zigzag moulding opposite to the present south door. This had been unquestionably a member of the original door. In another part was discovered the site of a single Norman light, less than six inches in diameter, and gradually widening inward; which, from the shape of a groove within it, evidently appeared to have been closed by a shutter and not a window. On the north side of the great arch separating the nave and choir was discovered a rude and almost shapeless stone, approaching to a circular shape, with an excavation eleven inches in diameter, and about eight in depth, with rivets on the outside to fasten some metallic lining. This, I think, though too small for immersion, must have been the original font. I have met with one and only one other instance of the same kind, which was at Betham, in Westmoreland. The only conclusion, however, that I can form from these appearances is, that there had been a smaller church, or perhaps only a chapel, erected soon after the date of Domesday. I prefer the latter hypothesis, and firmly believe that Robert de Whalley was the first rector, and that the present church was of his time, though it has undergone many changes, and received many additions. The choir, with its richly ramified window (unquestionably the work of the Monks of Whalley) was, I believe, rebuilt in the reign of Edward III.; the nave, perhaps, a little earlier; the steeple about the reign of Henry VIII. The south aisle was evidently rebuilt, and the clerestory added, either in the reign of Henry VIII. or perhaps a little later.

A series of charters and copies of charters which have lately been entrusted to me will throw much light on the ancient state of the parish; and will shew, in particular, by what steps almost the whole of the extensive township of Spotland fell, by small and successive grants, into the lands of the Monks of Stanlaw, and afterwards of Whalley. To the extracts, however, by which these steps are traced, I shall premise that the stream which gave name to this valley is not, in these charters, denominated the Spodden, but the Spod. The Spodden is the deep and contracted gorge through which it runs, and Spotland is the

township in general. *Spod*,¹ however, or *Spud*, in some dialects of the Teutonic language signifies a spear, and the term appears to have been applied to this stream from the unbending straightness of its course, which terminates at its junction with the *Roch*, immediately beneath *Rochdale*.

“*Omnibus, &c. Ad. de Spotlond sal. Nov^t. me pro Dei timore et pro salute a'i'e me' et uxoris mee et antecessor. meor. et success. meor. d. et c. Deo et Sçe Marie, et omnibus Sanctis, et Sçō Cedde et Eccie de Rach. tres acras t're in Watlond wod cum domibus ibi positis et duas acras apud Donyngbothe et un. apud Chadwicke cum com. past. &c. ad vill. de Spotland pertinent. &c.—Hiis testibus Hug. de Eland, Rob. de Lyversage, Hen. de Eland, Mich. fil. Andr. Alex^o. Clemente fratribus, Henr. de Wordhull, Hug. de Wordhull, Steph. fr'e ejus. Mat. de Wolstonholme, Rob. fr'e ejus, Andr. de Wolstonholme, cum multis aliis.*”

This is the oldest instrument in which the church of *Rochdale* is mentioned, and probably very soon after its foundation. The *Elands* were then lords of the town. I should place it about the year 1180. This is followed by another grant from the same Adam of six acres in *Spotland*, namely, three in *Watlond-wood*, two in *Donyngbooth*, and one in *Ireford* (all these names I think are forgotten), to God and *St. Chad* of *Rochdale*. —“*Test. Galfr. de Bukell (Buckley), Hug. de Werdul, Tho. de Bamford, Wilm de Howord, et multis aliis.*” These lands were again granted out by Robert de Whalley, rector of *Rochdale*, which instrument I transcribe with great pleasure from the original:—“*Omnibus matris Ecclesiæ filiis, &c. Robtus de H'wall, persona de Rachetham, sal. Noverit universitas v'ra me, &c. Alexandro de Spotland sex acras t're, scil. tres acras in Watlonde hwde, et duas acras ap^d Dunningebothe, et unam acram apud Scheddewic, quas Adam de Spotland dedit Sçō Cedde et Eccie de Rachetham; tenend. illi et hæredibus suis de Sça Cedda et Eccia de Rachetham, et me et successoribus meis, in feodo et her.—Hiis testibus Hug. de Eland, Roberto de Liversage, Hug. de Wardhul, Steph. fr'e ejus, Martin. de Wlstanhwlm (Wolstonholme), Andrea de Wlstanhwlm, &c.*” The seal is nearly entire, with a fleur de lys, circumscribed *SICILLVM ROBERTI WALLAIE*. With respect to the æra of this charter, it is certain that the grantor was dead before the year 1193.

Next follows a grant, apparently relating to part of the same premises, from Adam son of *Swainside*, of four acres in *Spotland*, to the abbot and convent of *Stanlaw*, for three marks of silver.—“*Test. D^{no} Will^{mo} Viccar (that is William de Dumplinton, the first vicar of Rochdale under the old foundation), Geoffr. de Bukl., Tho. de Bamford, Andr. de Castleton, Alan de Merland, Ad. fil. suo, &c.*” Next Alex. the clerk, son of Adam de *Spotland*, grants to John his brother the six acres originally granted to *St. Chad*, of *Rochdale*, in *Watlondt-wood*, &c.—*Test. Joh. fil. Gib. de Lassie, Rob. de Hulton, Galfr. de Bukl. Tho. de Bamford, Hug. de Wardhull, W^m. de Haword, Nich'o de Clegg, et al.*”

Then follows a succession of charters, all tending to one point, the absorption of nearly the whole of this township in the abbey of *Stanlaw*, from which I shall only select

¹ *Ihre's Lexicon Sueo-Gothicum.* [*Spöd, virga, bacillus.*]

the attestations, in order to shew which were then the old families of the parish and neighbourhood, and what was their comparative importance:—"D^{no}. Ad. de Burie, Galfr. de Bulk., Wilmo de Howord, Wilmo de Wardelword, Wilmo fil. Petri de Hel. (Heley), Andrea clericus de Castleton." There is also a Michael clericus de Clegg, who occurs very frequently; and the signatures of the vicar William de Dumplinton, and old Geoffry de Bukley, continue through a long series. Among these may be distinguished two grants, one of four oxgangs, the other of two, both in Spotland, to Geoffry son of Geoffry dean of Whalley. Then Henry son of Geoffry dean of Whalley grants to Hugh de Thelwall one oxgang. All these transactions must have been about the year 1200. In some of the earliest of these charters the Roch is called Rached, and afterwards Rach, as the Spodden is the Spod, and Spotbrok, river Spodden.

I shall conclude these extracts with a curious memorandum of the will of Andrew son of Alan de Merland:—"Hoc est Testamentum, &c. Primo legat a'i'm Deo et Be. Marie et omnibus sanctis ejus, Amen: et corpus suum apud Stanlaw sepeliend. et totam terram suam in villa de Spotland, quam tenuit hæreditarie de Ada fratre suo cum corpore suo Deo Bë Marie et Monachis de Stanlaw imp'petuum, salvo termino tenentibus dictam terram domui de Stanlaw imperpetuum remanebit, salva firma Ad. fr'i sui et hæ. suis. Item IIII boves cum corpore suo prout in scripto sigillato continentur. Istos constituit hujus testamenti executores, Dompnum Will'm priorem de Stanlaw, Fr. Henr. de Blackburn monachum de Stanlaw."

All these charters, and other evidences, ninety-four in number, the latest of which bears date A.D. 1330, while much the greater part are without date, were the title-deeds of the house of Stanlaw, and after the translation of Whalley to their estates in Spotland¹. After the dissolution of the latter, they were delivered over to Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Holt, of Gristlehurst, along with his grant from the Crown; and upon the dispersion of the estates of his descendant Thomas Posthumus Holt, in Spotland, the originals of some, and old but ill transcribed copies of others, were transferred to some of the purchasers.

The following analysis will prove,¹ as at Whalley, the hereditary, though subordinate, patronage of the deans, the existence of a vicarage before the appropriation of the rectory,

¹ [Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester (died 1 Oct. 1211), gave the Abbot and monks of Stanlawe the church of Rached, and, because the dean of Whalleye Galfridus held it when Roger inherited the honour of Pontefract after the death of Robert de Lacy his ancestor 2 Feb. 1194, the monks shall possess it "ex integro" on Geoffrey's death. (Coucher, tit. iv., No. 1, p. 135.) By another charter he gave them this church "in proprias usus illorum applicandam." (Ibid. No. 2, p. 137.) On 26th June, 1217, Honorius III. confirmed to them this gift to be retained by them "post decessum Galfridi, decani de Whalleye, salva honesta sustentatione eorum qui in ea ministrabunt." (Ibid. de Bullis, No. 2, p. 168.) William de Cornhull, Bishop of Coventry [1214 to 1223] confirmed Rachedale "monachis et fratribus in loco Benedicti de Stanlawe in proprios usus," saving a vicarage of five marks with four bovates of arable land "de terra ecclesie in eadem villa et domicilio proprio super terram ad sustentationem vicarii perpetui." (Ibid. No. 4, p. 139.) This charter was confirmed by G. prior of Coventry and the convent there 6 July, 1222 (Ibid. No. 5, p. 140), and by Alexander de Stavenby, Bishop of Coventry, conscr. 14 Ap. 1224, died 26 Dec. 1238. (Ibid. No. 6, p. 140). Galf. f. Galfridi decani resigned to them his right in the church of Roch, and of his mere will and pleasure their charter and the Bishop's confirmation, "quam habui in eadem ecclesia." (Ibid. No. 7, p. 141.) Whereas Galfr.

and the paramount rights of the Lacies; and it will also discover another circumstance in the constitution of this benefice, which was neither found in that of Whalley nor Black-

decanus de Whall. has resigned the vicarage in the church of Rach, Bishop Alexander confirmed to them his grant of the church *in proprios usus*. (Ibid. No. 10, p. 144.) John de Lascy, constab. Cest. (1211 to 1240), confirmed the gift of his father Roger, "scil. ecclesiam de Rached." (Ibid. No. 3, p. 138.) John de Eland resigned his right "in ecclesia de Rached tam in jure patronatus quam in terris, etc." (Ibid. No. 8, p. 141.) Galf. de Buckel, whereas he received by the sole permission of his patron Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, the third of the tithes "tam in garbis quam in minutis" of the church of Rached, and the dean "sano ductus consilio" had resigned it in presence of the bishop, "ego siquid juris in predicta ecclesia habui predictis monachis tam scandalum quam anime vitans periculum integre resignavi." (Ibid. No. 9, p. 142.) Bishop Alexander admitted William de Dimplington chaplain to the vicarage. (Ibid. No. 13, p. 145.) Ric. f. Galf. decani de Whall. quitclaimed to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe all the land belonging to Rachedale church which they had granted him for life for 20s. a-year. (Ibid. No. 13, p. 153.) Joh. de Blackburne, vicar of Rached church, has sworn "sacro sanctis tactis fide media interposita" that he will not claim nomine vicarie more than the church land held by William his predecessor, five marks a-year, "preter decimas garbarum proprie culture mee et omnimodas decimas de animalibus meis propriis in dicta terra nutritis." (Ibid. No. 11, p. 144.) Roger de Meuland in his ordination of the vicarages of Rached, Eccles et Blakeburn, 14 Ap. 1277, appointed "quod vicaria de Rached consistat in competenti manso, quatuor bovatis terre, decem et octo marcis." (Ibid. tit. iii. No. 18, p. 85.) And 19 Ap. he confirmed the grant "de ecclesia de Rached cum capella de Sadelword." (Ibid. tit. ii. No. 41, p. 69.) Pope Alexander confirmed the ordination of the vicarages of Eccles and Rached. "Data Anagine, 2 Aug. 1255." (Ibid. tit. iv. de Bullis, No. 5, p. 170.) Anagni in Campania, 37 miles S.E. from Rome, called by Virgil "dives Anagnia" (*Æn.* vii. 664), was the birthplace of Alexander and of three other popes. (Rampoldi, *Corografia di Italia*.) On 10 June, 1289, Alexander IV. granted the abbot and convent of Stanlaw "proventus ecclesie de Rach, in usus proprios, cedente vel decedente ipsius rectore," reserving a fit portion for the chaplains, and the burdens of the church. Data Anagine. (Coucher, de Bullis, No. 3, p. 169.)

At Lancaster assizes, 15 July, 1292, "John de Lacy de Crumbewellebotham petit versus Abbatem de Stanlowe advocacionem ecclesie de Rachedale ut jus, etc. Et Abbas venit per attornatum suum. Et dicit quod Rachedale non est Burgus nec villa, et ecclesia vocatur ecclesia de Castelton in Rachedale et non ecclesia de Rachedale. Et petit judicium. Et Joh. non potest hoc dedicere. Et ideo consideratum est quod nichil capiat per breve suum set in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et Abbas inde sine die, etc." (Ass. Lanc 20 Ed. I. m. 31 in dorso.) "Joh. de Lacy de Crumbarelbotham petit versus Abbatem de Stanlawe advocacionem ecclesie de Castelton in Rachedale ut jus, etc. Et Abbas per attornatum suum venit. Et vocat inde ad warrantum Hen. de Lacy Com. Lincoln, habeat eum apud Appelby in com. Westmerle a die sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas per auxilium Curie, etc. Et summoneatur in isto Com." (Ibid. m. 36, in dorso.) The Westmorland assize roll records that H. de Lacy appeared by Wil. de Morlaund, and that the case was adjourned to Westminster in octab. sc'i Hillari. Abbas de Stanlawe optulit se iiij. d. [16 Jan. 1293] versus Hen. de Lacy Com. Lincoln. quod war. ei advocacionem ecclesie de Castelton in Rachedale quam Joh. de Lacy de Crombewellebotham in curia Regis hic clamat ut jus suum versus eum. Et unde, etc. Et ipse non venit et habuit diem per essonium suum hic ad hunc diem. Judicium capiatur de terra predicti Henr. in manu domini Regis ad valenciam, etc. Et dies, etc. Et ipse summoneatur quod sit hic in octabis sancte Trinitatis. Idem dies datus est predicti Joh. per attornatum suum in Banco, etc." (De Banco, Hill. 21 Edw. I. m. 14 in dorso.) "Abbas de Stanlowe ponit loco suo Ad. Whytheved vel Galf. Kay versus John de Lacy de Crumbwelbothume de placito advocacionis ecclesie." (Ibid. m. 143.) There is no entry of the case in the De Banco Roll of Trinity 21 Edw. I., or in the imperfect remains of the much-injured essoign roll. But the disappearance of the suit is explained by a deed of John de Lacy's in the Coucher, by which he remits and quitclaims to the abbot and convent of Stanl. all his rights "in advocacione seu patronatus ecclesie de Castelton in Rached," stating that he and his heirs, etc. "immo exclusi simus ab omni actione juris imperpetuum." (tit. iv. No. 12, p. 145.) And by a fine made at Westminster 5 Jun. 1295, between John de Lacy de Crumwelbothum and Gregorius Abbas de Stanlawe, John de Lacy acknowledged that the advowson of the church of Castelton in Rachdale belonged to the Abbot, who gave John 20*l.* sterling for the fine. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. 23 Edw. I. No. 71.)

burn, namely, that the mesne lords, *eo nomine*, had some conjunctive claim upon the patronage, and were to be made parties to the alienation. This last circumstance evidently arose from the comparative lateness of the foundation, and from the manor's being already in other and independent hands. The nature of these several rights will be explained by the steps which it was necessary to take in order to procure surrenders of them previous to the appropriation of the benefice to the Abbey of Stanlaw.

1st. Roger de Lacy¹ gave the church of Rochdale to that convent, after the death of Geoffry the dean, whom he describes as having been in possession of it before he succeeded to the honour of Pontefract, which was in 1193. This is the first notice I have met with of the church. The dean here mentioned I suppose to have been Geoffry the elder, and that he held the rectory, properly so called, as a member of the Deanery of Whalley, and in his own proper patronage. But Geoffry had a younger son, Robert, the first and only parson of Alvetham, to whom he had given the rectory of Rochdale also. Now, as the rectory was by this grant to determine with the life of Geoffry the elder, it seems a necessary conclusion that Robert died before his father, who, after the son's death, presented himself to the benefice. The date of this last transaction is nearly fixed by the confirmation of William de Cornhull, bishop of Lichfield, who sat in that see from 1214 to 1223.

But, at the same time, there was an ancient vicarage in this church of the species referred to under Whalley, and this was held by Geoffry the younger. The next step, therefore, in order to procure a complete appropriation, which the monks aimed at, was to obtain a resignation from him, in which having succeeded, Alexander de Sevensby, who succeeded Cornhull (A.D. 1224), reciting the surrender of the first vicarage by Geoffry, consolidates once more the rectory and vicarage, and appropriates the whole to the abbey of Stanlaw, saving however the "ordinary" vicarage. This was very indefinite.

Previously however to this transaction, or perhaps even to the former, three other parties were to be taken into the account. 1st. John de Eland and John de Lacy de Cromwellbothom; these being coparceners of the mesne manor of Rochdale, seem to have had some claim upon the advowson as regardant to the manor; therefore both gave in their resignation: the first, of all his rights, as well in the patronage as glebe lands of the church of Rochdale: the second, of his rights in the patronage of the church of Castleton, in Rachedale. Another party yet remained to be disposed of, and that was Geoffry de Buckley, who by the bounty of his uncle Geoffry, the dean, was possessed of a third part of the benefice "*tam in garbis quam in minutis*." But he was equally complaisant with the rest, and by his cession the object of the monks was finally accomplished.

By charters, without date, I meet with Andrew, capellanus de Rachedam,² Andrew,

¹ There is something pleasing in the terms of this release: "*Nihil in ecclesia prædictâ retineo (nec etiam jus advocacionis) præter orationes.*" Coucher Book, tit. 4. [*Ita quod ego in prefata ecclesia nichil ad opus meum vel ad opus heredum meorum nec etiam jus advocacionis retineo, nisi tamen orationes.* (Coucher, tit. iv. No. 2, p. 138.)].

² Anketillus fiius Andree capellani de Rach gave to Clement his brother and his heirs "*unam bovatom de terra mea in Heleya et unum assartum quod Alex. frater eius assartavit,*" paying at Martinmas 12d. and four horse-shoes, and doing foreign service. *Testibus Andrea capellano, Hugone de Eland, Will'mo de Redeclyf, et aliis.* (Coucher, tit. xv. No. 72, p. 781).

sacerdos de Rachedam, and Michael, clericus de Rachdam. These I conceive to have been officiating priests or vicars, in the ancient and lax sense of the word, preceding Geoffry the younger, under the first foundation. And, in later times, the following names occur: Nicholas de Clegg, about 1260; William de Livesay, 1292; Robert del Shore, cap. 1370; Jeffry de Halghton, cap. 1388; John Del Holt, cap. 1393; Richard de Bucklay, cl. 1435; Roger Walmersley, priest, 1453; Dm. Galf. Chadwick, cap. 1469 to 1502.

The "ordinary" vicarage reserved at the consolidation of the rectory and first vicarage by Alexander de Sevensby consisted of a manse, four oxgangs of land, and five marks; and this seems to have been the portion of William de Dumplinton and John de Blackburn, the two vicars under that endowment, for, by charter, without date, extant in the Coucher Book, Blackburn expressly renounces all rights in the benefice, excepting the glebe lands and five marks, "*præter decimas garbarum culturæ meæ*;" by which it seems that the vicarial glebe, when in occupation of the vicar, is exempt from the payment of corn tithe.

The following abstract will assist the reader in forming a clear conception of the several steps which have been here detailed:—

Eccl. de Rache-	{	Abb. de Stanlaw, Don. Roger de Lacy.	
dam cum Ca-		Resign. Vic. 1mam Galf. jun. Dec. de Whalley.	
pella de Saddle-	{	Res. 111m part. Rect. Galf. de Buckley.	
worth.		Assenserunt Joh. de Elland. Joh. de Lacy de Crom. Dom. Manerii.	
	{	Wm. de Cornhull	} una cum Capit.
		Alex. de Stevenby		} Cov. et Litchfield.
Conf.		Ponts.	{ Honor. 3tius.
			{ Innocent. 3tius.

Ordinavit Vicariam hodiurnam, Roger de Meuland, Episc. Lich. 14 kal. Ma. 1277.

RECTORS OF ROCHDALE.

Robert,¹ son of Geoffry, dean of Whalley.

Geoffry ¹ the elder, dean of Whalley, after the death of Robert his son, and before the year 1193.

VICAR under the first, or unendowed vicarage.

Geoffry ¹ the younger, dean of Whalley, resigns about 1230.

VICARS under the second endowment of five marks.

William de Dumplinton,¹ instituted by Bishop Stevenby, who died 1238.

Dm. Joh. de Blackburn,¹ frat. Adam de Blackburne.

Robert,² vicar. de Rochdale, s. d. sed temp. Hen. III.

¹ Coucher Book.

² MS. pen. C. Chadwick, arm.

VICARS under the present endowment of 1277.

Roger,¹ vicar of Rachdale, 1307.

[Richard de Perebold, cap. inst. 9 Dec. 1302, ob. 1317.]²

[Dns.] Tho. de Boulton, cap. inst. vic. Ratch. [8 Kal. Nov. (25 Oct.)] 1317.³

Simon de Cestr. cap. inst. vic. Ratch. 1319.⁴

Dns. Thomas de Bolton [Dalton],⁵ perpetuus vicarius de Rachdale, 1331 [1343].⁶

[Ralph de Dewsbury, cap. presented 1350, vac. per mort. Dom. Thome de Dalton ult. vic.]

Rad. de Trumpington, presb. [he being a Deacon only (Reg. Stret.)] inst. vic. Ratchdale, kal. Jan. 1361.³

[Roger, fil. Will. de Manchester, inst. 12 Feb. 1369 on the resignation of R. de Trumpington.]⁷

Joh. le Flitcher al. Fytheler,⁸ a 1390 usq. ad 1401⁵ [18 Nov. 1388, died 1402].

Joh. de Salley, mon. de Whalley, inst. vic. Rach. vac. per mort. Joh. le Fitheler, April 17, 1402.³

[Dns.] Ric. de Twistfeld [Twyssfeld], cap. inst. vic. Ratch. vac. per res. Joh. de Salley, Maii 3, 1403.³

Hen. de Merland,⁹ [presb.] inst. vic. [perpet.] Ratch. per res. de Twistfeld [Twystfold], ult. Jul. 1426.³

Rich. Salley⁵ [cap. inst. 4 Mar. 1456], 1462 ad 1470.

Thomas Brotherton, mon. [de Whalley] inst. vic. de Ratch. vac. per mort. [Dni.] Ric. Salley, Feb. 23³ [1471, res. 1473.]

¹ Watson's History of Halifax, p. 74. ["35 Edw. I. (1306) Roger, vicar of Rochdale, was amerced in twenty shillings, for hunting and killing deer in Sowerbyshire, of which he paid one half, and laid in sureties for the other."]

² [5 Ides Dec. 1302, Rich. de Perebold Capellanus present. religios. viror. Abbatis et Convent. de Whally in Vicariam de Racehesdal et Canonice fuit institut. (Reg. Langton, Lichf.)—F. R. R. This and all the other additions and corrections in this list of vicars from the Lichfield registers have been communicated by Canon Raines, but his initials are added only to the longer extracts.]

³ Reg. Lich.

⁴ I suppose that he resigned, and Boulton returned to the living, as he occurs much later.

⁵ Townley MSS. [Instituted 4 March 1455-6, per mort. Henr. Marland ult. Vic. (Reg. Boulers.) His surname was Smith, but he took the name of the abbey where he had been educated. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxvi. p. 24.)—F. R. R.]

⁶ [He occurs as a party in a deed dated June 24, 1343, penes the Rev. J. T. Allen of Clitheroe (MS. note by Mr. Allen). At Preston assizes the jury of Salfordshire presented that Tho. f. Ade de Turnaghe feloniously stole two oxen worth 10s. each, de domino Thom. vicario de Rachedale apud Boterworthe, 30 Sept. 1344. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—1a, m. 3.)]

⁷ [In 1388 Roger, vicar of Rochdale, paid a fine for a writ. (Duc. Lanc., cl. xxv.—A. 6, No. 123.)]

⁸ Id. Nov. 1389, Joh. le Titheler, inst. ad vic. de Ratch. vac. per res. Rog. fil. W. de Manchester, prom. ad rect. de Radcliffe. Reg. Lich.—I have seen a copy of the letters of administration granted to a sister of this vicar.—He had been a chaplain in the parish church of Manchester, 4 Edw. III. [1330-31], and was vicar of Rochdale, 8 Ric. II. [1384-5]. MS. in Off. Arm. [This statement seems to be incorrect, as he was instituted 18 Nov. 1388. If at Manchester in 1330, he would be a very aged man at his death in 1402.—F. R. R.]

⁹ [Jacob de Holt dedit Hen. Merland vicario de Rachedale et Jacobo Browne persone ecclesie de Lullington omnia mess. terras que fuit Joh. fil. Tho. de Cheteham in Castleton, dat. 7 Hen. VI. [1428] Test. Robt. Taylloure et Ric.

[John Walton, mon. Whalley, inst. 23 Mar. 1473.]

Wm. Ashton, inst. vic. de Ratch. vac. per mort. Joh. de Walton, Sept. 20, 1483.¹

[Nicholas Townley, 1510. He was nephew of Dr. Bernard Townley, Rector of Wigan and Vicar of Felkirk, co. York. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxx. p. 26.)]

Sir Gilbert Haydock, rural dean of Blackburn, 1535.²

[Stephen Smith, 1552, died 1554.]

[Richard Gorstelow, presented by Queen Mary, 2 May, 1554, Vicar in Oct. 1557.]³

John Hampson, clerk [presented 16 Nov. 1557], living, but ejected, 3 Elizabeth.⁴

The following deposition of John Hampson, clerk, of the parish of Rochdale, taken in a cause “Archbishop Parker *versus* Sir John Biron, knt.” the 19th day of March, anno 3 Eliz. [1561]⁵ contains some curious particulars respecting the state of the parish at that time: viz. that in Rachedale with Saddleworth, Todmerden, and the other chapelries, there

Gartside. (Harl. 2117, b. 72.) His seal is engraved in Corry, Hist. of Lancashire, vol. ii. plate vi. from an impression in brown wax appended to a deed of his among the Healey charters (No. 50) dated 26 July, 1445, which, with a deed witnessed by him 14 Aug. 1445 (No. 51), is printed by Corry (ii. 603-4). Marland constantly resided as a perpetual vicar, and was a native of the parish. His family held lands at Marland down to the latter part of the seventeenth century. His name very frequently occurs amongst the Rochdale Charters. (F. R. R.).

¹ Reg. Lich.

² [Vide supra, p. 176. In the Computus of the late Abbey of Whalley, 30-31 Hen. VIII. 1539, is an entry of 12l. paid to Gilbert Hadoke, vicar of Rochdale, and of 10l. to Patrick Prescott and John Shappe, chaplains of Butterworth and Saddleworth; the same sum 12l. was charged in the Computus of 1537, but the vicar's name is omitted. (Augm. Office, Ministers' Accounts.) Gilbert Haydock, vicar of Rochdale, made his will Feb. 15, 1553. He names his “pore chyldren nowe dwellynge in my howse, unto whom I am father and graundfather,” and also names “Anne, dowter of Rychard Haydock my bastard son, and Henry Coltehurst,” to whom he owed 20^{li} “of marryage moneye.” (Raines's Lanc. MSS.).

He occurs as vicar of Rochdale in 1530 (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 26), and resided at Rochdale. He was a younger son of Thomas Haydock of Heasandford, near Burnley, and evidently a Protestant, being an early instance of a married priest who was compelled to style his lawful children *bastards*.—F. R. R.]

³ [To Mr. Bailly, of Whalley, and to John Cromboke, or to ether of them, yeve these with spede:—After hearty commendations unto you had—Our Vicar of Rachdale is like to loose the vicarage of Rachdale. The cause is he doth keep no residence, nor yet dischargeth the cure, for we have had no parish priest this month or more. And the said vicar is cited to appear at Chester upon Thursday after St. Mathew's day [23 Sept. 1557] to answer all such thinges as shall by objected and laid ag^t him, which I think he will not doe. Wherefore I thought it good to let you have knowledge that if it pleased you to write your letters to your sonne, and he to gett my L^d Bysshoppes letters to my Lord C^dynal, which is the Patron of the Vicarage, and to nominate myne Unkle for the same in his place. If yee can bringe this to passe that he may have the Vicarage of Rachdale, I thinke we shall satisfie him therewith. Thus I bid you most heartily farewell. From Rachdale this xiii day of September. By your assured freind, Arthur Asheton. Endorsed Anno Dni. 1557. 4 and 5 Ph. and Mar. (Lans. MSS. 973, f. 45.)

Richard Gorstelow was presented by Queen Mary, Mar. 2, 1554, and being vicar in Oct. 1557, this letter of Mr. Arthur Asheton, an attorney in Rochdale, refers to him and his non-residence.—F. R. R.]

⁴ [16 Die Mensis Nov. A.D. 1557, dominus [Cardinal Pole] apud Lambeth presentavit domino Cuthberto Cestren. Episcopo, Mag. Johannem Hanson, Clericum Artium Magistrum ad Vicar. perpetuum Ecclesie Parochielis de Rachedale, Cest. Diac. per deprivationem et destitutionem Ricardi Gorsiloo ultimi et immediati Vicarii in eadem vacantem et ad suam presentationem plero Jure spectantem. (Reg. Cant. Pole, Add. 6086, f. 50 b.)]

⁵ [This deposition refers to the trial about the stipends of the ministers of Saddleworth and Milnrow, which Sir John Byron, the lessee of the tithes under the Archbishop, fraudulently withheld from those curates.—F. R. R.]

are 5,000 “howseling” people (communicants) at least; that the said parish contains in length eleven or twelve miles, and in brede three or four miles.

Item. That beside the chapels before named [Saddleshworth and Milnrow, alias Butterworth], there be two other chapels of ease, one called Littleborough, and the other (qu. whether Whitworth or Milnrow?); that the two chapels called Todmorden and Sadleshworth are distant, the one five miles, and the other six miles, or more, from the chiefe parish church, and the one of them distant from the other ten or eleven miles, so that by this may appear with what ease the p’yshioners at such time as there is no service in the said chapels may resorte to the said parish church at the usual tymes of coñon prayer.

Likewise this dep’nent saythe, that he doth not nowe know who is vicar of the said parish church, but saith that the 15th daye of this present month (March), *hymselfe* was vicare there, but whilst he was vicare there he was not resident there hymselfe, but did always fynde a sufficient preste to serve there.

Item. That besydes the vicare which serveth in the said p’ysh of Rachdale, two other stypendaries, by all the tyme of this deponent’s remembrance, doe serve yerely in the two chappels of Saddleshworth and Butterworth, of which the wages of the preste of Sadleshworth was payde out of the 12 pounds a yere which Sir John Byron payde to this deponent for his vicarage of Rachdale, and that the sayde Sir John did always retayne IIII pounds every halfe yere to the payment of the preste at Saddleshworth. And as farr as this deponent knoweth, the preste of Butterworth was payde his wages by contrybushon among the p’yshoners belonging to the said chapel.

If the deponent, who ought to be well informed as to the population of his own parish, were correct in assigning 5,000 as the number of howseling people or communicants, the whole population cannot have been less at that time than 10,000 souls, or about 200 to a square mile. It is evident from this deposition, that Hampson, the deponent, resigned the benefice between the 15th and 19th of March, 3 Eliz. [1561], and that no successor, to his knowledge, had then been appointed. That successor, however, was

[Magister Huntington, clerk, presented 17 Mar. 1560-1.]¹

Richard Midgley,² whose incumbency therefore cannot have continued less than forty-eight years, as he died A.D. 1609. Of the birth and parentage of this long-lived

¹ [17 die mensis Martii, A.D. 1560, apud Lambeth Dominus Cant. Archiepiscopus (Parker) Rector sive proprietarius Ecclesie Parochialis de Rachdale, Cestr. Diœc. Ebor. Provincie, ac eo optentu verus et indubitatus patronus Vicarie perpetue Ecclesie Parochialis de Rachdale una cum Capellis eidem annexis presentavit Domino Ebor. Archiepiscopo sede Cestren. vacante Mag. Huntington clericum ad Vicariam Perpetuam Ecclesie Parochialis de Rachdale predictam per deprivationem Magistri Johannis Hanson, A.M. vacantem et ad suam presentationem ratione premissorum pleno jure spectantem (Add. 6088, f. 55)].

² [The letter of Bishop Pilkington to Archbishop Parker, supposed to have been written in 1564, (but perhaps more probably in 1561, on his way to Durham, where he visited his cathedral on 29 Oct.) from which quotations have been given under Whalley (vol. i. p. 213), and Blackburn (vol. ii. p. 312), thus begins:—“*Gratia et pax.* Coming into Lancashire, divers honest men of Rachdale required me to commend to your grace George Hargreves to be their vicar. Your grace knew the same a minister long ago in Ely, if ye remember him. Surely the man is in years ancient, in manners blameless, in zeal earnest, in labour painful, in preaching of a good gift and knowledge. I cannot tell where ye should have a fitter man, out of the University, to take so great a charge with so small a living. There was one Wright, once of St. John’s, now dwelling by Hadley in Suffolk, where he married D. Tailor’s wife, and having a little benefice in an evil air, for recovering his health desired me to place him northward. My Lord of London knows him well, and surely if he will take it (as I think he will not) he is as meet a man also. Another sort of the parish would have a young priest unlearned, and for nothing but friendship. These other two

incumbent, Richard Midgley, I know nothing. From several accounts which I have seen, he appears to have been a laborious preacher, and very successful in his ministry. But he was infected with the prejudices of puritanism, and at the Hampton Court conference a petition was presented on his behalf by Chadderton,¹ requesting that he might be dispensed with, according to one account, for not kneeling at the sacrament, and, according to another, for the non-use of the surplice and the cross in baptism.² He was then an aged

be fit men, and except ye know any better ye may well bestow it on them; but surely, all things considered, I think Hargreaves the fittest man." (Parker Correspondence, p. 221.)]

Huntington's institution, or any record of his nomination, have not occurred either at Chester or York. Probably he was not instituted, nor was the name known in the North at that time. In Sir John Biron's promissory note to the Archbishop and Clergy, 27 Nov. 4 Eliz. 1561, guaranteeing the payment of the pensions, Richard Midgley occurs expressly as vicar, and on 4 Nov. 4 Eliz. 1562 he gave part of the glebe as a site for the grammar school.—F. R. R.]

¹ [The Master of Emmanuel College and not the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Midgley's late Diocesan.—F. R. R.]

² He was accused of having dealt out the sacramental bread to the communicants in a common basket. [Onely, master Chatterton of Emanuel Colledge [18 Jan. 1604], kneeling, requested that the wearing of the Surplis, and the use of the crosse in baptism, might not be urged upon some honest, godly, and painefull ministers in some partes of Lancashire, who feared that, if they should be forced unto them, many, whome they had wonne to the Gospell, would slide backe, and revolte unto Poperie againe, and particularly instanced the Vicar of Ratesdale: (hee coulde not have light uppon a worse;) for, not many yeares before, he was proved before my Lord Archbishop, as his Grace there testified, and my L. Chancellor, by his unseemely and unreverent usage of the Eucharist, dealing the bread out of a Basket, every man putting in his hand and taking out a peece, to have made many loath the Holy Communion, and wholly refuse to come to church." . . . My Lord of London . . . humbly desired his Majestie that a time should be limitted, within which compasse they should conforme themselves. To which his Majestie readily assented, and willed that the Bishoppe of the Diocesse should set them downe the time, and in the meane while conferre with them, and if they would not yeeld, whatsoever they were, to remove them after their time expired. (Barlow, *The Summe and Substance of the Conference*, London, 1605, p. 95.)]

Dr. Whitaker was not aware that Richard Midgeley on his resignation in 1595 was succeeded by his son Joseph, who was deprived in 1607.

Rachdale Vicar, etc.—Memorandum a blanke presentation made unto Joseph Midgeley, clerke, Mr of Arts of the vicaredge of Rachdale in the diocesse of Chester by my Lordes Grace the patrone thereof, voyde by the resignacion of Richarde Midgley clerke, and delivered unto him by my Lorde Grace the third of November 1595. (Registr. Archiep. Cantuar., Whitgift, vol. xi., Add. MS. 6092, f. 98 b).

22 Die Mensis feb. A. d. 1606 apud Lambehith dns. Cant. Archiep'us [Bancroft] presentavit Mag. Rich. Kenyon clerici A. M. ad V. Pl. eccl. p'och de Rachdale Cistren dioc. p' deprivationem Josephi Midgeley incumbentis ibid. vacantem, etc. (Add. 6094, f. 59.)

Now for the sweet termes which it pleaseth the Def. [Morton Bishop of Chester] heere to use, I will desire no more then that he would bring them back againe to his owne conscience, and aske that before God, 1. Whether old M. Midsley of Ratsdel, who after he had laboured neere 50 yeare in the Ministerie to the conversion of thousands, was inhumanely silenced by the Bishop of Chester, were a factious and exorbitant man? and that which I say of him because he belonged to Chester, I understand of many hundreds which have in like manner been oppressed . . . 2. I would know of the Def. also whether all or the most of them which are in the Ministerie be orderly and discreet men in that religious meaning which belongeth to Ministers? This I am sure of, the voyce of all the country goeth cleane otherwise. When M. Midsley and his sonne after him were silenced at Ratsdel all that country knoweth what an orderly discreet Preacher came into the place. (A Reply to Dr. Morton's generall Defence of three nocent Ceremonies. [by William Ames] 1622, p. 27).

In 1605 a celebrated defence of Nonconformity was published, entitled "An abridgement of that book which the Ministers of Lincoln Diocese delivered to his Majesty upon the 1st Dec. last." A copy of this work was presented

man, not likely to change either his habits or opinions. The date of his interment, in the parish register, is May 30th, 1609. His successor was

[Joseph Midgeley, M.A., instituted 7 Dec. 1595, deprived].

Richard Kenyon,¹ collated by Archbishop Bancroft [presented 22 Feb. 1607], and therefore assuredly no puritan. His name nowhere occurs in the register, and nothing more is known of his incumbency than that it terminated either by death or resignation, A.D. 1615, when the benefice was once more filled by

Henry Tilson [Oct. 1615], who held it till November 1635, at which time he became chaplain to the Earl of Strafford, and was afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Elphin, from which he was driven by the Irish rebellion, and retired to Soothill Hall, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, where he died,² and is commemorated by the following epitaph on a monument in that church:—

“ P. M. Reverendi in Christo patris HENRICI TILSON, Hen. F. Episcopi Elphinensis in Hibernia, Nati. A° 1576, juxta Halifax in Agro Eboracensi, Denati 31 die Martii, A° 1655 in eodem Agro, Viri ob Eruditionem et Pietatem Insignis, Parentis charissimi P. Nathan Tilson, Hen. F. Hen. N.”

by Joseph Midgeley to Thomas Morton, Bishop of Chester. “Abridgm. was give to the B. by M. Midsley, son of father Midsley. They had both been Vicars of Ratsdale in Lancashire. The sonne after degradation became a Physitian and was prosecuted for not kneeling at Sacrament.” (John Paget, *A Defence of Church Government* exercised in Presbyteriall, Classical, and Synodall Assemblies, London, 1641, Preface, p. 8.) Richard Midgley of Midgley in Erringden, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, was born there about 1530, and collated to Rochdale in 1561. He was several times summoned for Nonconformity. He was a licensed Preacher in the diocese in 1598, and in Feb. 1601-2 “Preacher at Leighe,” not improbably one of the Queen’s four licensed Lancashire Preachers . . . he seems to have frequented the various churches, somewhat in the fashion of the old predicant friars, as an itinerant preacher, and to have been present during the reading of Common Prayer without taking any part in it himself. (Stanley Papers, p. 181.) In 1604 he was appointed one of the King’s four preachers. He married Grace, one of the eleven daughters of Arthur Assheton of Rochdale, relict of Thomas Buckley of Buckley (died in 1588). She was buried at Rochdale 24 Feb. 1604, and he was buried there 30 May, 1609. His will has not been discovered. For his life, see Canon Raines’s Stanley Papers, Notes, p. 177 et seqq. Chetham Soc., and Chetham Soc. Miscell. vol. v. pp. 45-6.

His son and successor, Joseph Midgley, M.A., was educated at Rochdale Grammar School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was curate to his father before 1590. He was collated to the vicarage 7 Sept. and instituted on 7 Dec. 1595. He was married to his wife Esther at Rochdale 21 Sept. 1595, and buried her there 12 June, 1603. By Inq. taken at Rochdale 1605 it was found that the communion was celebrated sitting, and that the vicar refused to observe the order of communion, did not wear a surplice or a cloke with sleeves, did not use the cross in baptism or catechise. For these and other deviations he was deprived. He afterwards practised as a physician and was prosecuted for refusing to kneel at the sacrament. After his father’s death he left Rochdale, and 11 Oct. 1619, living at Overbree, near Halifax, was party to a trust deed of Coley Chapel. (Watson, Halifax, p. 654.) His will was dated at Halifax 16 Jan. 1627-8, and proved at York 16 Oct. 1637. (Abridged from Canon Raines’s note, Stanley Papers, Part II. pp. 177-187.)]

¹ [Richard Kenyon, M.A., son of Richard Kenyon of Manchester, and “cozen,” probably nephew, of Mr. George Kenyon of Kersall, was elected Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester in 1601-2, and instituted to the vicarage of Rochdale 1606-7. He became rector of Stockport, Cheshire (omitted by Dr. Ormerod), but was deprived for simony, having held the benefice little more than a year. He was buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester 27 July, 1615 (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxvi. 54).—F. R. R.]

² [Henry Tilson entered a student in Balliol College, Oxford, in 1593, elected a Fellow of University College, soon

The following curious letter from Bishop Tilson, probably to Sir George Radcliffe, together with two others written by Savile Radcliffe, of Todmorden, Esq., having been communicated by Richard Henry Beaumont, Esq. from the literary stores of Whitley, it is presumed no apology will be necessary for their insertion.

“I should excuse my idlenes, or my neglect, or my unthankfullnes, since that I received your letter so longe agoe and the booke (that good and usefull booke for these loose tymes) written by Dr Tailer,¹ wh you sent me. I do confesse that I am oftymes too idle and too much addicted to crastine delays, so that I am inforced to omitt sometimes (an undeniable buisines interveninge) what I was resolved to do the next day. But if (*habere gratias*) to have a thankfull mind will free a man from ingratitude, I shall never prove unthankfull. *Gratias etiam ago quam maximas.* I thank you, and thank you againe and againe, for all your former kindnesses, for the booke, and especially for the great love and affection you have alwaies shewed to me, and of late tyme to my poor children. But you shall knowe that I am not altogether idle, for I pray (after the Directorie of the Church of England) and preach everie Sunday at a place in the mountaines called Cumberworth, 2 myles beyond Emley, (where I have, by the way, Lawrence² my Gaius or hoste.) It was proffered me by a gentleman, Mr. Wentworth, of Bretton, whom I never sawe savinge once before he sent unto me. And because it come (as all my ecclesiastical livings and preferments have done) without my seeking and

after, M.A. In Oct. 1615, Vicar of Rochdale, instituted Dean of Christ Church 24 Dec. 1635, patent dated 23 Dec.; Pro vice Chancellor of the University of Dublin; Prebendary of Monmohenock, St. Patrick's Cathedral, by patent dated 11 May, 1635; Archdeacon of Connor, presented 22 Oct. 1635, instituted 19 Feb. 1636; Bishop of Elphin, letter of Privy Seal 7 Aug. 1639, consecrated at Christ Church 23 Sep. (Cotton, *Fasti*, ii. 43, 174, iii. 257, iv. 126.) On 16 Aug. 1645, he delivered Elphin Castle to the Lord President of Connaught; his son Captain Henry Tilson was Governor, having just before joined Sir Charles Coote against the King. About the same time his library and goods were pillaged by Boetius Egan, titular Bishop of Elphin, his loss amounting to 400*l*. (Ware, *Hist. and Antiq. of Ireland*, i. 634.) He fled to England and resided for three years at Soothill Hall, in the parish of Dewsbury, where some of his relations lived. Having thirteen persons in family and no income, he was obliged, says Watson, to have recourse to such means of subsistence as his station in the Church put in his power; for this purpose he consecrated a room in the said hall, called to this day the Bishop's Parlour, where he privately ordained and did weekly the offices of a clergyman, some of his neighbours being both hearers and benefactors to him, till Sir William Wentworth of Breton, out of compassion to his distressed circumstances, employed him to preach at Cumberworth, allowing him a salary to support him. Thus was this prelate obliged to stoop to become a country curate. (Watson, *Hist. of Halifax*, p. 521.) “Henry Lord Bishop of Elphin, buried the 2nd day of April, 1655.” (Register of Dewsbury Church, quoted by Watson, *ib.*)

Neither Watson nor Whitaker were aware that this able prelate was a native of Halifax parish, as appears from the following entry in the baptismal register of that church: “Henricus fil. Henrici Tylson de Mydgley bap. 13 Oct. 1577.” Matriculated at Balliol College, Oxon. in 1593; B.A. 1596; M.A. 1599; elected Skirlaw's Fellow of University College in 1615, in which year he was collated to the vicarage of Rochdale by Archbishop Abbot. On 4 June, 1620, he married by licence, at Milnrow, Grace, daughter of Mr. J. Chadwick, of the Roughbank family, and six of his children were baptized at Rochdale. He was Chaplain to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, K.G. in 1634, and was recommended by Bishop Bridgeman to the Lord Deputy as the “most learned, peaceable, and religious” clergyman in his diocese. He resigned the vicarage of Rochdale by letter dated Corke Street, Dublin, on the 3rd April, 1635, and there styles himself Dean of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in Dublin. (Abridged from Rev. Canon Raines's MS. *Life of Bp. Tilson*.)]

¹ Qu. *Whether The Liberty of Prophesying*.

² [Lawrence Farrington, Rector of Emley. (Moorhouse, *Hist. of Kirkburton*, p. 181.)]

suite, and because it is a lay donative, and in his power to give or detain, and the ingag¹ was past in that parish, I tooke it to be pointed out for me by God, as a little Zoar to preserve my life, and did accept it, though it will not reach to 40 marke per ann. Besides I trust to do God service in the exercise of my ministerie amongst that moorish and late rebellious plundering people. When I went first to Rochdale, you may remember what the old ostler at the Baytinge² willed me to do, **Take with you (seid he) a great box full of tarre, for you shall finde a great companie of scabbed sheepe.** The first Sunday I preached in the fore-noone, and read service in the afternoone, and when I perceived by their murmurings that they must have 2 fodderings, I have made good use hereof, and whereas I might have given them 2 sixpences, they are well pleased if I give them 2 groates for a shilling; w^h I intend to pay them, so childish they are in the right valueinge of God's coyne.³ I pray you let me heare how my ho^{ble} friend Monsieur Rochforth doth and his sonne. The good (but much distressed) Ladie I greatly pittied, yet rejoyced to see her so comfortably chereful. Tell them when you write that I am in health, and cease not to pray for them. And when you meet with my Brother Rochester,⁴ present my service; and to Dr. Smith remember my love; and I shall be glad to heare the continuance of yo^r health and wellfare. My brother John p'sents his service, and we remember you at Foxhall. God have you in his keepinge.

"Soothill, the 2d of April, 1651."

"Yo^r ever obliged ffriend,

"HENRIE ELPHIN.

"Most worthie S^r,

"I received yo^r l't'r when I was w^h S^r Thomas Wentworth, whom I acquainted w^h such contents of it as yoⁿ desired; my cosen George Radcliff and I had talked about a Burgsship for Clitherow, who was verie willinge to asist wth the best meanes he could to p'cure it, and to refer it to your dispose. But now all hope of p'vaylinge is extinct. For Mr. Chancelor of the Duchie hath verie latelie written a l't'r to the baylives and burgesses thereby challenging a right in the election for ev'ie Corporation w^hin his Countie, and hath named for Clitherowe one Mr. Shelton.⁵ The Corporation dare not denie him, and the other place was long agoe disposed to S^r Thomas Walmesley. S^r, though I fayle to p'cure the place for yoⁿ, it is not throughe difect of anie love or respect unto yoⁿ, but because the Burgesses of Clitherowe fale w^h me in p'formance of that w^h divers of them both p'fored and p'mised, w^{ch} they are constrayned by greatnes to fayle. And thus in haste, wth remembrance of my respect and service unto yⁿ, I ever remayne,

"Yo^r loveing frend and Cosen,

"Todmorden, December 26.

"SAVILLE RADCLIFFE.

"To the right wo . . . my worthie frend and cosen S^r Richard
Beaumont, kn . . . at Whitley or Longley . . . d'd."

"Honoured S^r,

"I was at Clitherowe upon Tuesdaie laste, where I did understande that Mr. 'Chancelor for
Mr. Skelton or Sheldon would not be denied. And what I did heare that Mr. Auditor Fanshawe had made

¹ The engagement.

² [A small inn on the top of Blackstone Edge, between Ripponden and Littleborough.—F. R. R.]

³ The Puritans required two sermons every Sunday; and the Bishop, who seems to have been an economist of his doctrine, probably meant by this whimsical figure, that the people of Cumberworth were better pleased with two discourses of twenty minutes each than with one of an hour.

⁴ I suppose Bishop Warner.

⁵ These remnants of old borough intrigue are not wholly uninteresting. The reader will sigh or smile, as he may happen to be disposed, at this arbitrary claim of the chancellor; but, if government must command a majority in the House of Commons, prerogative is surely a smaller evil than property in boroughs, inasmuch as it is more honest to bully than to bribe. Sir Thomas Walmsley and William Fanshawe, esq. were returned for Clitheroe, A.D. 1621, which fixes the date of these letters.

great meanes for the place, but some said that it was thought Mr. Auditor p'vided if yo^a had bene resolved when I last did see to keepe it in suspence, Mr. Chancelore and Mr. Auditors potencie p'vayled soe that nowe I ame perswaded if ether of them will have it, the p'mises w^h some of Burgesses did make mee will not be p'fourmed, I ame sorie it faleth soe forth, but howsoever I desire yo^a will accept my unfained respecte and love unto yo^a, wherein I will not fayle ever to remayne,

“*Todmorden, December 30.*”

“Yo asured cozen and frend,

“SAVILE RADCLIFFE.”

“I hope to heare from Clitherowe this night, if not will send word, then shall understand all more certain.”

“To my much honored frend and cozen Sir Richard Beaumont,
Knight, at Langley, theise be d'd.”

Tilson was succeeded by Robert Bath, A.M. [presented 2 Mar. 1635-6],¹ who married a niece of archbishop Laud;² a man of very different principles from his patron: for he

¹ By the Parl. Inq. for Salford Hundred, July 18th, 1650, it was found that “Mr. Rob. Booth, Viccar of Radchdale Church, is a godly Minister, and well quallified and supplies the cure, saving that he did not observe the last Fast Enjoyed by Act of Parliament, and that he was presented to the said Viccarige by the Late Archbishop of Canterbury, (are we to understand “saving” before the last “that?”) and that the value of the glebe lands, &c. is 160*l.*, tithes of Castleton worth 50*l.* Also that in Hundersfeild are two chappels—Little Brough chap. dist. 3½ miles from the parish church. Mr. Tho. Bradshawe, minister, hath his maintenance issuing out of the tithes of the chapelry. And a man well qualified for any thing we know. Think fitt that the said chap. be made a parish church.—Also that the other chapel within Hundersfeild is a parochial chapel, called Todmerden, distant 8 miles, Mr. Francis Core, minister, who hath for his Sallary one little house built by the inhabitants, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* per an. The said Mr. Core is A man not well quallified, but scandalous in life and Conversation. The Tithes of Hundersfeild amount to 100*l.* The tithes of the said Chapellry, part of the 100*l.*, worth 20*l.*, which the said Mr. Core Enjoyeth, and that the Chappell aforesaid is Fit to be made A parish Church, comprehending the boundaries thereof from Salter Rake to the Rooeing stone, to Dove-Lane stone, to Hallowe Pinne, to Addington hill, to Stubble cross, to Good's hill, to an olde Ditch on the East side of Ugg shutte, to Sherney Floore, to Healden, to Willowing coutes, thence following the Water to Todmerden, thence by Lower Swine side to Salter Rake again.—In Spottlands is one Chappell called Whitworth, distant from the parish church 3¾ miles, minister Mr. George Stott, well qualified for any thing we knowe, salary one house and one acre of ground, value 20*s.*, a gift from the inhabitants, and out of the great tithes about 26*l.* Fit that it be made a parish within these boundaries, from the Ladyes Downe to the Clough House, along after the water called Know sike, past Stid, between Stid and Ridings, to Haslewoode, to Smallshawe, to the Sike banke, to Naden Heard, to Trough gate, to Ugshut, and to the Ladyes again; the sequestered tithes are worth 65*l.*—For Butterworth there is one chapel called Mildrowe Chappell, distant 2 miles 30 roods, minister Mr. John Pollett, a godly orthodox minister and well qualified, received 50*l.* out of the sequestered improprie tithes, together with 4*l.* 10*s.* a guift out of the same by Sir John Birron late farmer therof.^a Fit to be made a parish within the following bounds, viz. Coldgreave, Blakegate, the Windy hills, Scholefeild, Great Clegg and Belfield, the Digg-Gate Haugh (qu. whether the Roman Road?) and Ogden: value of the tithes of Butterworth, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [Corrected from the original in Lambeth Library (Survey of Church Lands, vol. xi. pp. 249-260).]

² This is Calamy's statement; but there is no reference to him, to his children, or to their connection with Laud in the will of that great prelate. There might be some relationship through the Webbs, Laud's mother being a Webb

^a [Milnrow was endowed by the Abbey of Whalley with 40*s.* a year charged on the tithes. Archbishop Laud in 1635 on the renewal of a lease of the tithes settled 26*s.* 8*d.* in addition charged on the rectory of Rochdale. Hence to this day the vicar receives 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and not 4*l.* 10*s.*, which was no “guift by Sir John Birron.”—F. R. R.]

complied with all the changes of his times but the last, and retained his benefice till August 24th, 1662, when he went out on the Bartholomew Act, and retired to a small house at Deepleech Hill, in Castleton, where he frequently preached to crowded auditories. He was interred March 12th, 1673-4.¹

Within little more than a month after the abdication of Mr. Bath, was inducted Henry Pigot, B.D. collated by Archbishop Juxon, who being then very old and infirm, no time seems to have been lost in filling up the vacancy. Pigot is principally remembered as a whimsical textuary, who intended to divert rather than to instruct his hearers. Indeed his discourses, from the specimens which I have seen, appear to have been extremely jejune and unprofitable; a circumstance which would alone account for the crowded auditories which flocked to his ejected predecessor. He was, in fact, deservedly memorable for nothing but his long incumbency and life. On a black marble, within the rails of the altar, is the following remarkable inscription:—"Here is interred Henry Pigot, B.D. who died April 10th, 1722, in the 94th year of his age. He was rector of Brindle 71 years [and nine months], and vicar of Rochdale 59 years seven months."²

On the demise of Pigot, Archbishop Wake collated to this benefice Thomas Dunster, D.D. prebendary of Lincoln, who had been a chaplain in the army under John duke of Marlborough. He built the present vicarage-house [in 1715], where he resided almost constantly during the period of thirty-two years; and, dying July 1752, was on the 22nd of that month interred on the south side of the choir, without any memorial.

Dr. Dunster was a dignified clergyman of the old school, grave, decent, and hospitable; he was besides an useful magistrate; but, rendering himself unhappily famous by

of Wokingham, co. Berks., and Ralph Webb of Tylehurst came with Bath to Rochdale, and was parish clerk until his death in 1690. Bath's first wife, Martha, was buried at Rochdale Oct. 1, 1644, leaving issue one daughter Katherine surviving. He married, secondly, on the 30 Dec. 1645, at Rochdale, Elizabeth daughter of John Kenion, and had issue seven children, five of whom died before him. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxvi. p. 66, et seqq.)—F. R. R.

¹ Mr. Bath was born in Kent. [He was presented to Rochdale 2 Mar. 1635 (Registr. Laud. Add. 6098, f. 55 b).] Calamy says, that after his resignation of the vicarage of Rochdale he preached to a numerous auditory at a place called Underhill. I know of no such place near Rochdale—Underwood there is; but he certainly lived and died at Deepleech Hill. He was seventy years old. Calamy's Account, 399, 400, where is also some account of Zachary Taylor, Mr. Bath's curate. [Who before and after 1662 taught School at Rochdale, then at Bolton, and afterwards at Kirkham in the Fyld, where he died Feb. 1692, aged 74.]

² [Henry Pigot, second son of John Pigot of Fortun, in Staffordshire, was born 11th March, 1628. He was a scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. in 1650; M.A. 1654; B.D. 1660. He was ordained priest at Soothill Hall, near Dewsbury, on Thursday 27th Sept. 1654, by Henry Tilson, bishop of Elphin. In 1657 he became rector of Brindle, and was collated to Rochdale 18 Oct. 1662. In 1700 he appears to have built, at his own expense, the large and handsome porch of Rochdale church, and his initials remained incised on the stone when it was pulled down during the late alterations and additions. He was a musical amateur, and first introduced an organ and chanting in the church of Rochdale (after the Restoration) about 1696. He founded several scholarships at Oxford, and vigorously and ably defended the right of the mother church of Rochdale to the patronage of the chapels. (From Canon Raines's note in *Notitia Cestr.* ii. 350-52.)]

a very dull prose translation of Horace, he had the honour of suffering, with two of his superiors, from the scourge of Swift.

From Bentley's notes my deadliest foes,
From Creech's rhymes and Dunster's prose.¹

His successor was Nathaniel Forster, D.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, editor of a very accurate edition of the Hebrew Bible without points, and of some select Dialogues of Plato; of whom it is almost a sufficient eulogium to say, that he was the confidential chaplain and friend of Bishop Butler, upon whom he attended in his last illness.² But he was a scholar and a preacher of the highest order, though little understood, and not very popular at Rochdale, where he did not long reside, but died at Bristol,

¹ [These lines are from "Verses sent to the Dean on his Birthday, with Pine's Horace, finely bound; by Dr. J. Sican;" supposed to be spoken by Horace:

Attack'd by slow devouring moths,
By rage of barbarous Huns and Goths;
By Bentley's notes, my deadliest foes,
By Creech's rhymes, and Dunster's prose,
I found my boasted wit and fire
In their rude hands almost expire. (Swift's Works, 1824, xiv. 371.)

Samuel Dunster, who first translated into English the present work (*The Considerations of Drexelius upon Eternity*, London, 1710), was born about the year 1673. He took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1696; M.A. 1700; and proceeded to D.D. 1713. His earliest work is a somewhat curious and interesting account of the shires and principal towns in England, under the title of "*Anglia Rediviva*," 8vo. published in London, 1699. He translated also the Satires, Epistles, and *Ars Poetica* of Horace, with notes, which work has gone through several editions. Most of his time, previous to his being appointed prebendary of Sarum, appears to have been passed in the family of the then Lord Maynard, at Shern Hall, Walthamstow, Essex, and in all probability it was through his assistance that he was enabled to enter the Church, for in the bitter times of religious difference which marked the close of the seventeenth century Samuel Dunster's family, who lived and possessed considerable property in the adjoining parish of Leyton, had embraced the Puritan opinions, and he appears to have been disinherited, and denied all assistance because of his attachment to the Church. (*Drexelius, Reflec. on Eternity*, p. xix., edited by Hen. Peter Dunster, 1844.) He was presented by Queen Anne to Chinnor Rectory, Oxfordshire, by lapse. His presentation to Rochdale is dated 1722. He is said to have been the son of a London merchant, and built the vicarage house on the plan of his father's house in the Savoy. He removed the old thatched vicarage house and altered the site. (*Nob. Cest.* ii. 124.) His grandson, the Rev. Charles Dunster, rector of Petworth, co. Sussex, was a distinguished critic and scholar, and died in 1816. He also published "*Wisdom and Understanding the Glory and Excellency of Human Nature: A Sermon preached before the Gentlemen educated at Merchant-Taylors' School at St. Mary-le-Bow, Feb. 10, 1707-8, by S. Dunster, A.M. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Maynard.*" Third Edition, London, 1708. "A Panegyrick on his Majesty King George made before the University of Hall, in the Upper Saxony, on May 28, 1715, His Majesties Birthday, by Charles Ludolph, Baron de Danckelman, made English from the Latin by S. Dunster, D.D. London, 1716, 4°, pages 4, 60. Dedicated to John Lord Sommers, Baron of Evesham."]

² [Bishop Warburton describes him in a letter to Dr. Hurd as "overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master." And well he might! J. D. W. (MS. note by Mr. Allen.) (Letters from a late eminent Prelate, No. 47, 5 July 1752, p. 87.)]

and was interred in that cathedral, [at the south end of the chancel,] of which he was a prebendary, with the following epitaph : ¹

M. S.

NATHANIELIS FORSTER, S.T.P. nuperrime hujus Ecclesiæ Preb.; et paucis abhinc annis C.C.C. Oxon. Socii. Dignus sane erat, qui multifariæ laudis exemplar debeat proponi: Morum fideique integritate, quæ Christianum deceat, inculpatus; Eruditione, quæ Theologum ornet, instructissimus; optimarum Artium cognitione accuratâ præcellens. Eximiam Linguarum peritiam eò unicè direxit, ut insitam cuilibet genti indolem penitus inspiceret, proprium Scriptori cuique Ingenium certius erueret, puramque ex ipso Fonte derivaret Sacri Codicis simplicitatem; Hinc Naturâ sagax, Doctrinâ solers humanæ mentis Explorator, Philosophorum veterum Sectas, primariâ quadam placitorum communicatione sibi invicem affines, et in diversa paulatim diductas Scholarum Discrimina, præ cæteris calluit notare, et distinguere. Hinc porro

¹ He was born 3 Feb. 1718, at Staddiscombe in the parish of Plimstock (three miles E. by S. from Plymouth) of which his father Robert was then curate. He obtained first place at the Grammar School at Plymouth before he was 13 years of age. In 1731-2 he was removed to Eton, and at the same time entered at Pembroke College, Oxford. On 13 June 1733, he was admitted Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1739 Fellow. He took the degree of B.A. 13 Oct. 1735, of M.A. 10 Feb. 1738, of B.D. 9 Ap. 1746, and of D.D. 1750. He was ordained Deacon 1738-9 by Dr. Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and as priest in 1741-2, by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester. The small rectory of Hethe in Oxfordshire was given him by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke on the recommendation of Dr. Secker, then Bishop of Oxford. In 1750 he became Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Butler, Bishop of Bristol (who died at Bath 16 June 1752, and made Dr. Forster his executor and residuary legatee. Biogr. Brit. Kippis, iii. 102), on his translation to Durham, and in July 1752 he was appointed one of the chaplains to Dr. Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, who presented him as vicar of Rochdale in 1754. He was promoted to the fourth stall in Bristol, 1 Feb. 1755. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 15 May 1755, sworn one of the chaplains of George II. 12 May 1756, appointed preacher at the Rolls Chapel in the summer of 1757. In August he married Susan relict of John Balls, esq. of Norwich, "a lady of great merit and possessed of considerable fortune." He died in his house in Craig's Court, Westminster, little more than two months after his marriage, 20 Oct. 1757, in his 41st year, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, Westminster. The inscription on his monument in Bristol Cathedral given above was written by Dr. Hayter, then Bishop of Norwich. (Nichols's Literary Hist. ix. 289). His works (which should be distinguished from those of Nathaniel Forster, D.D., Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and Rector of All Saints, Colchester, who died 12 Ap. 1790) are : 1. "Reflections on the natural foundation of the high antiquity of Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt," Oxford, 1743, 8°, 22 pages. 2. "Platonis Dialogi V. scilicet Amatores Euthyphro, Apologia Socratis, Crito et Phædon, Græcè et Latinè. Recensuit notisque illustravit Nathaniel Forster, A.M. C.C.C. Socius," Oxford, 1745, 8° pages vii., 437; reprinted in 1752, 1765, and 1800. 3. "Appendix Liviana continens, I. Selectas Codicum MSS. et editionum antiquarum Lectiones, præcipuas Variorum Emendationes, et Supplementa Lacunarum in iis Titi Livii qui supersunt Libris, II. J. Freinshemii Supplementum Libros X. in locum Decadis Secundæ Livianæ deperditæ. Oxford 1746, 12°, 435 pages. 4. "Popery destructive of the evidence of Christianity," Oxford 1746, 4°, 30 pages. A sermon on Mark vii. 13, preached before the University of Oxford at St Mary's, 5 Nov. 1746, and reprinted in "The Churchman armed against the errors of the Time." London, 1814, 8°, 3 vols. vol. ii. pp. 131-150. 5. "A Dissertation upon the account supposed to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus, being an attempt to shew that this celebrated passage, some slight corruptions only excepted, may reasonably be esteemed genuine." Oxford, 1749, 8°, 65 pages. 6. "Biblia Hebraica sine Punctis," Oxford, 2 vols. 4°. "The Editor proposed to have added an Appendix containing the various readings of the Hebrew and Samaritan copies with a Preface concerning them, but the subscriptions not being sufficient to defray one-half of the expence of publishing the Bible itself, he was prevented from executing that part of his design" (Note on the fly-leaf of vol. ii.) 7. "Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Dissertation on the powers of States to deny civil protection to the Marriages of Minors," etc. London, 1755, 8°, 55 pages.

reconditos Platonis sui sensus non, ut plerumque fit, leviter tantum perstringit; sed, quod a Platonis olim amico et familiari quodam expectandum fuisset, specioso verborum involucri exutos coram lectore sistit, fidus Interpres. Ne talem Virum non satis ob oculos haberent posterī, hoc amoris luctusque; sui Monumentum extare voluit Uxor superstes. Ob. 20^{mo} Octo. A.D. MDCCLVII. Ætat. 39^{mo}.¹

He was succeeded by James Tunstall, D.D., of whom the following entry in the admission books of St. John's College, Cambridge, will sufficiently record the birth and parentage:—"Jacobus Tunstall, Richmondensis (a county, and a favoured county, in the estimation of the college), filius Jacobi Tunstall, attornati apud Richmondium, literis eruditus apud Slaedburn in Agro Eboracensis sub Mag. Bradbury, admissus subsizator 29 Jun. 1724, Tutore Dre. Edmundson, habens annos 16——." He was born at Aysgarth, in Wensley Dale; took the degree of A.B. in 1727; A.M. 1731; S.T.B. 1738; S.T.P. 1744; and was for many years assistant tutor to Mr. Wrigley,² who having retired to his paternal estate of Langley, near Middleton, afterwards became his neighbour in the country. In [Oct.] 1741, Mr. Tunstall was elected Public Orator, after a warm contest with Mr. Yonge, afterward D.D. and bishop of Norwich, and was allowed to hold that office, though absent in the service of Archbishop Potter (Mr. afterwards Dr., Balguy being his deputy), till 1746, when [he resigned as] the grace for longer absence was rejected. In the year 1741 he published his *Epistola ad V. C. Con. Middleton, S. T. P.*, a work which did great credit to his classical abilities, and proved him well qualified for the office of public orator, to which, I suppose, he was then aspiring. Of his theological acquirements the world would have had a higher opinion had his lectures on natural and revealed religion never seen the light.³ On the death of Archbishop Potter he settled at Great Chart, in Kent, a benefice

¹ Here is too much of Plato and too little of Christ. A well-known buffoon [Tim Bobbin], who hated him and his order, bestowed upon his memory a very different epitaph:

"Full three feet deep beneath this stone,
Lies our late Vicar Forster,
Who clipt his sheep to th' very bone,
But said no Paternoster.

[By every squeezing way, 'tis said,
Eight hundred he raised yearly;
Yet not a sixpence of this paid
To th' curate—this looks querely!

His tenants all now praise the Lord
With hands lift up and clapping!
And thank grim death with one accord
That he has ta'en him napping.

To Lambeth's lord now let us pray
No pluralist he'll send us,
But should he do't, what must we say,
Why—Lord above defend us!"

(Tim Bobbin's Toy-shop opened, Manchester 1763, p. 180.)]

² [For a biographical sketch of the Rev. Henry Wrigley, B.D., of Langley Hall, near Middleton, Fellow and President of Saint John's College, Cambridge, who died at his Rectory House, Cockfield, in Suffolk, in Dec. 1766, unmarried, aged 68, see Byrom's Remains, vol. i. part 2, Chetham Series.—F. R. R.]

³ [Let it not be forgotten that these Lectures were published after his death in 1765, by his brother-in-law Mr. Dodsworth, the treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, without the author's last corrections. He commenced them when a tutor at Saint John's College, and never finished the comprehensive plan laid down in the beginning of the course, as he was called away from college to the service of Archbishop Potter. Mr. Dodsworth printed them without correction, addition, or alteration. Fifteen hundred copies were published by subscription for the benefit of the doctor's widow and daughters. His grandson, Sir Everard Horne, bart., allowed me to read 152 MS. Sermons of Dr. Tunstall, and many of them are carefully written, and all of them sound, practical, and useful.—F. R. R.]

which, together with Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, had been conferred upon him by that prelate; and from hence he was removed by Archbishop Hutton, in 1757, to the vicarage of Rochdale, of which he was wont to complain to his intimate friends, as ill-circumstanced, and falling much beneath his expectations in point of value. I have dwelt the longer on this article, as Dr. Tunstall was a man of great modesty and amiable temper, as well as extensive learning, exceedingly respected and beloved by his pupils, and particularly by one whom I have reason to remember with the same sentiments. He died in London March 28th, 1762, and I have not learned the place of his interment.¹

Next followed Thomas Wray, D.D., Fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, and successively chaplain to Archbishops Hutton and Secker, born of poor parents at Bentham, in Yorkshire, in the church-yard of which place he has inscribed an affectionate epitaph to the memory of a careful and laborious mother, who was, under Providence, the instrument of his advancement in life.² He was a pious, abstemious, mortified man, never

¹ [Mr. Bradbury was his uncle, who maintained him at college. He was elected Fellow of his college in 1729; instituted to the rectory of Sturmer in Essex in Dec. 1739; made treasurer of St. David's in 1746; collated to the vicarage of Minster in Thanet 12 Feb. 1747, and instituted to Great Chart 6 Mar. 1747. In Nov. 1757 Archbishop Hutton, who married Mrs. Tunstall's aunt, gave him Rochdale, which was reputed worth 700*l.* a-year, but fell greatly short of it. (MS. notes by Mr. Allen; Nichols, *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, p. 351; Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, iii. 251, iv. 332.) His works are: 1. "*Epistola ad Virum Eruditum Conyers Middleton, Vitæ M. T. Ciceronis Scriptorem; In qua ex locis ejus Operis quam plurimis, Recensionem Ciceronis Epistolarum ad Atticum et Quintum Fratrem desiderari ostenditur: de illarum verò, quæ Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum, Brutique ad Ciceronem vulgò feruntur, Epistolarum brevitas nonnulla disseruntur.*" Cantabrigiæ, 1741, 8vo. pages 260. In his reply Conyers Middleton calls this work "a frivolous, captious, disingenuous piece of criticism." (Ep. to Brutus, p. cxxiv.) 2. "*Observations on the present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus, representing several evident marks of Forgery,*" etc. London, 1744, 8vo. pages xxx. 410. 3. "*A Sermon on Ps. cxxvi. preached before the House of Commons 29 May, 1746.*" London, 1746, 21 pages. 4. "*A Vindication of the power of States to prohibit Clandestine Marriages under pain of absolute nullity; particularly the Marriages of Minors made without the consent of their Parents or Guardians: in answer to the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Dissertation,*" etc. London, 1755, 8vo. 68 pages. 5. "*Marriage in Society stated; with some considerations on Government, the different kinds of Civil Laws and their distinct Obligation in Conscience, in a second Letter to the Rev. Dr. Stebbing occasioned by his Review,*" &c. London, 8vo. 1755, 69 pages. 6. "*Academica: Part the First, containing several Discourses on the Certainty, Distinction, and Connection of Natural and Revealed Religion.*" London, 1759, 8vo. 173 pages. The contents are: A *Concio ad Clerum* on Matt. xxii. 54, pro Gradu S. T. P. 1758; *Dissertatio Theologica*, recited and defended in the public schools for the same degree; four sermons; *Oratio habita in Curia Academiæ Cantab.* III Kal. Nov. 1741, *Cum Oratoris publici munus iniret.*" On the last leaf is a notice that Cicero's *Epistles to Atticus*, sixteen books, and "*Ad Quintum Fratrum,*" three books, with *Explanations and Conjectures* by the same author, will shortly be put to press. 7. "*Lectures on natural and revealed Religion, read in the chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge.*" London, 1765, 4to. 300 pages, 27 lectures, "faithfully printed from his MS. copy without the least addition or alteration;" about 1,200 subscribers' names. 1,500 copies were printed and eight only on large paper.

The place of Dr. Tunstall's interment has never been discovered.—F. R. R.]

² One of his first steps as vicar of Rochdale was to procure an act of parliament (for which his successors as well as the town are much indebted to his memory) enabling the vicar for the time being to grant building leases for the term of 99 years. [And to take down any buildings, always excepting the parsonage house, gardens, and the fields called the Broad Field, except a part next the high road 180 feet wide, and the barns or outhouses there, Higher and Lower Sparrow Hill, Cant Hill, and the Stone Holme. (Private Act, 4 Geo. III. cap. 28, 1764.) This Act

married, of weak constitution, of most amiable deportment, yet a zealous reprovcr of vice in public and private: he had learned too, from his master Secker, not to despise the meanest, nor to shrink from the most disgusting offices of his function:—it ought rather perhaps to be said, that both had learned this temper of a higher teacher. Those who knew and understood him will not be displeased to have the peculiar expression of his countenance recalled to their memory by a single stroke from the hand of Mr. Thyer, the excellent editor of Butler's remains:—

While modest Wray, with silent grace,
Just steals a meaning smile.

A plain stone, within the altar rails, has the following inscription, which renders any farther account of this good man¹ superfluous:—

H. S. E.

THOMAS WRAY, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ Vicarius ob. 22^{do} Die Februarii, 1778,
anno natus 55.

His successor was Richard Hind, D.D. born at Boddington, in Northamptonshire, A.D. 1715, became student of Christ Church, Oxford, about the year 1730, [B.A. 1733,] A.M. in 1736, B.D. in 1745, and D.D. in 1749; was instituted to the rectory of Shering, Herts,

has been superseded by a still more important Act of Parliament, described as "The Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866," having for its object the subdivision of the extensive parish, and the augmentation of the endowments of the filial churches.—F. R. R.]

¹ [Thomas Wray was the elder son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wray of Benthams, near Settle, in the West Riding of the county of York, and was born on the 1st May, 1723. His father was a small farmer, and dying early in life left his family unprovided for, and his widow supported her two sons by her daily labour. These sons were sent to Giggleswick school by the liberality of the Parkers of Browsholme. Thomas was a sizar of Christ College, Cambridge, B.A. 1743, M.A. 1747, D.D. 1762, and a Fellow. In 1756 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Hutton of York, whose partiality for Yorkshiremen was well known and often led him to prefer them. In the following year he accompanied his patron to Croydon, who collated him to the Rectory of Great Chart in Kent. He was afterwards appointed one of Archbishop Secker's chaplains, and on the 3rd April, 1760, obtained a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Ruckinge with Great Chart. And in the following year he resigned Ruckinge on being collated to the Rectory of Wittersham, near Tenterden, in Kent, which he held with Chart. He was the friend and fellow-chaplain of Mr. afterwards Bishop Porteus, whilst connected with Archbishop Secker. On the 6th April, 1762, he became vicar of Rochdale, where he constantly resided, and, vacating his southern benefices, had no other preferment. In 1763 he almost ruined himself by obtaining, at the urgent request of the parishioners, an Act of Parliament to enable him to lease the glebe lands which abutted upon the town and were required for building purposes.

In 1768 Dr. Priestley of Warrington published his "Free Address to Protestant Dissenters on the subject of the Lord's Supper," wherein he contended that nothing more was designed in the act of communion than a bare profession of Christianity, denying that it was a sacrament or a mystery, and that the Church of England erred in requiring her members to observe it, as it was of no importance at all to man's salvation whether he communicated or not. Dr. Wray, not thinking it to be a matter of indifference whether a man was a Christian or a deist, looked with deep concern on these attempts to corrupt the faith even of those who did not belong to the Church. He therefore wrote a work called "Sacramental Devotions," in which he maintained the Catholic view of the Holy Sacrament, and insisted that it was

[1754,] on the presentation of the college, and collated by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, to the rectory of St. Anne's, Soho, both which he vacated for the vicarage of Rochdale, in 1778.¹—Dr. Hind published three detached sermons; one preached before the University; a second before the House of Commons, on the 30th of Jan.; and a third at St. Paul's before the sons of the clergy. I have not seen the second; and can only say, therefore,

an essential article of the Christian faith, and "generally necessary to salvation." He also wrote "A Manual of Prayers for the Assistance of the Holy Spirit," and affectionately recommended their use to his parishioners morning and evening during the special preparation to be made the week before the Holy Sacrament was to be administered. To show his view of the importance of the Eucharist he gave a massive silver flagon to the church to be used at the Holy Communion, with this inscription engraven upon it:—"The Gift of Thomas Wray, D.D., vicar of this Parish 1773." He also published "Prayers adapted to every Morning and Evening of the Week for the use of Families." "Prayers for a Single Person." "Sacramental Devotions," &c. 12mo. 1772. Leeds. Dr. Wray was much beloved throughout Rochdale parish, and in 1829 was well remembered by many of the old parishioners.

Mr. Robert Thyer was the learned librarian of Chetham's library, Manchester [1732–1763], and the charming poem, of which a couplet is here given, has been printed, with illustrative notes by the writer of this sketch of Dr. Wray, in Dr. John Byrom's Remains, vol. i. part 2, pp. 510–13. 4to. 1855. Chetham Soc. series. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxvi.)

¹ [Dr. Hind was also Vicar of Skipton from 1778 to his death. He published, 1. The Abuse of Miraculous Powers in the Church of Corinth considered, preached before the University of Oxford, 2 Feb. 1775. London, 1755, 4to. 26 pages, text 1 Cor. xiv. 23. 2. A Sermon on Rom. xv. 16, preached at St. Paul's, 10 May, 1764, before the Sons of the Clergy. London, 1764, 4to. 3. A Sermon on 2 Cor. iii. 17, preached before the House of Commons 30 Jan. 1765. London, 1765, 4to. 20 pages.

Dr. Hind was appointed domestic chaplain to Dr. Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, in 1753. In 1766 Archbishop Secker collated him to the rectory of St. Anne's, Westminster, being an option which Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, had given up by way of compromise to the Primate, to whom he had refused a nomination to St. George's, Hanover Square; and in the same year Dr. Hind obtained a dispensation to enable him to hold his London along with his Shering rectory. He was also appointed domestic chaplain to Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. At this time he was secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which office he vacated when he left London in 1770. It was whilst rector of St. Anne's that a circumstance occurred which threw a gloom over all the rest of his life, and compelled him to resign his living to get quit of the Rev. Thomas Martin, his curate, to whom he had given a title, and who persistently refused when called upon to vacate his curacy. The courts of law, the journals of the day, as well as Mr. Martin's scurrilous publications, kept the case several years before the public, and, whilst Dr. Hind's conduct may not have been free from blame, Mr. Martin's was insufferable. Martin stated that Dr. Hind's proceedings against him in the Consistory Court, in Chancery, and in the Common Pleas had ruined him, when ultimately, on the last resort to the Court of Delegates, the Judge pronounced in favour of Martin's appeal, and annulled the sentence of the Ecclesiastical courts, by which Martin declared that he was "delivered from a persecution as cruel, unjust, and oppressive as ever came before a court." On Dr. Hind's removal to Rochdale in 1778 Martin still pursued his victim with remorseless severity, and resorted to the most virulent satire and foul personal charges. Dr. Hind was much respected by his Rochdale parishioners, and certainly "lived down" the charges brought against him by his ill-bred London curate. He doubtless regretted the bad judgment which had led him into this unhappy litigation, and on coming to his new living secured the services of a gentleman who had been curate to his predecessor, and who remained in the office for upwards of a quarter of a century afterwards. In the same year (1778) he vacated the rectory of Shering, and was presented by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, to the vicarage of Skipton in Craven, where he never resided, but held at the time of his death, along with a prebendal stall (Bloomsbury) in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which he had been collated by the Bishop of London 24 Feb. 1773. Dr. Hind is said to have been a

that the first and third are excellently written, and would want no advantage of person, deportment, or elocution in the delivery. His gravestone, close to that of his predecessor, is thus inscribed :

RICHARD HIND, D.D., 12 years vicar of this parish, died 18 Feb. 1790, æt. 75.

The present [1801] incumbent of this rich benefice is Thomas Drake,¹ D.D. great-grandson of Dr. Drake, prebendary of York, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, A.D. 1745, educated at Winchester, under the care of his relation, the celebrated Dr. Balguy, admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1764, A.B. 1768, A.M. 1771, S.T.B. 1779, S.T.P. 1784; elected

portly handsome-looking man, refined in his manners, and distinguished as an orator in the pulpit. He married in 1752 Martha, daughter of Treacher, Esq., of Shabbington, near Thame, co. Oxon., by whom he had three sons, who survived him. Mrs. Hind died at Henley on Thames, 29 April, 1796. Their grandson, Major-General Charles Hind, was living at Bath in December 1873. (Lanc. MSS. vol. xxxvi.)]

¹ Dr. Thomas Drake was the only son of George Drake of Halifax, grocer, and of his wife Phebe, daughter of Mr. Richard Wood of South Ofram, and sister and eventually heiress of Joseph Wood of Field, in the parish of Halifax, merchant, the grandson and heir-at-law of Joseph Wood of North Ofram, yeoman. Thomas Drake was born at Halifax on the 14th Nov. and bap. on the 4th Dec. 1745. His father was the son of Mr. Robert Drake of Warley, whose father, the Rev. Nathan Drake, D.D., was collated in 1703 to a prebend in York Cathedral, and was afterwards distinguished as a writer. Thomas Drake received his early training at Hipperholme school, and his mother was living a widow at Hipperholme 20th Sep. 1785. Hers was a chequered life. Her husband left England almost immediately after the birth of his son, owing, it was thought, to some political offence, and dying abroad soon afterwards, the son never saw his father. At an early age the fatherless boy was placed under the care of his learned but very distant relative, Dr. Thomas Balguy, and was educated by him at Winchester school. Dr. Drake was in the habit of calling Dr. Balguy his uncle, and yet the connection did not authorise him to do so. His grandfather, Robert Drake, married Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Broomhead of Sheffield, and Sarah Broomhead, sister of Elizabeth, married Dr. John Balguy, father of the Archdeacon. It was through the solicitation and influence of Dr. Thomas Balguy that in the year 1783 Mr. Drake was appointed domestic chaplain to Archbishop Moore, and his Grace, in his letter to Dr. Balguy, states that he had great pleasure in making the appointment from his sincere personal regard for Dr. Balguy. Mr. Drake became an examining as well as domestic chaplain, and had apartments assigned him in the palace. On the 28 March, 1786, he was collated to the rectory of Hadleigh by the archbishop; on the 1st of April following, by the same prelate, to the deanery of Bocking; and about the same time he was appointed one of the principal registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. On the 28 July, 1790, he was instituted to the vicarage of Rochdale. Before he settled at Lambeth he had been private tutor to Richard, afterwards second Earl of Mount Edgumbe, and accompanied him on his continental travels, and was present at Mount Edgumbe when George the Third and Queen Charlotte visited the Earl, and also in 1780, when his pupil was married to Lady Sophia Hobart, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. It was at Lord Mount Edgumbe's that he met with Dr. Yate, whose relative he afterwards married. Shortly after settling in Rochdale, he was placed in the commission of the peace for the county palatine, as well as for Cheshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for many years he was the chairman of the bench, and one of the principal acting magistrates in Rochdale. In 1801 Dr. Whitaker dedicated to him the large map adapted to the history of the original parish of Whalley and honor of Clitheroe, and acknowledges his many valuable communications to the work. (See the reduced map in vol. i.)

When Dr. Balguy died, in 1795, his library and manuscripts were bequeathed to his kinsman Dr. Drake. The books included Dr. Powell's collection, and, had the fine library been sold, Bishop Hurd wished to have bought it for the library which he was then founding at Hartlebury for the use of his episcopal successors. On the death of

Fellow of the college 1769, by which he was presented to the rectory of Little Hornead, in Essex; appointed domestic chaplain to Archbishop Moore, 1783, and by him collated to the rectory of Hadley, in Suffolk; and afterwards, in 1790, to the vicarage of Rochdale. [He died 12 Sep. 1819, æt. 75.]

[William Robert Hay,¹ M.A. collated 1819, died at his rectory house of Ackworth, 10 Dec. 1839.

Dr. Drake, Bishop Law of Chester purchased these books and presented them to the library of St. Bee's college, then recently founded by his Lordship and the Earl of Lonsdale. The correspondence of Bishop Warburton and Balguy, the letters of the former being amongst the most vigorous of his powerful writings, was in the possession of the late Rev. John Taylor Allen, the vicar of Alresford, and was given by his widow, a daughter of Dr. Drake, to James Crossley, of Manchester, Esq. F.S.A. The letters complete and explain those from Warburton to Hurd. Dr. Drake only published one sermon, being urged by some of his parishioners to do so, as it seemed to have reference to local events. The text was Proverbs xxiv. 21, and a very competent judge said he traced in it the style of Balguy. Dr. Drake was not in any respect a remarkable man. He was not an active parish priest. He understood the characteristics of his parishioners and humoured them, but perhaps did not sufficiently check the encroachment upon the authority of the Church, or endeavour to subdue the intemperate proceedings of men educated, as his friend and neighbour Dr. Whitaker strongly observed, without domestic discipline, and having no conception of submitting to authority in civil life. He was a warm admirer of Mr. Pitt, and yet he never treated with contumely those whose political views differed from his own, although he lived at a time when politics ran high. He was so conscious of his approaching dissolution, that, like Sir Matthew Hale, he went into the common churchyard and chose his grave a few weeks before his death, and gave special directions respecting his burial. He died Sept. 12, 1819, aged 75, and the parishioners, by whom he was much respected, erected a large square tomb to his memory, with a mean inscription in Latin. He married Aug. 25, 1788, at Bromsberrow, co. Glouc., Eleanora Yate, second dau. of Robert Dobyns Yate, of Bromsberrow, Esq., by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Gorges, Esq., of Eye, M.P. for Herefordshire. They had two sons, who died young and unmarried, and three daughters who married. (Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxvi.)

¹ William Robert Hay, third son of the Honourable Edward Hay and of his wife Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, Esq., an alderman of London, was born at Cintra, near Lisbon, 3rd Dec. 1761. His father was Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Portugal, and in that kingdom his son was born. Mr. Edward Hay was at one time Governor of Barbadoes, and was doubtless indebted to his high descent for these official honours, his father being George Henry Hay, seventh Earl of Kinnoul, and his mother the Lady Abigail Harley, the accomplished daughter of Robert first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Whilst a boy William Robert Hay was sent to England, and remained for some time with his uncle and godfather Archbishop Drummond, being the companion of his cousin, the Archbishop's son, who succeeded to the estates and titles as the ninth Earl of Kinnoul. From Westminster School W. R. Hay removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783. Being intended for the Bar, he entered the Inner Temple May 2, 1781, and received his call 1 Feb. 1788. For a short time he went on the northern circuit, but at the suggestion of his brother-in-law Bishop Lewis Bagot he turned his attention to Holy Orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester deacon on the 31st December, 1797, and priest on the 23rd September, 1798, his title being to the parish church of Ashton-under-Lyne. In January, 1793, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. William Wagstaffe, of Manchester, surgeon, and the young widow of John Astley, of Dukenfield, Esq. who had acquired that estate by his first marriage with Lady Dukenfield Daniel. By this lady Mr. Hay had issue a son, the Rev. Edward Hay, M.A. student of Christ Church and Vicar of Broughton-in-Craven, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Mary Ann, who married the Rev. E. Hankins. In 1802 Mr. Hay was presented by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to the rectory of Ackworth, and here he chiefly resided during the remainder of his life. In the same year, being in the commission of the peace for Lancashire, Cheshire, and the West Riding, he was elected Chairman of the Salford Quarter Sessions, being a deputy-lieutenant of the first-named county. In 1806 Archbishop Markham gave him the prebend of Dunnington in York Cathedral.

He distinguished himself by his intrepidity as a magistrate during the political disturbances of 1812 and 1813 owing to the Luddite riots, but it was in 1819 that he was brought more prominently before the public, in connection with

John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D.¹ collated 1839.]

The valuable glebe of this vicarage extends more than a mile in length along the

a formidable political meeting in Manchester arising out of the demand of disaffected and seditious men for reform of the House of Commons. This meeting was the crisis of their fate. Military drilling had been practised on the hills between Lancashire and Yorkshire in the grey of the morning, and nearly sixty thousand people marched into Manchester from every direction for thirty miles around, six abreast, with bands of music and colours flying. A circular from the Home Office had recommended great vigilance on the part of the local magistracy, and the Cheshire Yeomanry, a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry, six troops of the 15th Hussars, two guns, and nearly the whole of the 31st Regiment, were on the spot and under arms. Mr. Hay and the Manchester magistrates deemed the meeting illegal and dispersed it. The Government of the day, alarmed by the proceedings of the people, in defiance of the clamour both in and out of Parliament, thanked the Manchester magistrates for their public spirit, and it seems to be admitted by all right thinking men and real patriots that Manchester was saved on the 16th August, 1819, by the decision and coolness of Mr. Hay and his fellow magistrates, and yet it must be confessed, as Sir Archibald Alison admits, that the conduct of the magistrates, though not illegal, was open to exception in point of prudence, and should not be followed on similar occasions. They had issued no proclamation before warning the meeting that its object was illegal and would be dispersed by force, nor could they issue such a proclamation, as the avowed object of Parliamentary Reform was legal. The Riot Act had been read by order of Mr. Hay, but the hour required to justify the dispersion of a peaceable assembly had not elapsed. Great allowance must be made for unprofessional men suddenly placed in such trying circumstances, and as their error, if error there was, was one of judgment only, there can be but one opinion on the noble and intrepid conduct which the Government pursued on the occasion. *Hist. of Europe*, vol. ii. pp. 403-410, 8vo. 1854. See also *Life of Lord Sidmouth*, by Pellew, Dean of Norwich, vol. iii. 1847; *Quarterly Review*, No. CLIII. At this juncture Mr. Hay was appointed, by the influence of the Government, to the valuable vicarage of Rochdale, and, when it was found that he had been rewarded by such promotion, the exasperation of the Reformers was unbounded, and continued, almost without mitigation, during the whole of his life.

In February, 1820, he relinquished the salary of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, but continued to hold the office until January 1823, when, on resigning it, a massive gold cup was presented to him by the magistrates. He was a sound lawyer, an admirable chairman, and his clear statements and impartial verdicts generally commanded respect. He seemed unfortunately to be known in his large parish more as an acute lawyer and able politician than as a devout clergyman.

He does not appear to have published any thing. His addresses at the quarter sessions were clear, forcible, and technical; but display no remarkable literary ability. He had a large miscellaneous library, and his books were filled with his annotations. His habits were methodical, and his early rising enabled him to read all the current literature of the day. His manuscript books—political, anecdotal, poetical, &c., many of his papers, and some of his correspondence—were given by his daughter to an old curate, who respected his memory, and was indebted to him for the only preferment he ever received.

His full-length portrait, by Lonsdale, R.A., was painted at the expense of the magistrates of the county, and placed in the court-room of the New Bayley in Manchester. It was afterwards engraved.

Mrs. Hay died, and was buried at Ackworth, 18 Feb. 1832, æt. 71. Mr. Hay died, and was buried at the same place, 10 Dec. 1839, æt. 78. (Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxvi.)

¹ John Edward Nassau Molesworth was the only son of John Molesworth by his wife Frances, daughter of Matthew Hill, esq., and grandson of the honourable Edward Molesworth, fourth son of the first Viscount Molesworth of Swords, co. Dublin, in the peerage of Ireland. Dr. Molesworth was born in London, Feb. 4, 1790, and lost his father when he was little more than a year old. He was educated at Greenwich by Dr. Crombie, and entered of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1809. He proceeded B.A. 1812, M.A. 1817, B.D. and D.D. 1838. He was ordained to the curacy of Milbrook near Southampton in 1813, where he resided sixteen years. Archbishop Howley collated him to the vicarage of Wirksworth in Derbyshire in 1828, which he resigned for the united Rectory of St. Martin and St. Paul in Canterbury. In 1832 he was collated by the same prelate to be one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral, and in the spring of 1839 to the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet. In December of the same year he

southern bank of the Roach, and consists of 134 acres of land, Lancashire measure, on which, in 1783,¹ were at least 200 houses.

The chapel of the Holy Trinity,² at the east end of the south aisle, is now the property of the Townleys of Belfield. I cannot discover the founder or era of its foundation. A moiety of it was purchased by Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, esq. 1665, and a seat within it belonged to the Buckleys of Buckley, and was their place of interment. In this church, Nov. 25, 1800, was interred Dr. Matthew Young, bishop of Clonfert,³ in Ireland,

resigned the benefice, where he had rebuilt the vicarage-house, on being presented by his munificent patron to the vicarage of Rochdale. Dr. Molesworth is distinguished as a miscellaneous writer of great ability, and as a sound High Churchman. He will be regarded by posterity as one of the most earnest practical vicars which the church and parish of Rochdale ever had.

¹ Terrier eo anno. [On 12 June, 1547, the executors of Henry VIII. perfected an agreement of exchange with Archbishop Cranmer, by which the latter and his successors received, among other hereditaments, the rectories and advowsons of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, with the chapels of Saddleworth and Butterworth, and other chapels leased by the King, 20 May, 1538, to Henry Parker, a page of his Majesty's Chamber, for 21 years. The Archbishop, at the King's desire, demised the reversion of this lease, 20 Dec. 1547, to Thomas Strete, groom of his Majesty's Chamber, allowing him 12*l.* a-year for the pension of the vicar of Rochdale, and 10*l.* a-year for the stipend of the curates of Saddleworth and Butterworth, the lessee at his own cost causing the church and chapels to be duly served, and maintaining the chancels. On 27 May, 1550, the Archbishop leased the tithes of Rochdale (excepting the patronage of the vicarage) to Sir John Byron, of Newstead, knt., for 21 years, subject to the same charges. On 1 Jan. 1565, Archbishop Parker charged the tithes with 17*l.* a-year for ever for the grammar school. On 11 Dec. 1590, Archbishop Whitgift renewed the lease to Sir John Byron, son of Sir John. The Byrons relinquished their interest in the tithes in 1765, and in 1814 they were sold to the freeholders under 47 Geo. III. and the produce (40,326*l.*) was not invested for the benefit of the vicarage of Rochdale, as stated by Baines (vol. ii. p. 625), but expended, amongst other useful purposes, in rebuilding Addington House, near Croydon, a seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Canon Raines's note in Not. Cest. iv. 130-1).]

² [At the east end of the south aisle is Trinity Chapel, founded, by indenture dated 24 Sept. 1487, by Dr. Adam Marland of Marland, Sir Randall Butterworth of Belfield, and Sir James Middleton, "a Brotherhode made and ordaynyd in y^e Worship of the Glorious Trinite in the Church of Rachedale," Sir James being appointed "Trynyte Prest during his lyf." It was sold by Richard Greaves Townley, of Belfield, esq. on 8 Aug. 1823, for 650*l.*, to James Dearden, esq. At the east end of the north aisle is St. Katherine's chapel, now used as a vestry, but by whom founded is unknown. It existed in 1516. (Not. Cest. ii. 123.) In 1535 the stipend was paid by Thomas Chadwick, gent. from which I infer that this was a foundation of the Healey Hall family. (Canon Raines's note in Lanc. Chantries, ii. 270.)]

³ After a few months, the body was removed to Dublin.

[He was a native of Castlereagh in Roscommon; entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1766; Scholar, 1769; B.A. 1772; M.A. 1774; Fellow, 1775; B.D. 1782; D.D. 1786, when he also became Professor of Natural Philosophy, having attained to so high a reputation in that branch of science that he was elected without opposition. He was one of the founders and an active member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was made Bishop of Clonfert by patent dated 2 Feb. 1798, having been selected by Lord Cornwallis as "the most distinguished literary character in the kingdom." He suffered for fifteen months from cancer in the tongue, during which period he prepared for the press an analysis of his lectures (Dublin, 1800, 8vo.), mastered Syriac in order to improve his new version of the Psalms, amused himself at intervals with an Essay on Sophisms, illustrated with examples from deistical works, and a new edition of a favourite Latin poet. His last labours while at Whitworth were devoted to an examination of the principles on which the existence of God may be most unexceptionally demonstrated. He died 28 Nov. 1800, at the age of 50. No Bishop of Clonfert had died during the preceding 116 years. (Cotton, Fasti Eccl. Hib. iv. 173; Gent. Mag. lxx. 1217; Chalmers, Biogr. Dict.; Hutton, Phil. and Mathem. Dict. ii. 625; Eng. Cyclopædia, Biogr. vi. 891.)]

who died of a cancer at Whitworth, whither he had come to avail himself of the skill of a practitioner (*rusticus abnormis sapiens*), who was probably recommended by having prolonged the life of another prelate,¹ in circumstances equally calamitous.

On the south side of the altar, on a large mural monument, is the following epitaph :

M. S.

Jacobi Holte de Castleton Arm. et Dorotheæ Filix Tho. Grantham de Goltho, in Agro Lincolnensi Arm. Uxoris carissimæ.

Ipsæ Oxoniæ educatus et coll. Æn. Nas. cooptatus socius, literis tum humanis tum divinis non mediocriter imbutus, pietate et amœno ingenio eruditionem ornavit, Regi subditus semper fidelissimus, Ecclesiæ Ang. assertor strenuus, cujus quicquid sanctissime mandat sedulus observator, fanaticorum indocti gregis quicquid delirant contemptor summus. Vir ad antiquæ probitatis, fidei ac pietatis normam factus, pietatem coluit sine fūco, scientiam sine fastu, prudentiam sine asperitate, justiciam sine rigore, sui tantum rigidus censor. Illa Dei timens, viri amans, familiæ prospiciens, summa prudentiâ res omnes administravit, filias quas septem peperit, pie ac prudenter eduxit, moribus optimis, suisque simillimis imbuens, exemplo direxit magis quam præceptis. Uterque pietate in Deum, comitate in amicos, hospitalitate in omnes, charitate in egenos insignes ; ut pauperum ille pater, illa mater haberetur, pueros ille, illa puellas proprio sumptu curaverunt educandos. Ne tantarum virtutum memoriam indigna premeret oblivio, quatuor filix superstites, in æternam memoriam Marmora hæc æquis sumptibus posuere.

Natus Octobri, A.D. MDCXLVII. }
 Obijt vii^o Idus Jan. A.D. MDCCXII. }
 Illa nata xv^{to} Call. Majas, A.D. MDCLVIII.
 Obijt iii^o Nonas Martias, A.D. MDCCXVIII.

Near this is a stone inscribed as follows, to the memory of one who had all the generous attachments and all the virtuous prejudices of ancient descent ; an ardent lover of antiquity, and a zealous friend of the History of Whalley.

Here (" on the south side, within the quyre of Rochdale Church, where his auncestors had been accustomed to be buried ") lies the body of JOHN CHADWICK, Esq. of Healy Hall, late Lieut.-Col. R.L.M. the 12th in descent from Nicholas de Chadwick, and the 17th from John de Heley. He was the youngest son of Charles Chadwick, Esq. of Mavesyn-Ridware in Staffordshire (who was the 22nd in descent from Malvesyn the Norman), and younger brother of Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, Esq. of Newhall, in Warwickshire, and of Callow, in Derbyshire, who was the 15th from Delalaunde, of Callow ; baptized at Ridware 25th Feb. 1719-20 ; died 23rd, buried 29th Nov. 1800.—An active officer, an impartial magistrate, and a truly honest man. He married Susannah, youngest daughter of Robert Holt, Esq. of Shevington, who was nephew of Alexander Holt, Esq. of Griselhurst, and descended from the Holts of Stubble, latterly of Castleton. She died at Manchester 19th, and was buried here 22nd Jan. 1765, aged 54.

Istud mulieris exemplar !

They left issue one daughter Mary, and one son Charles, now of Healey, Ridware, Newhall, and Callow, 1801.

There is also a chapel within Hundersfield, in this town [St. Mary's in the Borough], built by contribution in 1744, consecrated by Bishop Peploe.

¹ [Thomas Thurlow, D.D. brother to the chancellor, Bishop of Lincoln 1779, Bishop of Durbam 1787, died in Portland Place, London, 27 May, 1791. (F. R. R.—Le Neve, Fasti. ed. Hardy ; Gent. Mag. lxi. 494.)]

The chapel of Saddleworth, the only one upon the old foundation within this parish, was erected by William de Stapleton, lord of that remote and barbarous tract, in the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century; for by charter, without date, Geoffry (the elder) dean of Whalley, and the vicar (that is, on the first foundation) of St. Cedde, in Rachedam, with the consent of Roger de Lacy, patron (*advocati*) of the said church, gave licence to the said Stapleton to cause divine offices to be celebrated in his Chapel at Saddleword. Witness, John, brother of the dean.¹ Again, by another charter, also without date,



OLD CHAPEL OF SADDLEWORTH.

the same William de Stapleton swears upon the sacred relics in the mother church of St. Chedde to pay to the said mother church all the tithes, &c. of the forest of Saddleword, and to compel (*homines suos*) his homagers to do the same; on which condition Roger de Lacy and Geoffry the dean license a chaplain to celebrate, in his chapel of Saddleword, to be presented to the parson of the mother church, and to swear canonical obedience; an oath always exacted of chaplains in ancient times.² Thirdly, Robert de Stapleton,³ whom

¹ Coucher Book, t. 4. [No. 14, p. 147.]

² Ibid. [No. 14, p. 147] and Townl. MSS.

³ Coucher Book, ib. [No. 16, p. 148].—The Stapletons, I believe, were of Thorp Stapleton, near Leeds. There is in possession of R. H. Beaumont, Esq. of Whitley, a charter, by which Robert de Stapleton, probably the same as

I suppose to have been son of the former, grants, for the use of a chaplain, in the chapel of Sadleword, xiii acres¹ of arable land, with a toft on which to erect a competent manse for a chaplain, pasture for ten cows, with their followers, to three years old; eight oxen, and 60 sheep, with their lambs, *salva venatione sua et avibus suis alias capientibus*.² Lastly, by another charter,³ without date, a composition is made between the inhabitants of this

above, grants "Deo. B. V. M. et S. Jacobo de Kirkeleys 8 acres, &c. in Sadelworthe—housebote and haybote, &c. &c. salvis mihi et heredibus meis, feris forestæ meæ et omnibus aliis dignitatibus forestæ."

¹ These still remain in the possession of the curate.

² This is a very early mention of hawking, which was revived in Europe, about the date of this charter, by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, who died ann. 1189. The sport was certainly known to the ancients, as it is referred to by Martial, in the following lines:

"Prædo fuit volucrum, famulus nunc aucupis: idem

Decipit, et captas non sibi mæret aves."—(Lib. xiv. ep. 216.)

The last words resemble, "avibus suis alias capientibus."—Such is the received opinion with respect to the æra at which the practice of hawking was revived in the middle ages; but the frequent mention of "aira accipitrum," in Domesday, seems to prove the existence of the sport a century before, as it is difficult to account for the insertion of a fact so unimportant on every other supposition.

[This "received opinion," which Dr. Whitaker justly doubted, seems to have originated with Peacham, who says, "Hawking was a sport utterly unknown to the ancients, as Blondinus, and P. Jovius in the second book of his history, where he entreatheth of Muscovitish affairs, witnesses; but was invented and first practised by Frederic Barbarossa when he besieged Rome [in 1167]; yet it appeareth by Firmicus that it was known 1200 years since." (Compleat Gentleman, 1634, p. 213; 1661, p. 261.) Peacham is not borne out by his authorities, whom he more than once misnames, and frequently misquotes in the paragraph where this passage occurs. Frederic Barbarossa is said by many Italian writers to have introduced falconry into Italy. Lilius Gyraldus (born 1479, died 1552) says in his sixth Dialogismus, reprinted by Gruter (Lampas, ii. 400) "Ænobarbum . . . magnam falcorum et asturum copiam in Italiam suo tempore deportasse," and quotes the funeral oration by Matheus Bandellus de Castranuovo, Bishop of Agen, "vir sane eruditus," on Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, who died 29 Mar. 1519, "Aves autem aucupio natas accipitres videlicet falcones, girofalcos peregrinos, montanos, gibbosos, astores, quos Pausanias astorgios vocat, que primus in Italiam longo postliminio Federicus Ænobarbus advexit ac cicures effici edocuit, primusque ex Italis Rainaldus Marchio Estensis apud se in deliciis habuit." (Dialogismi xxx. Venetiis, 1552, p. 57.) Julius Firmicus Maternus in his book on astrology, dedicated to Lollianus, consul in 355, says of those who are born when Venus is in Aquarius "Accipitres autem falcones, astures, aquilas et aves hujusmodi equosque ad venandum alere studebunt," (Mathesis, lib. v. cap. 7,) and that those who are born when Mercury is in Virgo will be "equorum nutritores accipitrum, falconum cæterarumque avium quæ ad aucupia pertinent. (Ib. viii. 8.) Hawking appears to have originated in the great plains of Central Asia (Schlegel and Wulverhorst, Traité de Fauconnerie, Leiden, 1844–53, fol. p. 57). Thence it spread even to Mexico, where Montezuma kept in his house of birds, which he loved to visit, and learn from the hunters the secrets "del arte de la cetraria," so great a number of hawks, falcons, and eagles that 500 turkeys were required for their daily allowance. (Herrera, Hist. de las Indias Occid., decada II. lib. 7, cap. 8.) In England hawking was well known and highly esteemed in Anglo-Saxon times, and was a favourite amusement of Edward the Confessor. (Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, Part I. chap. 2). Hawks borne on the hand are frequently represented in the Bayeux tapestry. The troubadour Deudes de Prades, in his poem "Dels auzels cassadors," praises a book on hawking "del rei Enric d'Anglaterra," supposed to be Henry I. called *Beauclerc*. (Reynouard, Poesies des Troubadours, v. 133.) In 5 Stephen, 1140, Outi of Lincoln was fined in 100 Norway hawks and 100 girfals. (Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 275.) John of Salisbury, who died in 1182, was the first to discuss the origin of hawking, and ascribes its invention to Ulysses or Judas Maccabæus. (Polieraticus, sive de Nugis Curialium, cap. 4.)]

³ [Coucher, t. 4, No. 17, p. 150.]

district and the abbot and convent of Stanlaw, by which it is agreed that the former shall repair the body of the chapel, the enclosure of the yard, with the tower, and find bells for the same, and the latter shall repair the chancel, and find books and vestments.

There are now [1801] within this tract three modern chapels of ease. Frear Meere [Friarmere], consecrated by Bishop Keene 1768; Dob-Cross [Dobcross], consecrated by Bishop Cleaver 1787; and Lidyate [Lydgate], by the same, in 1788. [Friezland, consecrated by Bishop Lee 1850; Denshaw, by the same, 1862; Greenfield, by Bishop Frazer, 1874.]

The original town of Rochdale, if it deserved the name, was entirely within the township of Castleton, and in the environs of the ancient castle, of which the keep, a lofty artificial mount of earth, still remains, as it gave name to the township. From this circumstance, as we have already shown that the villare of this country is almost entirely Saxon, I conclude that this castle existed before the Conquest;¹ and in a curious fragment in the Harleian Library, which I conceive to be part of an inquisition after the death of Thomas of Lancaster, it is described merely as the site of an ancient castle, long since gone to decay. The words of the fragment are these:—*Rachdale ab antiquo vocata Rachedame est quedam patria continens in longitudine xii miliaria et amplius et in latitudine x miliaria et amplius, et valet annuatim ultra reprisas iiij c libras et amplius et continet in se iiij^o villatas divitatas per multis hamblettis, cum multis magnis vastis et pasturis in eisdem villis et hamletis vid. Honoresfeld, Spotlond, Buckworth (sic), et Castleton, etc. [Plura de Hamletis in parva Charta nostra.]*² And in another MS., as we have seen the church once called the church of Castleton, so this township is reciprocally termed *Villa Castelli de Ratcheham*.

But of the hamlets, and some of the subordinate manors within this parish, a much more circumstantial account is given in Dodsworth's MS. Oxf. Bib. Bod. vol. 161, where we read as follows:—“*Todmorden cum magna vasta tenetur de Wm. de Haworth—W. tenet eam de Tho. de Sayvile & Thomas de Dom. Rege, et feoffati sunt ut de dominico de Lincoln, qui quidem tempore suo ea tenuit de Edmundo Com. Lancast. qui de Rege. Walsden, cum magna vasta de Rob. Holt, et ab eo de Tho. Sayville. Honorisfeld, Wordhull, Wordelworth, Spotland, Whyteworth, Hely, Chadwycke, Holynworke, Butterworthe, Clegg, Newbolde, Burdshill.—Castleton Hamlet est ib'm locus vocatus Castel Hill et dudum fuit scit. cujusd. castelli ut creditur te dudum fuerunt xii burgenses & nunc sunt in decasu.*”

The manor of Rochdale, which contains within these ample bounds many subordinate manors, of which some subsist and others are lost, is itself a member of the great honor of Clitheroe, and was granted out by the Lacies to the Ellands of Elland, at a very early period, certainly not later than the reign of Stephen.³ From them it passed to the

¹ Yet it is not mentioned in Domesday; which Penwortham is. As the name of the township must then have been in existence, it is more probable that the castle was then gone to decay than that it was of later date.

² [Harl. MS. 1830, f. 18 b.]

³ From the arms of Rachdale of Rachdale, Sable, an inescutcheon within eight martlets in orle argent, for-

Savilles, of whom Henry Saville granted his manor of Rachdale, Rob. filio bastardo 30 Hen. VIII.¹ [1538-9.]

How it reverted from that family to the Crown I am not informed, but in 39th Eliz. [1596] I find Sir John Biron styling himself Firmarius Manerii de Rochdale.²

But the progress of this family, from the situation of farmers to that of lords, was not immediate; for King Charles I. by letters patent bearing date an. reg. 1mo. under the great seal and the seals of the duchy and county palatine, granted, *inter cætera*, the manor of Rochdale, with its appurtenances, to Edward Ramsey, esq., and Robert Ramsey, gent., at the request of John earl of Holderness, and in trust for the same, under the yearly fee-farm rent of 67*l.* 15*s.* 3¼*d.*

And the said Edward Ramsey (Robert Ramsey being dead) afterwards, by the consent of the said earl, conveys the manor, with its appurtenances, to Sir Robert Heath, knight, his heirs and assigns.

Again, Sir Robert Heath, by indenture bearing date 28th June, 13th Car. I. [1637], in consideration of the sum of 2,500*l.* conveys the manor aforesaid to Sir John Biron, knight, afterwards created, by the same king, baron of Rochdale, and his heirs, subject to the fee-farm rent aforesaid, which, in consequence of the grant of Charles II. to General Monk, is still paid to the lords of the honor of Clitheroe.³

In 25 Hen. III. [1240-1] Edmund de Lacy granted a market to be held at his manor of Rachdale, every Tuesday, and Henry de Lacy granted to Edward de Balshagh the office of serjeant *de notre fraunche curie de Rachdam*, *ap. Ightenhull*, 1st Dec. 1 Edw. I. [1272].

merly in the windows of Elland chapel, there is some reason to suspect, that soon after the Conquest, and about the origin of local surnames, this manor was held by that family, perhaps descendants of Gamel, and that it passed, by marriage, to the Ellands.

¹ Townl. MSS. [In 7 Hen. III. John de Eland and John de Lacy were joint lords of the manor. John de Eland's share came by marriage to the Saviles of Eland, and was given by Sir Henry Savile, K.B. of Tankersley and Thornhill, to his base son Sir Robert Savile of Howley, who dying intestate in 1538, this moiety fell to the Crown for want of an heir, and thus the two moieties became again united. From this time to 1625 the Byrons were lessees of the manor. (Not. Cestr. ii. 121, Canon Raines's note.)]

² Johannes de Balschagh pro serjancia de feodo de Rachedale xxvjs. per annum et facit servicium serjancie prediete. (Inq. of 1311.)

23 Apr. 2 Edw. 4, 1462, Nicholas Byron, knight, was granted a lease of the manor or domain of Rochdale cum omnibus suis membris, etc. for life, rent 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Dated at Leycester. (Duc. Lanc. Class xxv. X. 1. a. no. 1.)

Nicholaus Byron ar. summonitus fuit ad respondendum et ostendendum quo warranto clamat serjentia libere Curie de Rachdale et per hoc ballum (*sic*) domini regis de Rachdale, 14 Hen. VII. (1498-9) unde idem Nicholas Biron ar. dixit quod quidem Jo. comes Cestrie (inter alia) fuit seiseitus de libertate prediete per prescriptione, etc. et sicut per Cartam suam hic in Curia monstrata dedit eidem Jo. Biron consang. pred. Nicholai cujus heres ipse est pred. etc. (Harl. MS. 2063, f. 88 b.)

³ In the time of the Usurpation I find a Sir Thomas Alcock, knt. holding courts here (1654), and styling himself lord of the manor of Rochdale. He had probably the sequestration of the Byron estate. [Having mortgaged the manor in 1634 Sir Robert Heath conveyed the manor in fee, four years afterwards, to Sir John and his heirs for 2,500*l.* In 1823 George Gordon Lord Byron sold the manor to James Dearden, esq. of Rochdale. (Not. Cest. ii. 122.) In whose grandson it is now vested.—F.R.R.]

The grammar school of this town was founded by Archbishop Parker,¹ by indenture bearing date Jan. 1, in the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth [1565], upon a piece of ground near the church-yard, given for that purpose by Richard Midgley, vicar, and endowed with 17*l.* *per ann.* [being 15*l.*] for the master, and 2*l.* for the usher, payable by Sir John Biron, knight, and John Biron, esq. his son, lessees of the rectory of Rachdale.—The original deed is in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the great deposit of Archbishop Parker's MSS., and is attested by Robert Winton (Horne), Richard Ely (Cox), Alexander Nowell, dean of Paul's, &c.

It has been increased, by subsequent benefactions, to about 30*l.* per annum; a poor reward for an industrious and able master, such as I remember there, and to whom I still feel myself daily indebted.²

The parish of Rochdale, as distinct from Saddleworth, may be considered as two valleys formed by the Roch and Spodden, with the great inclined planes and collateral gullies sloping down to each. It is divided into four great townships: Hundersfield (anciently Honoresfeld), Spotland (Spoddenland), Butterworth, and Castleton,³ as these are again subdivided into many hamlets.⁴ [Of which several have become separate and distinct parishes.]

¹ [See Parker Correspondence, p. 231; Strype's Parker, i. 363; Canon Raines's Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School, 1845, pp. 15—18. This indenture tripartite, to which Richard Midgley and the wardens or guardians of Rochdale were the third parties, was enrolled in Chancery 13 Eliz., and is copied in Jocelyn's MS. *Historiola Collegii Corporis Christi* in Harl. MS. 7049, pp. 314-17.]

² The Rev. John Shaw. [He was master from his appointment 21 Jan. 1756, until his death 9 Nov. 1796, aged 67 (Canon Raines, *Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School*, 1845, p. 32)].

³ By the Inq. p. m. of Henry de Lacy there were found in Castleton "*sex messuagia vasta*," 6*s.* 6*d.* The Earl of Lincoln has the fourth of a water mill, 4*s.* A weekly market on Wednesday, "*cum stallagio et theolonio*," 20*s.* A fair on the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 10*s.* A three weeks' court, pleas and perquisites, 26*s.* 8*d.* Freeholders: John de Balschagh "*pro serjancia de feodo de Rachedale*, 26*s.* 8*d.* et facit servicium serjancie predicte." John de Eland one carucate in Hundresfeld by homage and 60*s.* service. Henry de Lacy de Cromwellbothem half a carucate in Spotland by homage and 20*s.* The Abbot of Whalley one bovate in Castleton, "*ad feodi firmam*," 6*s.* John de Biron 6 acres in Butterworth by homage and 2*s.* Galfridus de Chaderton one bovate in Wolfstaneclive by homage and 1*s.* Roger de Pilkington one bovate in Pilkington by homage and 1*s.* Certain bovates called Berkockhill demised at will, 1*s.* 8*d.*—Summa, 9*li.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

⁴ By an Inquisition taken Nov. 13, 7 Jac. [1609], the boundaries of this parish are found to be as follows: beginning at Colgreave in Butterworth, east to Dobbin Hill, then east to Little Mere Clough Head, thence to the Redmires, then north to the Middle Greave in Lingreave, to Blakegate Foot, then north to Rowkin Stone, then to the Slacks in the Moss upon Walsden Edge, thence north to Cold Laughton, north to Dovelaw, to Stoney Edge, to Salter Rake, then between Great and Little Swineshead to Todmorden Water, descending by which to Steaner's Close, thence to Mittony Close in Todmorden, thence to Calder, following which to Roodilee, to Hollinrake Holme, and ascending Calder, to Beater Clough Foot, to Sherneyford, to Greave Clough, to Bacup, to Rockliff Lumm, following the river to Brandwood, then to Carr Gate, to Cowap Brook, then ascending to the head of the same, thence to the height.

HONORSFELD.

Huneresfeld,¹ Honorhusfeld, 1322, 1332, probably the field of Honore, a Saxon word, contracted from Honorius, contains the hamlets of Wardle,² Weurdle, Wardleworth,³ Blatchinworth, Calderbrook, and Todmorden with Walsden, as also the Chapels of Todmorden and Littleborough, both certainly erected after the year 1400, and before the Reformation.

On the erection of Todmorden Chapel I have not been able to find any account; but the remains of some quatrefoils, walled into the present building, which look like remains

¹ By fine made at Lancaster 28 Oct. 1202, "inter Thomam f. Jordani petentem et Hug. de Elande et Uhtred et Michael tenentes," concerning two bovates in Hunnordesfelde, "unde Assisa de morte Antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos," were acknowledged, "esse Jus et hereditatem predicti Thome," to be held from Hugh and his heirs for ever by service of 2s. 8d. rent yearly at Michaelmas. "Et ei reddiderunt. Et pro hac Recognicione Thomas dedit predicto Hugoni j Marcam Argenti." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. John, No. 21.) A jury came to inquire on 23 May, 1304, if Hen. f. Ric. de Hipernun et Joh. de Lacy (of Cromwelbotham?) unjustly disseised Tho. de Langefelde of his free tenement of 2½ acres of meadow in Todmerdene and Hunresfeld. John de Lacy said that he held the land conjointly with Margeria his wife, and brought a charter. Thomas was fined for a false claim. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 3.—1.) Joh. de Eland pro j carucata in Hundresfeld homagium et servitium lxs. (Inq. of 1319.) By fine made at Westminster 13 Oct. 1361, Adam del Cloghe and Matilda his wife gave one messuage, 12 acres of land and 6 of meadow, in Honeresfelde, to Joh. de Werdeshulle, with warranty to John and his heirs for ever from themselves and the heirs of Matilda. For this John gave them 20 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 138.) By fine made at Westminster 15 Ap. 1374, "inter Hen. de Scolefelde et Rob. del Shore Capellanum querentes et Rob. del Lawe et Johannam uxorem ejus deforciantes," concerning the fourth part of one messuage, 40 acres of land, 12 of meadow, in Honeresfelde, Robert and Johanna acknowledged that these tenements belonged to Rob. del Shore with warranty from them and the heirs of Johanna. For this Henry and Rob. del Shore gave them 20 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Edw. III. No. 189.) By fine made at Lancaster 2 Aug. 1378, Henry de Burton and Alicia his wife gave a messuage, 5 acres of land, one of meadow and one of wood, to Wil. le Genour for 10 marks. (Lanc. Fines, 1-6 John of Gaunt, No. 26.)

² Awardus f. Suani de Wordehull gave St. Cedde and Rochdale Church Choo, an assart in Wordehull. (Coucher, t. 4, No. 18, p. 159.) Suanus f. Ails de Salebury confirmed this grant of his man Awardus. (Ibid. No. 29, p. 160.) Adam de Salebury gave the Abbot of Stanlawe 5 perches in land in Hallestudis in villa de Werdul. (Ibid. t. 13, No. 48, p. 625); Will. mercator f. Swayn de Wardhull gave the same a piece of land near his house in villa de parva Wardhull (Ibid. t. 15, No. 75, p. 783); and Hen. f. Petri f. Ormi de parva Wordehull all his right in the mediety of little Wordehull and in two bovates in Haword. (Ibid. t. 4, No. 24, p. 156.)

³ Rob. de Mitton gave Gilbert de Notton two bovates in Wordelword and two in Heleye, "quas Hugo de Elond pater Ricardi de Elond dedit cum Wymark filia sua in libero maritaggio Jurdano de Mitton avo meo." (Coucher, t. 13. No. 46, p. 623.) In No. 50 a quit-claim of this land, Ralph f. Hug. de Mitton calls Wymarka his mother. (P. 626.) Gilbert de Notton sold these four bovates to Stanlawe for 6 marks, (Ibid. No. 52, p. 627,) and Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton quit-claimed them as those "quas Avicia soror mea ex dono patris mei habuit et tenuit." (Ibid. No. 52, p. 627.) These charters are repeated in title 14. Margeria filia Wil. de Neubold gave St. Ceadde and the church of Rached. a portion of her land in Wordeword, scil. a fossa que est divisa inter unam Wordeword et aliam, following ad Brok, ascending le Brok to Miralache, and following Miralache to the ditch. (Ibid. t. 4, No. 31, p. 162.)

of a tomb, appear to belong to the reign of Henry VIII. at latest.¹ Here is the old House of the Ratcliffes (most probably founders of the chapel), rebuilt, but left unfinished, by Savile Ratcliffe, Esq. as appears by his arms in the wainscot, impaling those of Catherine Hyde, his last wife. An account of this ancient family, who resided for several centuries at Merley and Todmorden² alternately, has been given under the former place.³

On the verge of Cliviger are the trifling remains of Bernshaw Tower, of which, though undoubtedly a small fortified house in the pass over the hills from Burnley to Todmorden, I have never been able to discover any memorials.

The chapel of Littleborough, still remaining in its original state, is said to have been licensed for mass by the abbey and convent of Whalley, A.D. 1476, and the woodwork within apparently belongs to this period.⁴

¹ [I think them, 1821, remains of some more ancient chapel and the present tower of the time of Savile Radcliffe, temp. Jac. I. (MS. note by Dr. Whitaker.)]

The chapel existed in 1476, was rebuilt in 1770, and a large new church on a more advantageous site was consecrated in July 1832. By Inq. Rochdale, 18 Jan. 1658, it was found that Todmerden is a large parochial chapel, distant from Rochdale nine miles, and should be made a distinct parish, the tithes of the hamlet being worth 21*l.* 10*s.*; that the chapel is well built, the chappell yard large, and that Thomas Somerton preacheth at the said chapell. In a book "kept in the Court Baron" are entered some contemporary remarks on this evidence. The writer says that Todmerden is a little church, distant from Rachdale six miles; that the tithes amount to but 14*l.* a year, and all the other tithes, if they could be collected, to 6*l.*; that the walls of the chapel are cloven asunder, the church ready to fall to the ground for want of repairation, and very unconveniently scituate by reason it stands so in the outmost corner of the parish; and that some of the inhabitants doe by force, against the wills of the rest, maintain one Thomas Somerton to preach there, who is said to have been a blacksmith or farrier, and preacheth very strange doctrine, 1658." (Not. Cest. ii. 147-9.)]

² The oldest orthography of this word is *Todmaredene*. *Mare*, according to the pronunciation of the neighbourhood, is *mere*. I conceive, therefore, the meaning of the word to be, The valley of the mere abounding with toads. But perhaps it may be derived from *tod*, a fox. [The vernacular is *Tor-more-den*.—F. R. R.]

³ By charter dated June 2nd, 29 Hen. VI. [1451] William de Ratcliff grants all his lands, rents, and services, in Hundersfield, to Thomas Lord Clifford, Thomas Pilkington of Pilkington, esq. and others, in trust. These were zealous Lancastrians, and this step was pretty certainly intended to save a forfeiture. I have the original power of attorney to deliver possession, in consequence of this last conveyance, and have often been struck by the marks of haste and trepidation with which it was written, strongly implying a state of great perplexity and confusion [printed in 1801.]—Several old tombs of the Radcliffes, with the arms, yet remain in the churchyard of Todmorden. [They exist no longer, 1876.]

⁴ It has lately been rebuilt. [The Abbot and Convent of Whalley, by indenture bearing date a^o 1477, granted to the inhabitants of Butterworth and Honoresfeld leave to have certain masses said by any fitting curate, with the Bishop's consent, in a chapel then newly built in the township of Honoresfeld. In the reign of Edw. VI. this chapel was sold for 40*l.* to the inhabitants of the chapelry, not long after which, it is believed in "initio marie," some of the principal inhabitants were empowered to make seats, &c.] Todmorden.—This chapelry formerly paid 20*l.* per an. [for the minister's salary] and thought themselves bound by custom, but, Todmorden Hall being now possessed by a Quaker, he refuses to pay anything. There was formerly paid by the Radcliffes 4*l.* now (1724) withheld by Mr. Mainwaring of Cavenham [Carincham], who married the heiress of the family. (MS. note by Dr. Whitaker, 1821, quoting Bishop Gastrell's Notitia Cestr. which see vol. ii. part 2, p. 149.) The Rev. John Piccope saw among the Green papers a licence from the Abbot and Convent of Whalley "incolis et inhabitantibus Ville de

The latticed screen of this chapel has the cypher I. H. and the eagle's talon, which appears to have been a cognizance of the Holts.¹ Near the altar is this modest and pleasing inscription;—"Edmundus Thornley, Presbyter, annos septuaginta et tres natus, plus triginta septem hujus capellæ vicarius, cœlebs mortuus, subter sepultus est 8° Dec. 1727.—Vir satis eruditus, sorte humili contentus, meliore dignus." The chapel was sold for 40*s.* an. 7 Edw. VI. [1553] by Trafford and Bold, the commissioners to Rob. Holt, of Stubbley, Esq. and others, for Divine service. It was certainly founded A.D. 1476 [1471].

GREAT HAWORTH.—This place is remarkable not only for having given name and origin to a family which continued in possession of it from the origin of local surnames to the beginning of the present reign, but for having the reputation of being the parent stock of the ducal house of Howard. A very curious collection of evidences relating to the place and name having lately been put into my hands, I will endeavour to show on what foundation that opinion rests, and at the same time point out the nature of that evidence, in which the greatest heralds and genealogists have been willing to acquiesce. Among these evidences is an illuminated roll, drawn up under the immediate inspection of Sir William Dugdale, and attested under his own hand. In this all the descents of the family, from the æra of deeds without date, and undoubtedly ascending to the reign of Henry II. are traced with great fidelity and exactness, and extracts from the original vouchers given in the margin. This is deduced to Theophilus Haword or Haworth, M.D.,² A.D. 1666. Now in all this there is not an iota of proof which connects, or purports to connect, the Hawords, or Haworths, of Great Haworth, with the Howards of Wiggenshal in Norfolk. Moreover, the arms of this family, viz. Az. a bend between two stags' heads coupéd or, bear not the smallest resemblance to those of the great family with whom they are made to claim an alliance. Let us hear now Dugdale's attestation gravely subscribed by himself.

"Præfatus Theophilus Haword filius est et hæres Edmundi Howord de Howord, arm. fil. et h. Roberti Howord, arm. fil. et h. Edm. Howord de H." &c. &c. &c.—all which descents are clearly made out, up to Orme de Howord. "Qui Orme de Howord habuit terras in villa de Howord in villa de Todmorden, in Parva Wordil. Henrico de Howord, pro insigni erga Dominum Regem Hen. III^m olim serenissimum Angliæ Regem fidelitate,

Boterworth et Honoresfeld," permitting Missas peculiares to be celebrated in a chapel lately built there. Dated at Whalley on the Feast of St. Ceadoc, 1471. The seal is quite defaced. (Letter to Dr. Whitaker 3 Oct. 1820.)

The licence, which has been carefully preserved, is dated in the Chapter House of Whalley on the feast of St. Chad the Bishop, 1471 (2 Mar. 1472). It permits the inhabitants of Boterworth and Honorsfield to have in their chapel within Honorsfield "honorifice constructa et novitia (noviter?) edificata," private masses celebrated by a proper chaplain. Geoffrey Buckley, rector of St. Alban's, Wood Street, London, gave by will dated 28 June, 1477, "unum vestimentum Capelle de Litelburgh, et Capelle de Sadelworth duos pannos, et Ecclesie de Rachdale, xl*s.*" (Not. Cest. ii. 132.) The old edifice was taken down in 1815, and rebuilt by subscription, and by successive briefs. (Baines, 1836, ii. 645.)

¹ [The Halliwells bore a demi-gryphon winged for their crest, and the Holts a pheon.—F. R. R.]

² [For some account of this local antiquary see Canon Raines's *Life of Sir William Dugdale*, prefixed to the *Visitation of Lancaster*, 1665-6. Chetham Series, vol. lxxxviii.]

dictus d'nus dedit et concessit certas terras in territorio de Howord, in villa Honoresfeld, in parochia de Rachdale, eumque canum venaticorum, cervorum magistrum, et primatum saltuarium constituit. Ob hanc igitur rationem ab eo tempore prædictus H. H. et universi sanguinis successores, scutum cœruleum, bendam inter dua cervorum capita decollata, pro suis insignibus semper gesserunt. Ex hac insuper Howordorum, de Howord Hall, perantiqua sede et familia, Wilhelmum Howard de Wigenhall, in Com. Norfolciæ, legis peritissimum, in unum Justiciariorum Regis Edw. I. merito evectum, illustres Howardorum Norfolciæ Duces, &c. &c. et universos Howardorum generosos, origines et nomen deduxisse, ex animo existimo!"

Such is the evidence for this magnificent alliance—*ex animo existimo!* But I must not dissemble that there is, among these papers, an elder roll, which would prove, if it were allowed to prove anything, the very reverse of the proposition which the capacious faith of Dugdale received, namely, that the Haworths of Great Haworth are descended from a younger son of the Norfolk line. Moreover, it so happens, that in another genealogical roll of the family, also subscribed by Dugdale, this grant of the office of Master of the Hounds is ascribed to Henry II. In this total defect of proof, however, as drowning men catch at a twig, recourse was once more had to Dugdale, who attests, that in a MS. entitled "Iter Lancastrense," by Richard James, B.D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and a friend of Sir Robert Cotton, the same origin is ascribed to the Ducal House of Howard; that is, James *said*, fifty years before, what Dugdale repeated, and both without a shadow of proof.¹ But to return to the elder roll, which appears to have been drawn up about the latter end of Elizabeth. Here the matter (for it seems to have been an old piece of family vanity) is stated thus:

William, borne at Howard, and took his surname—Howard, and was one of the Counsell of King Henry II. and married by the Kinges means			The widow of John Bigot, Earle of Norfolk, and had yssue three sonnes,
Robert Howard, Erle of Gloucester.	John Howard, knt.	Osbert Howard, of Howard, in ye Countye of Lancaster, to whom ye Kinge gave seartaine lands in Rochdale, and made him master of the Buckhounds, &c.	

And for this not a particle of evidence is produced or pretended. After all, the name of the ducal house was personal (Hayward, or the Keeper of the Pale), and that of the far inferior family in Lancashire, radically distinct from the former, was local, and taken from Howard, or Howarth, the Saxon *ð* in charters after the Conquest being sometimes crossed and sometimes not. After Dugdale's *ex animo existimo*, it is remarkable enough that he is completely silent, in the Baronage, on the Lancashire Howorde.²

¹ [See this poem, edited for the Chetham Society by the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A.]

² Baronage, vol. ii. p. 265. Printed 1676. [These very curious and elaborate pedigrees, authenticated by Dugdale's sign manual and official seal, are now in the possession of Henry Howarth, esq. barrister-at-law, Derby House, Eccles, and many of the family deeds and evidences have been obtained by Colonel Haworth Booth. All of which, abstracted from the originals, are preserved in Canon Raines's Lanc. MSS. A branch of the Haworths, believed to be descended from Thomas Haworth, second son of Edmund Haworth, gent of Haworth Hall, by his wife Alice

Not far from hence is STUBLEY, long the residence of the parent house of the Holts, a memorable name in these parts, but originally of Holt, in Butterworth.¹ They bore A. on a bend engrailed sable three fleurs de lys of the field. This house appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by Robert Holt, Esq. who occurs in 1528, and whose crest, a pheon, appears on the mantel-piece of a chimney. This is the first specimen, within the compass of our work, of a stone or brick hall house of the second order, that is, with a centre and two wings only. It contains within much carving in wood, particularly a rich and beautiful screen betwixt the hall and parlour, with a number of crests, cyphers, and cognizances belonging to the Holts and other neighbouring families. It was abandoned for the warmer and more fertile situation of Castleton, by Robert Holt, Esq. about the year 1640. [He is described as “of Castleton and late of Stubley,” 2 Ap. 1626.—F. R. R.]

Long before the Holts, appear at this place a Nicholas and John de Stubley, in the years 1322, 1332: then, in succession, John, Geoffry, Robert, and Christopher Holt. Christopher had Thomas, living in 1495, who had Robert,² justice of peace, living 1528, whose daughter Mary married Charles Holt, Esq. her cousin, descended from the first Robert. Charles died in 1592, leaving John, who married Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Banaster, of Altham, Esq. and died in 1662 [1622], leaving Robert, who, besides other sons who died young, had by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of John Bullock, of Darley, in Derbyshire, Esq. James Holt, Esq. last of Castleton [died 10 Jan. 1713], who by Dorothy [she died 14 Mar. 1718], daughter of Thomas Grantham, of Goltho, com. Linc. Esq. had issue, 1st. Frances, married James Winstanley, Esq. of Branston, com. Leic. the grandson of which marriage [was] Clement Winstanley, Esq.; 2d. Elizabeth, married William Cavendish, of Doveridge, com. Derb. by whom Sir Henry, who had Sir Henry, who had Frances, married Richard Green, Esq. by whom Frances, married Charles Chadwick, Esq.; 3d. Isabella, unmarried; 3 4th, Mary, married July 20th, 1714, Samuel Chetham, of Turton, Esq. who purchased the shares of the other sisters, and dying intestate without issue, March 1744, was succeeded by Humphrey his brother, and he by their kinsman Edward, counsellor at law, Moston, near Manchester, as tenant for life. He died Feb. 20th, 1768, on which event, in consequence of a settlement made by Humphrey Chetham, the estates in Castleton, &c. devolved to James Winstanley, Esq. by whose son Clement they were soon after sold.⁴

Dyneley, settled, at the latter end of the seventeenth century, at Kingston-upon-Hull. Thomas Haworth, Esq. who was deputy mayor of that town in 1701, died in 1705, leaving, with other issue, two sons, Thomas and Joshua. The representative of the elder son is the present Colonel Haworth-Booth, of Hullbank House and Rowlston Hall, both in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The younger son, Joshua Haworth, Esq. who was warden of the Trinity House, Hull, was grandfather of the late Thomas Haworth, Esq. of Barham Wood, Herts, who died in 1830.]

¹ [Or rather of Chesham in the parish of Bury.—F. R. R.]

² In an old Visitation of Lancashire, by Thomas Tong, Norroy, 30 Hen. VIII. [1538] is this singular entry: —“Robarde Holte, of Stubley, hase mar. an ould woman, by whom he hase none issewe, and therefore he wolde not have her name entried.”

³ [She married Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart.—F. R. R.]

⁴ [See Notitia Cestr. ii. 126.]

Next is BUCKLEY, which gave name and residence to the most ancient family within the parish of Rochdale.—Of this name, the first who occurs is

Geoffry de Buckley,¹ nephew to Geoffry dean of Whalley, who lived in the reign of Henry II. ; then John and Adam, 1323, and another Geoffry, slain at the battle of Evesham, and interred in the Abbey church. He had John, occurring from 1340 to 1370, who had Adam, who marrying Alice, daughter of Thomas, son of William de la Leigh, had John, born 19 Edw. III. [1345-6] who had Robert, living 16 Ric. II. [1392-3]. He had John, who married, 2 Hen. IV. [1400-1] Alice, daughter of Roger Wolfenden, and had issue Ralph, who had James, living 38 Hen. VI. [1459-60], who had Robert, living 11 Hen. VII. [1495-6]. He had issue Thomas, living 1507, who had James, living 1512, who by Alice, daughter of Haworth, gentleman, of Haworth, had Thomas, living 1534, who married Grace, daughter of Arthur Ashton of Clegg, and Catharine, married Mr. Thomas Chadwick of Heley; Thomas had Abel, ob. 1637, who had John, ob. 1674, [1664] who by Beatrice, daughter of William Browne, of Mexborough in Yorkshire, Esq. had another Abel, ob. 1675, who married Judith, daughter of [Richard] Cockaine, of Cockaine Hatley, com. Bedf. Esq. and had Edward Buckley, Esq. buried in the Trinity Chapel, Rochdale, 1687. He had an uncle Thomas, brother of Abel, who married, in 1689, Anne Haslam, and dying in Toad Lane, 1697, appears to have left a daughter, who marrying [Thomas] Foster, Prothonotary, at Preston, had Thomas Foster Buckley, Esq. of Preston, father of Edward Buckley, Esq. now alive,² who sold the estate of Buckley to the late Robert Entwisle, Esq. of Foxholes.³

Entwistle, of Foxholes, bears A. on a bend engrailed S. three mullets of the first. Of this family, the first who occurs is

George Entwisle, of Entwisle, who dying s. p. left a brother and heir, William, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, Esq., and had Edmund Entwisle, first of Foxholes. He had issue Richard, who by daughter of Arthur Ashton, of Clegg, had Richard, who married Grace, daughter of Mr. Robert Chadwick, of Healy Hall, and had John Entwisle, Esq., who, marrying Dorothy, daughter of Robert Holt, of Castleton, Esq., had issue Richard, born 1651. Richard married Ellenor, daughter of Hugh Curren, of Kildwick, Esq., and had Robert, a very able and distinguished magistrate, born 1692, ob. 1778, unmarried, and Edmund, who married daughter of Preston, of Ellal Grange, and left Robert, who died unmarried and possessed of the estate, 1787. Besides Richard, the issue of John Entwisle and Dorothy Holt, were Bertie, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Edmund, D.D. Archdeacon of Chester, who married a daughter of Bishop Stratford. Bertie had issue Ellen, married to Mr. John Markland, of Wigan, by whom John Markland, Esq. of Manchester, by whom John Markland Entwisle, Esq., justice of the peace for Lancashire, now possessed of the estate, who married Ellen, daughter of Hugh Lyle, of Coleraine, Esq.

¹ Coucher Book.

² He died A.D. 1816 [30 Oct. æt. 64].

³ [See Notitia Cestr. ii. 126.]

and has issue Ellen, John,¹ Hugh-Robert, Elizabeth, Robert, Henry, Bertie, Philip-Bize, Margaret, Mary.

To this family unquestionably belonged the famous Sir Bertine Entwisle, Viscount and Baron of Bolebec.²

Next of the four townships is

BUTTERWORTH,³

Of which the first lord who appears was Reginald de Butterworth, probably in the reign of Stephen or Henry II.; and, in the reign of John, lived Sir Baldwin Teutonicus,

¹ [John Entwisle, esq. M.P. succeeded his father, and, dying in 1837, was succeeded by his only son John Entwisle, esq. who, at his death in 1868, left an only son, John Bertie Norris Entwisle, who is now (1876) a minor. —F. R. R.]

² "Ther was a vicount of. . . in Normandy, caullid Bertine or Berthram Eintwesel, that cam into Englande and was much of the faction of King Henry the VI. and slayn at one of the batels of St. Albane, and buried yn the Paroche Chirch of S. Albane, under the place of the Lectern in the Quier, wher there is a Memorial of Hym.—There yet remaynith yn Leic'shire a mene gentilman (that is, of moderate fortune) of the name of Eintwesil." (Leland, Itin.) The name occurs among the Sheriffs of Leicestershire and Warwickshire. Sir Bertine had probably obtained his titles and estates in Normandy from Henry V. which will account for his attachment to his son; but he was certainly a Lancashire man, as I have shewn under Oswaldtwisle.

[See Notitia Cestr. ii. 127. In the list of the retinue of the Duke of Bedford in the French wars, taken from Harl. MSS. 782, f. 52 b; 6166, f. 69 b. occurs "Bertine Entwesil, knight, lord of Hanbie, borne in Lancashire. (Stevenson, Wars of the English in France, ii. 435.)]

³ I have seen fourteen original Charters, all transcribed into the Black Book of Clayton, relating to this township, and some of them of very high antiquity, probably as high as Henry II. or Richard I. Several of the seals, which are exceedingly rude, have been well preserved. The following are abstracts of some of them, with the genuine orthography of the proper names:

1. "Hen. le Wild. (*unde fort.* Wildhouse) de Bot'worth, d. & c. D^{no} Joh. de Byron, et D^{ne} Joh^e ux. hom. et serv. Ric. f. Rog. de Bot'worth: Test. int. cet. Tho. de Haston (Assheton). SIGILL TOME WILDE.

2. Ad' de Slaveden (Sladen) d. & c. Swain' fil. suo 1 bov. infr. divisas de Okeden (Ogden):—Test. Ad. de Turneham, Mat. de Cleg., Hug' de Belefeld.

3. Ric. de Garthside d. & c. D^{no} Joh. de Buron, pro 5 den. arg. et 1 sagit. de ferro, omnem terram quam tenuit de Galf. de Bot'worth: Tes. Joh. fi. Gamil, &c.

4. Joh. le Byrun d. & c. Ri. f. Rob. de Garthside, p'tem terræ meæ in villata de Budwrd. S. IOHANNIS de BIRVN. Three bends.

5. Wil^s Faber de Butw'rth, &c. Joh. f. Ric. de Turnehagh: Test. Ief. de Bueley, Mich. de Cleg., Rad. de le Faleng, Andrew de le Halcht.

6. Turnhagh ad Turnehagh. S. LAFDI Ð. TVRNA.

7. Ric. f. Ric. de Turnhagh, d. & c. Dⁿ Joh. de Burun et D^{ne} Joh. ux. tot. ter. quæ vocatur Turnehagh.

8. Joh. fil. Lenecock de Hokeden, d. &c. Dⁿ Joh. de Byrun, tot. ter. in But'fordach, in Hokeden.

9. Hen. f. Lenecock de Hokeden, d. &c. D^{no} Joh. de Buyrun D^{no} meo, et D^{ne} Joh. ux. tot. ter. meam in Hokeden.

10. Tho. Wilde, d. &c. cest. terr. W. fil. Ric. de Cliffe, A.D. 1284.

11. Wm. de Cliffe, d. &c. D^{no} Joh. de Burun D^{no} meo & D^{ne} Joh. ux. 1 bov. ter. in Betworth, cum al. ter. ex illa parte Bele, usq. le Halc.'

12. Tho. f. W. B'hert, d. &c. Ric. de Oagehde', totam terram quam Andr. de Cleg. mihi dedit in vill. de Cleg."

or de Tyas, who granted to Sir Robert de Holland, in free marriage with Johan his daughter, all his lands in Rachdale, viz. in Butterworth, Cleggs, Garthside, Aleden, Holynworths, Halght, &c.—She survived her husband, and married, 2d, Sir John de Byron, to whom conjointly, by the name of Dns. and Dna. nostra, occur several grants of land in Butterworth at this period. The Ellands, however, as lords of Rochdale, claimed a superiority in this manor; for I find Hugh de Elland granting lands here to the same Sir John Biron, “salvo mihi Domin. mihi pert. in eadem villa et hom. et serv.” 20 Edw. I. [1291-2]; yet, in the first of that reign, Biron had a charter of free warren in Butterworth.¹ By inq. however, taken . . . Car. II. it was found that here was no manor at all.²

¹ These steps have been retrieved from the Black Book of Clayton, of which I have lately [printed in 1801] met with a copy at Towneley. It is a complete and curious Chartulary of the evidences of the Biron family, consisting of 330 charters, down to the reign of Henry VI. when it was transcribed, A.D. 1426. The tombs of the Teutonici are still remaining very entire in the little chapel of Lede, near Aberford, with the arms, viz. a fess and three mullets in chief. The epitaphs, still, for the most part, very legible, and in Longobardic characters, are as follow:—Nobilis Domina Margoria cujus aie p. . . Deus, amen.

“Nobilis miles Baldwinus Teutonicus cujus, &c.
Franconis Tiesci ici gist Chevaler.”

[By fine, Lancaster, 17 May 1235, Matthew de Bromhale and Elena his wife gave Reyner son of Henry two bovates in Butterworthe, “unde assisa mortis antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos,” and quitclaimed for themselves and Elena’s heirs all their right in that land for ever. For this Reyner gave them 40s. sterling. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 51.) By fine, Lancaster, 16 Feb. 1272, Andrew de Butterworthe and Cristiana his wife gave John de Byrun 60 acres of land in Butterworthe “unde placitum warrantie Carte summonita fuit inter eos” and quitclaimed it “de se et heredibus ipsius Cristiane imperpetuum.” For this John gave them 20*l.* of silver. (Ib. No. 171.) At Lancaster Assizes, 15 July 1292, Will. Prior de Monkbretonne was fined for not prosecuting a writ against Joh. Byroun for a messuage, a bovate, and 12*d.* rent in Akedene. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2-3, m. 26.) At the same assizes Will. Prior de Munkebretton petit versus Joh. Byrun unum mesuagium, unam bovatom terre et duodecem denaratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Butterworth, que clamat esse Jus Ecclesie sue beate Marie Magdalene de Munkebrettonne et in que idem Joh. non habet ingressum nisi per Adam Knittepurs cui Adam le Rus quondam Prior de Munkebrettonne predecessor predicti Prioris illa dimisit sine assensu et voluntate Capituli sui. John said that he held the said tenements “conjunctim cum quadam Johanna uxore ejus que talem statum et tale jus habet in eisdem tenementis quale ipse habet et que non nominatur in brevi.” The Prior was fined for a false claim and John “inde sine die.” (Ib. m. 30 dors.) By fine, Westminster, 27 Jan. 1310, Alexander de Belefelde acknowledged that two messuages, 17 acres of land, 6 of meadow, and 2 of wood in Boterworthe belonged to Henry de Boterworthe, and for himself and his heirs granted warranty to Henry and his heirs for ever. For this Henry gave him 20*l.* sterling. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 8.) By fine, Westminster, 27 Jan. 1310, Ric. f. Gilb. de Buterworthe gave a messuage, 40 acres of land, and 20 of meadow in Buterworthe to Will. f. Ric. de Buterworthe and his heirs for ever, paying Richard 1*d.* rent at Easter, and doing all other due services to the chief lords of the fee, with remainders to Thomas brother of William and his heirs, Adam brother of Thomas and his heirs, and Richard and his heirs. (Ib. No. 15.) Joh. de Biron pro vj acris terre in Butterworth homagium et servicium ijs. (Inq. of 1311.)]

² As an instance of the extreme laxity of inquisitions, it was found, 26 Hen. VIII. [1534-5], that Thomas Belfield held lands of Robert Holt, esq. as of his manors of Spotland, Hundersfield, and Butterworth. (Towneley MSS.) So necessary it is, in order to establish a manor, to prove, not what rights have been conveyed, but what have been exercised.

In this township is the chapel of Milnrow,¹ probably erected not long before the dissolution of Chantries, and sold to the principal inhabitants² by Richard Bold, and others, commissioners, a°. . . . Edward VI. for divine service. It has lately been rebuilt, and was consecrated by Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, in 1799.³

On the bank of the Beil is the ancient house of Belfield, parcel of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and, after the dissolution of that order, the property of the Butterworths, of whom Alexander Butterworth, Esq. dying in extreme old age, devised this and other considerable estates to Richard Townley, son of a younger son of Royle,⁴ in whose grandson, after passing through the last worthy possessor, they are still vested.⁵ In this township are CLEGG-HALL,⁶ a strong square building, apparently of James the First's time, built by the Ashtons, and Little Clegg,⁶ the only estate within the parish which still continues in the local family name. Of this house or the adjoining one were Bernulf de Clegg and Quenilda his wife [daughter], as early as the reign of Stephen. .

CASTLETON. .

So called from the Castellum de Recedham, was principally abbey land, having been granted in divers parcels to the house of Stanlaw by its devout proprietors of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.⁷

¹ [John Bourghill Bishop of Lichfield granted a licence 1 June 1400 to Sir John Byron, kt. and Dame Margaret his wife to have divine service performed by fit chaplains in their oratories of Clayton (near Manchester) and Butterworth for three years, and on 24 June 1513 Edward Butterworth of Butterworth gave a messuage and croft in Butterworth in frankalmoigne for life to his cousin John Clegg, chaplain, to celebrate in St. James's chapel for his soul and those of his father and mother, &c. (Lanc. Chantries, p. 269.)

On 20 Mar. 12 Hen. VII. 1497, Edward Butterworth of Butterworth, sen. gent., conveyed to trustees a plot of land called Goseholme. This was the site of Milnrow chapel, built soon after. (Not. Cest. ii. 140.) In 1715 the chapel was enlarged and a gallery built. In 1798 the old chapel was abandoned and a new one, built on another site, was consecrated 15 Aug. 1799, and was rebuilt in 1814. (Ib. 142.) See Notitia Cestr. ii. 140.]

² [The inhabitants claimed the patronage in 1714; but failed in establishing their doubtful right. (Notitia Cestr. ii. 141.)]

³ [It was removed in 1869, and a noble parish church from designs by Geo. E. Street, esq. F.S.A. was erected at the expense of the family of Mr. James Schofield of Milnrow, and was consecrated by Dr. Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester, 21 Aug. 1869.—F. R. R.]

⁴ [This is an error. The family descended from the Townleys of Dutton Hall near Ribchester.—F. R. R.]

⁵ [The estate was sold in 1851 by Richard Greaves Townley, esq. M.P. to Robert Nuttall, esq. of Kempsay House, co. Worcester, and is now vested in his grandchildren, the Messrs. Royds.—F. R. R.]

⁶ [See Notitia Cestr. ii. 143.]

⁷ [Roger de Lascy, Constable of Chester, gave "Abbati et monachis meis Loci Benedicti de Stanlawe quatuor bovatas terre in Rach. in villa que dicitur Castellana," and in his forest the pasture called Brendwude for feeding

Of these, the hamlet of Merland,¹ which appears after the dissolution to have been granted to the Radcliffs of Langley, was sold by Henry Radcliff to Charles Holt, of Stubbley, Esq.; as two third parts of the rest of the township appear to have been by William Grose and Charles Newcome, gentlemen, original purchasers from Queen Elizabeth.

Here is Castleton Hall, a large irregular pile, the residence of the Holts from the time

their animals. The monks shall have in that pasture 100 cows "*cum exitu duorum annorum.*" (Coucher, t. 4, No. 21, p. 153; Harl. MS. 2077, f. 133 b.)

To the Abbey of Stanlawe was given by John, son of Reginald le Gynour, Great Bromyrod in Castleton, between 1250 and 1261. (Coucher, t. 13, No. 28, p. 609.) Henry de Lacy gave them five bovates in villa de Castleton in Rachdale on 12 Sep. 1277, for "*salutaria suffragia orationum.*" (Ibid. No. 7, p. 595.) Henry son of Dolfyn de Heleya sold them two bovates in Racheham and a certain charter for 10s. and half a mark of silver, rent 16*d.* and two spurs on 11 Nov. (Ibid. No. 10, p. 597,) and a bovat in Rachedam for his salvation and half a mark of silver. (Ibid. No. 11, p. 598.) John de Lascy for four marks gave them four bovates, all his land in Castleton, "*duas videlicet que fuerunt Umfridi de Lascales et duas que fuerunt Awardi Braun,*" (Ibid. No. 15, p. 601,) and for one mark quitclaimed to them his right in the mill of the monks of Stanlawe on the water of Sotheden between Castleton and Merlond. (Ibid. No. 16, p. 602.) Robert de Fleyneburgh sold them for 20s. two bovates in villa Castelli de Racheham which he had bought from Adam fil. Dolfini and all his right in Sudden mill. (Ibid. No. 13, p. 599.) Helias fil. Awardi Broune gave them a bovat in Castleton which he held "*jure hereditario in sergentarii servicio.*" (Ibid. No. 33, p. 612.) Andrew son of Richard and Ric. de Castleton each gave them charters of two bovates in Castleton. (p. 607.) Andrew clerk of Castleton gave them all his land there. (Ibid. No. 27, p. 607.) Ric. fil. Randulphi le Heyward de Castleton gave them all his lands and tenements there 16 Oct. 1331. (Ibid. No. 59, p. 632.) Galf. fil. Rob. le Hayward gave them Kilwardecroft in Castleton, 10 Sep. 1304. (Ibid. No. 62, p. 634.)

¹ [Alan de Merland sold for 100s. all his land in Merland, subject to x*ld.* rent to Hugh de Eland yearly, to Roger, Constable of Chester, who gave it to the monks of Stanlaw saving Hugh de Eland's rent and foreign service; and Adam de Bury (occurs 1235) sold them the mediety of Merland. (Coucher, t. 13, Nos. 1—6, pp. 590-4.) Roger de Midelton quitclaimed to them his right in Threfeld "*inter Merland et Thorniton . . . unde contentio fuit inter me et Alanum de Merland.*" (Ibid. No. 41, p. 619). At the gaol delivery of Lancaster, 13 June, 1302, Will. del Cleg was found to have been imprisoned by indictment of Salford "*de furto quinque averiorum de grangiaro de Merland.*" (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—4, m. 3 dors.) By commission dated at Nottingham, 7 Dec. 1324, Edward II. appointed John de Lancastria and Gilbert de Syngeltone to make inquisition whether the seneschall of Blakeburnschire whenever they went "*ad partes de Rach.*" to hold courts there had puture from the Abbot of Whalley and his predecessors by reason of their grange of Merlonde and the lands and tenements belonging to it "*ad rogatus suos, ex curialitate sua, an alio modo, et si alio modo, tunc quo modo, ex qua causa, et a quo tempore.*" (Add. MS. 10374, f. 141). The inquisition taken at Mamcestr. 12 Jan. 1325, stated that the seneschalls of those parts had no puture from the abbot or his predecessors by reason of their grange of Merlond or of any lands or tenements belonging to it in the time of the king or of Thomas late Earl of Lancaster, or of Henry de Lascy quondam com. Lync. "*cum ad partes illas pro curiis dominorum suorum tenendis declinaverunt,*" and had no right to any, "*nisi ad rogatus et ex curialitate*" of the abbot and his predecessors. (Ib. f. 141 b). On 9 Feb. 1325 the King ordered Will. de Tatham, keeper of the forfeited lands in partibus de Blak. et Rach. to require no puture from the abbot when he came to the parts of Rachedale to hold the courts. (Ibid.)

Anno domini M^occc^o xliij^o., "*Memorandum quod Rob. Weryngton in recessu suo de officio ecclesiarum de Rach. et Eccles. dimisit apud Merlond animalia subscripta, videlicet : Boves xvii., vaccas xxxi. taurus i. duorum annorum iij. stircos x. vitulos xvij. porcos xx. Apud Eccles. Boves x. vaccas ix. stircos xvij. vitulos vj. porcos et porcellos xxxv.*" (Ib. f. 58). At Liverpool assizes 9 June, 1343, Hen. de Barlowe and Hugo de Tettelowe were

of their quitting Stubley, about 1640, to the death of James Holt, Esq., in 1713; afterwards of the Cheethams, till the death of Edward Cheetham, Esq., in 1769. Castleton includes the hamlets of Marland, Beurdsill, and Newbold.¹

SPOTLAND,

Extending from the source of the Spodden nearly to its union with the Roach. This township, consisting of the hamlets of Falings, Healey, Whitworth, Wolstonholm, and Spodland proper, contained a very large proportion of Abbey land,² in consequence of

indicted for coming to the Abbot of Whalley's manor of Merland on 26 Mar. 1339, "*et ibidem in stagno predicti Abbatis piscati fuerunt*," and carrying away fish to the value of 100s. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 4—4, m. 16.) At the same time Thurston de Holland was presented "*per Juratam magne Inquisitionis*" for fishing in stagno abbatis at Merland on 29 Mar. 1341, "*et quadraginta bremes et bremiculos ibidem invent. cepit et asportavit*." (Ib. m. 29.)

At Preston Assizes, 1 Ap. 1353, "*assisa venit recognoscere si Joh. Abbas de Whalleye, Will. de Seleby et Wil. f. Rog. the Personesman injuste etc. disseiserunt Joh. de Radeclife seniore de libero tenemento suo in Spotland et Castleton*," namely, of two putures to be taken in the said towns, "*ubi predictus Joh. est ballivus de feodo de balliva serjancie Manerii de Rachedale ad faciendas execuciones per se et subballivos suos remuabiles ad voluntatem ipsius Joh. de mandatis que ei veniuntur de Senescallo Curie Manerii predicti*," he should have a puture for two of his sub-bailiffs every week in the year, "*die Veneris hora nona et eodem die ad cenam in quolibet die Sabbathi proximo sequente ad gentaculum prandium et potum competencia ad mensam dicti Abbatis prout servientes de officio ejusdem Abbatis habent ibidem*," and another puture for two subbailiffs, "*per duos dies anno quando placebit eidem Joh. ad horam nonam et ad cenam et per utrumque de diebus predictis prandium et potum competencia*" at the Abbot's table as his servants have there. The case was adjourned to 19 June. (Add. MS. 10371, f. 14 b; Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 4-5, m. 34.) Joh. de Radeclif senior was summoned to Preston assizes, 27 Sep. 1353, to answer to the Abbot of Whalley why he took and unjustly detained the Abbot's cattle, who complains that John on 19 Dec. 1352, "*in villa de Castletone in quodam loco qui vocatur Merland cepit duos boviculos ipsius Abbatis*," and detained them until the Abbot made a fine; damages 20*l.* John said "*quod quiddam Adam quondam Abbas de Stanlawe predecessor predicti Abbatis dudum tenuit Manorium de Merland*," from Hen. de Lacy, Com. Lanc. et Constab. Cestrie, from whom the Duke inherited, for 6*s.* a-year, and that he had seized the cattle because the rent was four years in arrear. On 21 April 1354 a jury found that the Duke was never seised of the rent of 6*s.* and that the Abbot did not owe it to him. The Abbot to recover his damages, which are however not specified in the roll. (Ib. m. 11 dorso.) By indenture dated at Whalley 8 Mar. 1360 Johan de Radeclif, leisne Baylif de la Cour de Rachedale, released and quitclaimed to the Abbot and convent of Whalley his right in the bailiff's putures "*parmy toute la ville de Castleton et en la Graunge de Whitworth en Spotland*," and for this release they granted 12*s.* a-year to him and his heirs. (Add. MS. 10574, m. 116-117.)]

¹ Andrew, son of Alan de Merland, bequeathed his body to be buried at Stanlaw, and all his lands in Spotland to the said house. Executors, Dom. Wilm. Prior de Stanlaw et Fra. Hen. de Blackburn, et alios plures. (Coucher Book) [t. 15, No. 84, p. 790].

² [Adam fil. Alani de Merland gave the abbot and convent of Stanlawe 8*d.* rent for Copperode (now Coptrod) in Spotland, and 1*d.* for land in Whiteword (Whitworth), which they used to pay him, and 2*d.* rent from Hen. fil. Martini for land in Wyteleie (Whiteleys, adjoining Brotherod in Spotland). Witnesses, W. vicario de Rachedale, G. decano de Mamcestr. &c. (Coucher, t. 13, No. 14, p. 600.) John, son of John de Lascy, paid them 3*s.* yearly for Schayveralghes near Naveden (now Naden water). Witnesses, Joh. Vic. de Rachedale, Ad. fratre ejus, &c. (Ibid. No. 17, p. 602; Harl. MS. 2077, f. 135 b.) Andr. fil. Elene de Chadwyk gave them part of his land in Spotland, being his part of le

which, though without any specific grant, so far as I have been able to discover, the manor of Spotland itself was claimed by the abbot and convent of Whalley. By charter bearing date exactly five years and nine days after the execution of Abbot Paslew, Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Holt, of Grizzlehurst,¹ Esq., the manor of Spotland, with its appurtenances, lately belonging to the monastery of Whalley, and which “came into our hands, or ought to have come, by reason of the attainure of John Paslew, the late abbot there, which lately hath been attainted of high treason,” for the sum of 64*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* These premises included the whole of Brandwood! In this family they continued till the year 1667, when they were sold by Thomas Posthumus Holt, Esq., last in the line direct of Grizzlehurst. The connecting link of this house with that of Stubley is unfortunately lost. Ralph Holt, however, first of Grizzlehurst, “is said” to have been a second son of Stubley; he married a daughter of Sir Geoffry Brockhole, and had issue James, who by Isabel, daughter of Mr. John Abram, of Abram, had Ralph: Ralph Holt married Anne, daughter of Sir John Langley, of Edgecroft, had issue Sir Thomas Holt, knighted by Edward Earl of Hertford, in Scotland, 36 Hen. VIII. [1544-5], who, by Dorothy, daughter of Ralph Langford, of Langford, in Derbyshire, Esq., had Francis: Francis Holt married Hellen, daughter of Sir John Holcroft; he was living 10th Elizabeth, and had issue Thomas, who married Constance, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, in the county of Stafford, and had Francis, who married daughter of William Ashton, of Clegg, Esq., and had issue Theophilus, who by Alice, daughter of

Mosiley, 20 May, 1274. (Ibid. No. 22, p. 605.) Alex. f. Rob. de Spotlond gave them half a bovat in Spotlond. (Ibid. t. 15, No. 17, p. 741.) Hen. f. Galf. decani de Walleye gave them for a certain sum his right in four bovates in Spotlond, being one-fourth of the town, scil. in two bovates held from him by Hen. de Spotlond, in one which Hugo de Thellewell formerly held from him, and in one which Mich. f. Rob. prepositi (de Spotlond) held from him. (Ibid. No. 25, p. 747.) Hugo f. Will. de Thellewall for 8 marks gave them a bovat in Spotland which he held from Hen. de Whalleye. (Ibid. No. 29, p. 750.) Alex. de Brodehalgh gave them Brodehalgh, “quam emi de Will. le Sergant et de Alex. f. Rob. de Spotlond cum assarti que vocatur Parysod et cum tota terra quam habui in Longerung.” (Ibid. No. 40, p. 758.)

Joh. de Lacy de Cromwelbothom sued Rob. de Whiteworth at Lancaster assizes, June 1292, for 15 acres of pasture and 5 of wood in Spotlonde, of which Robert unjustly disseised Joh. de Lacy, father of the said John, who was seised of them “tempore domini Regis nunc” (after 1272). Robert said that he held in common with the Abbot of Stanlowe and Rob. f. Hen., which John could not gainsay, and was fined for a false claim. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—3, m. 47). At the same assizes on 15 July, John de Lacy sued Rob. de Whyteworth, Rob. f. Hen., and the Abbot of Stanlawe for the same land. They came by attorney, and said that the writ “peccat in forma,” for, as he sued them in common for the land of which Robert alone disseised him, “ipse non ligat de aliqua injuria facta per ipsos Rob. f. Hen. at Abbatem.” The case was adjourned to 6 Oct. at Appelby, when Robert and the others said that they held the tenements with Ric. f. Ivenis, which John de Lacy could not gainsay and was fined for a false claim. (Ib. m. 34 dorso.) At the same assizes John de Lacy, in July, sued the Abbot of Stanlowe for 30 acres of pasture and half an acre of wood, in which the abbot had entry only by the disseisin which Ric. de Nortbury, quondam Abbat de Stanlowe, fecit Johanni de Lacy, father of John. The abbot said that the tenements are “de vasto predicte ville de Spotland,” which waste he holds with Rob. de Wyteworth, Rob. f. Hen., and Ric. f. Ivone in common, and “pro indiviso,” who are not named in the writ. This John could not gainsay and was fined for a false claim. (Ib. m. 65)].

¹ Grizzlehurst is in the parish of Middleton and township of Birtle-cum-Bamford; but of the ancient mansion of the Holts there are few remains. [See Notitia Cestr. ii. 100.]

John Greenhalgh, Esq., of Brandlesome, had issue Thomas Posthumus, and died about 1630 [1679]. Thomas Posthumus Holt married Anne, daughter of John Goodhand, Esq., of Kermond in the Mire, in the county of Lincoln, by whom Thomas, who died an infant. Thomas Posthumus, the father, alienated these estates, and having been much indebted to his cousin¹ Alexander Holt, goldsmith, of London, devised Grizzlehurst to him. He had an estate, at that time worth 1,000*l.* per annum, and, having been a great sufferer for his loyalty, was designed for the order of the Royal Oak, had it been instituted. He died, according to a MS. memorandum which I have seen, "25th March, 1669, after sown sett a hower, as they report it." What can be traced of the alliance of the Holts of Grizzlehurst with Alexander Holt, devisee of the last Thomas Posthumus, is this. Thomas Holt, who married Constance Littleton, had three brothers, Francis, Richard, and John, from one of whom came William Holt, who by Margaret Standish, of Standish, had Edward, who married Dorothy Dickenson, of Cople, and another son (who had John Holt, of Wigan), expressly styled uncle to Alexander. If there were no other brother, therefore, Alexander was son of Edward; at all events, he was grandson of William: again, Edward Holt, who married Dickenson, had Edward, who had another Edward, married Jane, daughter of Jeffry Prescot, of Shevington, by whom Edward Holt, of Ince.

The chapel of Whitworth² appears, by an indenture dated 24 Hen. VIII. [1532-3], to

¹ [The kinship was never proved, and the estate did not lapse by devise but by sale.—F. R. R.]

² In Dodsworth's MSS. I have met with the following memoranda, which are confirmed by the Coucher Book. "*Man. de Whitworth per div. donationes concessum fuit Abb. et conv. de Stanlaw, temp. R. Joh.*" Also, "*Mem. quod medietas man. de Whitworth don. fuit per dn. Joh. de Elland percenarium domin. de Rachedale, Abb. et conv. de Stanlaw.*" [An entry in French on one of the fly leaves at the beginning of the Coucher Book printed by Mr. Hulton at p. 637 of his edition states that in the time of Henry II. and previously the lordship of Whitworth, "*hamelle de la ville de Spotland en Rachedale*" was held "*en percenerie entre les auncestres de Eland et de Lyversegge.*" It descended to John de Eland and Robert de Lyversegge, who divided it; John gave his half for 40*s.* rent to the monks of Stanlawe, who continued to hold it. Robert gave his half for 4*s.* a year to the Abbey of Salley, who, after 20 years and more, gave it to the prioress and convent of Hanepol (a house of Cistercian nuns near Doncaster on the road to Wakefield) as half a carucate, paying 10*s.* a year to them and 4*s.* to Robert's heirs. After more than 40 years Dame Johane de Cressy, then prioress of Hanpol, and her convent gave their half of Whitworth "*a un Robt. le filz Randolf de White,*" paying 16*s.* a year rent to them and giving them one-third of his goods at his death. Randolf son of Robert gave this half of Whitworth to Thomas de Newbold, chaplain, who gave it to the abbot and convent of Whalleye, to whom it was confirmed by Edward II. after an inquisition held by the escheator, who thus became possessed of the whole hamlet. The charters, ninety-seven in number, relating to these transactions form the 14th title of the Coucher Book. Johanna de Crescy's charter is dated 26 July 1259. (Ibid. No. 70, p. 696.) Therefore Robert de Lyversegge's grant to Salley should, according to this entry, have been made before 1199. John de Elond's grant to Stanlawe was witnessed by William vicar of Rochdale, and therefore cannot be earlier than 14 Ap. 1224, when Bishop Stavensby, who instituted William, was consecrated. By inquisition taken before John de Midehop, seneschal of Blakeburnschir, in full court of Rachedale, 18 Feb. 1322, it was found that Robert de Liversegge, who held the sixth of Rachedale, gave an abbot of Salley half a carucate in Whitwood "*jam centum annis elapsis*" (1222), which an abbot of Salley gave a prioress of Hanepole, eighty years before (1242), and Johanna de Crescy, prioress of Hanepole, gave it to Rob. de Whitwood sixty years ago (1262). (Coucher, t. 14, No. 80, p. 706.)

John de Elond gave the abbot and convent of Stanlawe for 12*l.* all his right "*in toto medietate ville de Whiteward,*" and the homages, rents, &c. of half Heleya and Faleng. Witnesses, W. vicario de Roch., &c. (Coucher, tit. 14, No. 1,

have been erected by some of the principal inhabitants, who were greatly assisted and encouraged by Robert Holt, of Stubley, Esq.¹ It is remarkable, that this was an æra of chapel building in the parish of Whalley, with its dependencies, and that most of the original structures have grown ruinous, and been rebuilt within our own memories. This applies to Todmorden, Whitworth, Milnrow, Goodshaw, Accrington, Holme. The greater parochial chapels were either more durably constructed or better repaired. Whitworth, in particular, was rebuilt, and a burial-ground consecrated by Bishop Cleaver, A.D. 1795.²

Along the high and barren ridge which separates the valley of Roch from that of Spodden, and extends from Cliviger Moor nearly to Rochdale, are several elevations, whose names or remaining appearances indicate their situation, or the uses to which they were anciently applied; as Wardle, *qu.* Wardhull, where watch and ward was kept; Tooter Hill, à Toot *buccinare*—the Horn-blower's Hill; and Hades Hill, from the summit of which the water descends to both seas. On the top of this last are the remains of a large beacon, with the foundations of a circular enclosure, as usual. This, and Thieveley Pike, appear to have formed the connecting links between Pendle Hill and Buckton Castle.

p. 637.) He also gave them “totam vastam et omnes libertates infra divisas ville de Whiteworth,” as much belongs to three-eighths of Whiteword (Ibid. No. 2, p. 639), and his domain lands called Hallestedes and Swynesheved. (Ibid. No. 3, p. 641.) Also an eighth part of his land in Whiteworth, “que fuit de vastis.” (Ibid. No. 4, p. 643.) Henry, son of Quenilda de Whiteworth, sold them half a bovat for 5 marks. (Ibid. No. 13, p. 649.) Mich. f. Hug. de Whiteword gave them all his land in Whiteword, half a bovat, in exchange for Dunyngesbotheroles “preter tria onera virgarum annuatim in bosco de Dunyngesbotheroles.” (Ibid. No. 22, p. 656.) Rob. f. Ranulphi de Whiteword sold them for 30 marks and two oxen part of his land in Whiteword, Great and Little Horscroft, which he bought from the nuns of Hanepol. (Ibid. No. 24, p. 658.) Hen. f. Andree de Whiteword gave them Maxicroft. (Ibid. No. 28, p. 661.) Joh. f. Joh. de Whiteword for 20s. gave them a bovat in Whiteword which his father held from Alan de Merland. (Ibid. No. 39, p. 670.) Jordan de Whiteword, with the consent of Andrew his son and heir, gave them for 5 marks a bovat which he bought from Ric. de Linley, rent 15*d.* (Ibid. No. 43, p. 672.) Wil. faber de Wordelword for 20s. gave them a bovat in Whiteword, held from him by Jordan de Whiteword. (Ibid. No. 45, p. 674.) John del Schagh gave them all his waste in le Horewythnes in hameletta de Whiteword. (Ibid. No. 63, p. 692.)

At York assizes, 1 July, 1338, Joh. f. Ad. de Bukelegh, Wil. et Galf. his brothers, were attached to answer to the Abbot of Whalley why “vi et armis” they took and carried away the abbot's goods found at Whyteworth. The abbot, by Joh. de Plesyngtone his attorney, complained that John and the others “vi et armis, scil. gladiis, arcubus et sagittis,” on 13 May, 1331, took the goods and chattels of the abbot, viz., “trescentas pecias ferri, pannos laneos et lineas ad valenciam,” etc.; damages xx li. John and Geoffrey said “quo ad venire vi et armis et asportacione pannorum” they are not guilty; as to the carrying away of the iron, they said that John is lord of the thirtieth part of Whyteworth, and Geoffrey is lord of another thirtieth part, and the abbot and others are lords of Whyteworth, and that the abbot, John and Geoffrey, “in vasto ejusdem-ville foderunt ad mineram ferri et de minera predicta usque ad ferrum communibus servant,” and the said iron was divided between them. “Ita quod de predicto ferro sic combusto,” eight pieces were assigned to John, and eight to Geoffrey, and so they took the said iron and their own chattels without doing anything “contra pacem.” The case was adjourned to 21 Oct. six manucaptors answering for the three brothers. (Add. MS. 10374, f. 3b.)]

¹ [See Canon Raines's note on this chapel in Notitia Cestr. i. 154-6.]

² [An inscription on the bell records that Whitworth Chapel was first built in 1532 and the bell recast in 1656. The chapel was rebuilt in 1775 for 226*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* The foundation of a large and handsome church was laid 6 Ap. 1847. (Not. Cestr. ii. 156.) It was built by subscription, and consecrated by Bishop Prince Lee 3 Jan. 1850.—F. R. R.]

Last is the hamlet of Healey (Highfield), memorable for the ancient mansion of the Chadwicks,¹ which stands to great advantage on an elevated point of ground, commanding a rich and extended prospect, as far as the forest of Delamere in front, and immediately beneath looking down on a woody dingle, where the Spodden struggles for its passage through a channel of excavated rock. Henry, son of Dolphin de Hely, gave two bovates of land here to the Abbey of Stanlaw, soon after its first foundation.² They continued, however, to be held by the family, under their ecclesiastical grantees; for Richard de Heley held his lands here as feudatory of the house in the time of Richard I. and John. Richard had a brother John, who had Andrew, married to Hawise, daughter of Henry de Merland. They had Thomas, whose daughter and heiress Hawise, marrying Adam de Oakden,³ had Alexander de Oakden, to whom Hawise released her lands in Spotland, 1388. He had issue John de Okeden, who had Alexander and Thomas Okeden, of Heley, whose son Adam married Margaret, coheiress of Richard Butterworth, by Alison, daughter of Adam Buckley. And in 1483 Alice, their oldest daughter and coheiress, married John Chadwick, [marriage covenant dated 10 Feb. 1484,] who thus became possessed of Heley.

Nicholas de Chadwick, ancestor of this John, lived in the time of Edward III., and had Robert, s. p. and John, who died before 1445, leaving Henry, who continued the family at Chadwick, and Jordan married to Elenor Kirkshaw.⁴ They were Trinitarians of the house of St. Robert, near Knaresborough, 1459. They had, besides other children, John and Oliver; the latter of whom was slain in an affray between the Birons and Traffords, whereupon 60*l.* was paid to the Chadwicks, by the award of Thomas Lord Stanley, in 1480. John, son of Jordan, who married Alice Okeden, as above stated, resided at Heley, and died 1498. Thomas Chadwick, Gent. his son, in ward of James Stanley,⁵ warden of Manchester, 1500, in 1512 married Katherine,⁶ daughter of James Bucley, of Bucley, and had John. John Chadwick married, 1551, Agnes,⁷ daughter of James Heywood, of Heywood,

¹ [An elaborate narrative pedigree of all the branches of Chadwick by Charles Chadwick, F.S.A. is printed in Corry's History of Lancashire, vol. ii.]

² Coucher Book. [(t. 13, No. 10, p. 597.) Clemens de Heleya sold the monks of Stanlawe two bovates in Heleya, one given him by Hug. f. Jordani de Mitton, the other by Anchetillus his brother, and an assart for 3½ marks. (Coucher, t. 15, No. 65, p. 777.) Peter de Heleya gave them Heleyhalges. (Ibid. No. 66, p. 777.) Henry de Heleye gave them "totam dimidietatem de le Halgh," which he held from Adam his brother. (Ibid. No. 69, p. 780.) Rob. fil. Anketilli de Heleya (son of Andrew, chaplain of Rochdale) sold them for a mark of silver one bovat in Heleya. (Ibid. No. 71, p. 781.) Hug. f. Jordani de Mitton gave Clement. fil. Andree Sacerdotis de Rach. a bovat in Heleya. (Ibid. No. 83, p. 782.)]

³ In Butterworth. This is the original of the common surname of Ogden.

⁴ The indenture of marriage of Elianore, daughter of Christofer Kyrschagh, of Townhouse, in Honorusfeld, was dated 14 Sep. 1454. Nicholas had a fourth son, Hugh, who occurs in 1483 and 1492. (Corry, ii. 558.)

⁵ The grant of wardship and marriage is dated 26 July, 15 Hen. VII. 1500. (Corry, ii. 563.)

⁶ Marriage covenant dated 12 Nov. 1512. He died 4-5 Philip and Mary, 1557-8. She released her right of dower 16 May, 1561. (Corry, ii. 564.)

⁷ The marriage covenant was dated 8 Feb. 6 Edw. VI. 1552. She was buried 24 Apr. 1604. His will is dated 12 Aug. 1614. They had four sons and five daughters. (Corry, ii. 564-5.)

Gent., buried "upon the south side, within the quyre in Rochdale church, where his auncestors had been accustomed to be buried," Jan. 30, 1615, aged 103. He had issue Robert, his heir, and Charles, afterwards D.D., and the first Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Robert Chadwick married Alice, daughter of Edward Butterworth, of Belfield, Gent. in 1581. In 1618 he rebuilt his mansion at Heley, and died 1625, leaving Jordan, his heir, and John, A.M. rector, of Standish, &c. Jordan Chadwick,¹ born 1597, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Matthew, of Oldham, Gent., died 1634, leaving John, his heir, and Charles, styled D.D. in 1657. John Chadwick, of Heley and Mavesyn Ridware, Esq. married Katherine, heiress of his kinsman, Lewis Chadwick, Esq. of Mavesyn, by Mary Bagot, his wife, buried at Rochdale 1669, lieutenant-colonel for the parliament, had issue Charles, and John rector of Dartford, in Kent, &c. Charles Chadwick, Esq. born 1637, married, in 1665, Anne, daughter of Valence Sacheverell, of Newhall, in the county of Warwick, and Callow, in the county of Derby, by Anne, daughter of Sir George Devereux, brother of Walter fifth viscount Hereford, buried at Sutton, 1697,² had issue Charles, &c. Charles Chadwick, Esq. born 1675, buried at Ridware, 1757, married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Dolman, of Shaw House, Berks, by whom Charles, who took the name of Sacheverell, being possessed of the estates of that family, and of Ridware. He died s.p. 1779, and was succeeded by Dorothy,³ his sister, who died unmarried. Second, his cousin-german, Mary Illingworth, by whom John Chadwick, Esq. of Heley Hall, born 1720, succeeded to the Lancashire estates by settlement at the death of his father, rebuilt Heley Hall (now an excellent house) 1774, justice of peace, deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, and lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Lancashire Militia, died Nov. 23, 1800, leaving, by Susannah Holt, of Shevington, his wife, a son Charles, and a daughter unmarried. Charles Chadwick, Esq. of Heley, Ridware, Newhall, and Callow, born 1753, [died 29 July 1829,] married Frances, daughter of Richard Green, Esq. of Leventhorp, in the county of York, and has an only son, Hugo Malvesyn Chadwick, born 1793.⁴ Chadwick bears, Gules, an inescutcheon, and orl of martlets argent; crest anciently a white lily, latterly a talbot's head, for Malvesyn; motto, "Juxta Salopiam;" together with forty-six quarterings.

To the old families in this parish, which have not been adverted to and are now extinct,⁵ some remembrance is due. These were the Schofields of Schofield Hall, the

¹ Jordan was baptized at Rochdale 17 Dec. 1587. His marriage covenant was dated 7 Oct. 1616. He was buried at Rochdale 11 Nov. 1634. (Corry, ii. 569.)

² His wife died at Sutton 20 Apr. and was buried in Trinity aisle, in Ridware church, 23 Apr. 1689. 13 Aug. 1690, "having occasion to travel abroad, if it should not please God that he should live to return, he then declared his will," &c. He was then in good health, and was going no farther than to Healey in Lancashire. (Corry, ii. 573.)

³ She had Ridware, Newhall, and Callow estates, and died, aged 83, at Hints in Staffordshire, 30 Nov. 1784, in consequence of an accident by fire 18 Nov. (Corry, ii. 578, 635.) A candle set fire to her cap while she was looking over some papers in a bureau in a room by herself. (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1784, p. 957; Scots. Mag. vol. xlv. p. 663.)

⁴ [Who died 12 Oct. 1854, being succeeded by his only son John de Heley, born 1834, and now (1876) living.—F. R. R.]

⁵ [This statement is scarcely correct. The Butterworths of Belfield are extinct, and probably the Schofields of Schofield; but the Halliwells of Pike House are still represented, and their ancient estate enjoyed by their representa-

Butterworths of Belfield, the Halliwells of Pikehouse. Two only of any antiquity remain, or are resident in this extensive and populous parish; namely, the Entwistles of Foxholes and the Crossleys of Scaccliffe, formerly called Crosslegh, near Todmorden, who have been seated at that place from an æra which cannot be ascertained. In the course of this work I have been much indebted to the present representative of that family, John Crossley, Esq.¹

At Underwood, near this town, about fourteen years ago [1804], was found a small iron box, containing a rouleau of Roman brass coins; folles of the Lower Empire, in general extremely fair and fresh. Those which I have seen, besides a small brass of the Emperor Tacitus, are of Constantius Cæsar, Maximian, and Dioclesian. The obverse of one, apparently Dioclesian, is nearly effaced; the reverse, a figure of Moneta, with a balance and cornucopiæ, circumscribed *MONETA . S . AVGG . ET . CAES.*

The legend on the reverse of all the rest is the same: *GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI.* The figure a genius, with a patera and cornucopiæ.²

tive and descendant Mrs. Mary Alice Gibson Beswicke-Royds, sole child of John Halliwell Beswicke, Esq. the heir-general of Robert Beswicke, Esq. who married, in 1720, his relative Mary eldest daughter of John Halliwell of Pike House, Esq. The Entwistles of Foxholes and the Crossleys of Scaitcliffe are both now represented through heiresses, the patronymic of the former being Markland and of the latter Dampier. For an interesting account of the old and well-descended family of Halliwell, see Gastrell's *Notitia Cestr.* vol. ii. part 2, pp. 137-8. Notes.]

¹ [John Crossley, esq. F.S.A. died 11 Dec. 1830. His only son John Crossley, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law, Deputy-Lieutenant and J. P. for co. Lanc. and J. P. for the West Riding, died without issue in 1864.—F. R. R.]

² [A beaded torc of bronze was found at Mowroad in the township of Spotland, on a farm of H. M. Chadwick, Esq. in 1831, in stubbing up the root of an oak "felled about thirty-five years back and probably of eighty years' growth," under a large loose stone. "The beaded portion consisted of eleven globular beads united by a cord, while the string or hinder portion which went behind the neck represented a squared cord, ornamented with a double vandyked line. It measured $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and weighed 4.75 oz. A similar bronze collar was found upon two upright stones under a horizontal stone on the edge of a moor behind Embsay, near Skipton, in the autumn of 1845." (*Archæologia*, xxv. 595; xxxi. p. 517; Samuel Birch, "On the Torc of the Celts," *Archæol. Journal*, iii. 33.)]

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

PORTION OF THE ORIGINAL PARISH OF WHALLEY, ANCIENTLY
WITHIN AMUNDERNESS.RIBCHESTER.¹

THIS Parish, together with that of Chipping, is expressly asserted, in the Status de Blackburnshire, to have been taken out of the original parish of Whalley.

The present choir is of the age of John, or the earlier part of Henry III., and has on the north side a tomb, consisting of one solid block of stone, with the arms of the Houghtons.² This church had two chantries, one on the south side enclosed with a gothic latticed screen, commonly called the Dutton Choir, and the place of interment of the Townleys of that place. On the north side is a distinct aile opening into the nave of the church, which was the chantry founded by Katharine, wife of William Linehalls, lady of the manor of Ribchester, who vested in trust certain lands, “cuidam capellano divina

¹ The statue of a lion, [of tolerable workmanship,] of Roman sculpture, has lately been dug up at Ribchester [within a few yards of the east wall of the temple]. [From the rudeness of one side] it was evidently an architectural ornament. [The additions to this note are from the Hist. of Richmondsh. ii. 461.]

² [The oldest appearances about the present church are the lancet windows of the choir, which may be referred to the reign of Henry II. The glebe, now the valuable domain of the rectory, which belongs to the see of Chester, was a carucate of land. The fabric of the church is very handsome; the tower and nave appear to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.; the timber work of the latter bearing date MDXXVIII. (Hist. of Richmondshire, ii. 462-3.)

“In the church window at Ribchester: Johannis Talbot et Isabellæ uxoris sui. She hath 3 daughters kneling by her. The rest of the superscription in Latin is broken downe owte of window. In the same churche window:— ‘Thomas Lenox et Elizabeth uxor ejus.’ The armes of Lenox stand in y^e same window. The feild therof is a chevron ar. with 2 roses over y^e same, on y^e chefe ar. a lion passant g. under y^e chevron.” (Tho. Talbot’s note book; Cotton. MS. Vesp. D. xvii. f. 40 b. This entry follows John Talbot and Joanna ux ej. (See above, p. 375.)]

At the church of Ribchester was interred, in all probability, the last survivor of all who had borne arms in the war between Charles I. and the Parliament; for in the parish register is this entry: “1736, Jan. 13th, burried William Walker, a cavalier, aged 122, de Alston.” This man had a horse killed under him at the battle of Edge-hill: how long he retained his mental faculties I do not know; if nearly to the close of life, he must have been a living chronicle extremely interesting and curious. (Hist. of Richmondsh. ii. 465.)]

quotidie celebraturo in quadam capella constructa in parte boreali ecclesiæ de Ribchester, pro salute Regis Henrici et Ricardi Hoghton, militis, patre et matre, &c. Svo. Hen. IV. [1406-7.]¹

Prior to the family of Linehalls, I find the Motons styling themselves lords of Ribchester, 27 Edw. III. [1353-4]. Afterwards it became the property of the Sherburnes, through whom it descended to Thomas Weld, Esq. the present owner.²

¹ [In the same year Sir Richard Hoghton gave to the chaplain certain lands in Dutton, Ribchester, Chepyn, Gosenargh, Hoder, and Aghton. Forty acres of land in Ribchester and Dutton had previously (11 Edw. III.) been given to a chaplain by Henry de Cliderhow. This chapel still remains entire though much neglected. The florid tracery of the windows at the east and west end is very beautiful, and must have been much more so, as seen from within, when the painted glass with which they were once adorned was entire. (Hist. of Richmondshire, ii. 463.)]

² Among the charters found at Pontefract Castle in 1325 was one de Moite de Ribblescestre, by which Robert de Lasey demised to Robert, son of Henry, the mediety of Ribblescestre, to be held in free thanage, rent 7s. a year, "salva eidem Roberto et heredibus suis donacione ecclesie ejusdem ville et foreste de cervo et bissa et apro et loga." (Duc. Lanc. xxv. A. 9. a.) By fine made at Lancaster 3 Nov. 1202, "inter Joh. f. Rob. petentem et Alanum de Windhul et Agn. ux. ejus tenentes de una bovata terre cum pert. in Ribbecestria unde assisa de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos," Alan and Agnes gave the bovat to John to be held for ever, by service of 12d. on 1 Sept.; for this John gave Alan "unam libram cymini." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. John. No. 32.) On 4 Nov. 1202, Alan and Agnes gave Hen. f. Bernardi one bovat in Ribbecestr. on the same terms. (Ib. No. 13.) By fine made at Lancaster 16 Jan. 1219, "inter Syrith. filiam Godwini, Wynivam et Matildam sorores suas petentes et Walterum Motun tenentem de una bovata terre cum pert. unde recognicio de morte antecessoris," Siritha, Winniva, and Matilda remitted and quitclaimed to Walter and his heirs for ever all their right and claim in the bovat, and for this Walter gave Siritha, Winniva, and Matilda 20s. sterling. (Ib. Hen. III. No. 1.) In Jan. 1227, Elias the clerk gave Will. f. Thome a bovat in Ribbelcestre, "unde recognicio magne assise summonita fuit inter eos," to hold for ever, rent 12d. on St. Giles's day and foreign service. (Ib. No. 23.) In Aug. 1230 Walter Mutun and Amab'l his wife gave half a mark for a writ of novel disseisin "versus Swanum de Huddeshale de ten. in Ribbecestr." (Rot. Fin. i. 201.) Walter Motun gave the monks of Stanlawe part of his land in Ribblescestre, "scil. Hullileye a via lapidosa," on the east, to Godericheleyclogh in the west, "et a proximo sicho" on the north, to the oak "cruce signatum" on the south, and three acres of wood to assart "inter Lavedileye et Godericheclogh." (Coucher, t. 17, No. 49, p. 868.) Also his mill of Ribblescestre "salva multura domus mee." (Ib. No. 50, p. 869.) Also his land in Ribblescestre "inter terram Elie clerici et terram Will f. Awardi." (Ib. No. 51, p. 870.) "Amabilia filia Alani de Wyndehull, relicta Walteri Motun," in her widowhood gave to God and St. Benedict of Stanlawe, and the abbot and convent serving God and St. Benedict there, the land and buildings in Ribblescestre which Walter her husband gave them. (Ib. No. 52, p. 870.) Rob. de Ribbelcestria and Amabilia his wife with their pledges, "Joh. f. Wil. de Ribbelcestria et Hug. f. Will. de eadem," were fined at Lancaster assizes 20 Oct. 1246, for not prosecuting a writ "de ingressione" against the abbot of Stanlawe for ten acres of land and half a mill in Ribbelcestria. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. No. 2, dorso.) They were also fined for not prosecuting a writ "de dote" against Will. Mutun. (Ib. No. 3, dorso.) Rob. de Ribblescestre quitclaimed for a mark all his right "jure Amabile quondam uxoris mee," in 6s. rent for the mill and some lands in Ribblescestre. (Coucher, t. 17, No. 53, p. 871.) He also quit-claimed to the monks of Stanlawe "omnes terras quas habent de dono Walteri Moton in villa de Ribblescestre de quibus quesivi breve domini Regis super eos," and half the mill there, for half a mark of silver and a yearly rent of 6s. (Ib. No. 54, p. 872.) This quitclaim seems to refer to the writ of entry of 1246 and should probably precede No. 53. Wil. f. Walteri Muton de Ribelcestr. gave the monks of St. Mary of Sallai 6 acres in Ribelcestr from Lofchaebroc up to the moor, also pasture for 200 sheep and 10 mares "cum secta earum trium annorum," and 10 cows "cum secta earum trium annorum et decem sui suibus cum nutrimento earum trium annorum et xx^{ti} porcis" in all the common of Ribelcester, and "personam sine pannagio omnibus predictis porcis." (Harl. MS. 112, f. 81b.) Will. Moton f. Walteri Moton confirmed to the monks of Stanlawe his father's gift

The living of Ribchester is a late appropriation belonging to the see of Chester.¹ Of the rectors I have only met with William de Wakefeld, 27 Edw. III. [1353-4]; John de More, 1408; John Ellwick, 1457.

of Riblecestre mill "*cum tota sequela ad idem molendinum pertinente.*" (Coucher, t. 17, No. 55, p. 872.) Also he confirmed to them the lands his father gave them there, and gave them a piece of land there north of the house of "Joh. f. Awardi inter domum et Thurledak inter Lavedyleyclogh et Godericheclogh." (Ib. No. 56, p. 873.) Fr. Karolus, Abbot of Stanlawe, gave Joh. f. Awardi Hullileye and the lands granted his house by Nos. 49, 51, 56, for 2s. a-year paid 24 June. (Ib. No. 59.) Will. Moton gave the monks of Stanlawe all the land "*inter Lavedileyclogh et Godericheclogh in latitudine,*" and between that held from them by Joh. de Hulliley and that of Tho. f. Rad. in length, saving right of way to pasture for the men of Ribchester and of that land. (Ib. No. 57, p. 873.) In 1268 "Dionis. que fuit uxor Rob. Motun" gave half a mark for a *pone* "*et mand. est Vic. Not'.*" (Rot. Fin. ii. p. 479.) Hen. Motun, Bailiff of Blakeburne, was fined 8 June, 1292. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 3-2, m. 7.) Margeria filia Ade f. Bernardi de Ribbechestr. sued Rob. f. Ade de Preston and Margeria his wife for half of a messuage and 40 acres in Ribbechestr. (Ib. m. 7d.) Hen. de Cliderhowe appeared at Lancaster 25 June, 1292, "*versus Ric. f. Ade de Ribbecestr. et Ric. fr. ejus de placito quinque acrarum terre cum pert. in Rybbelcestr. Et versus Ceciliam la Recluse de placito trium acrarum terre cum pert. in eadem villa in que iidem Ric., Ric. et Ceciliam non habent ingressum nisi per Ad. de Blakeburne,*" who held "*per legem Anglie*" after the death of Alesia his wife, sister to Henry. Henry to recover seisin. (Ib. m. 44 dorso.) Adam le Dukemonger de Ribbilcestre gave Wil. Hulesone de Leylond and Margeria his wife "*unum espervarium sorum*" for a messuage in Preston 6 June, 1333. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 50.) The Jury of Blakeburneshire and the Jury of Preston presented at Preston 23 Sep. 1355, that Joh. Horne de Ribbelcestr. feloniously killed Hen. Ters of Ribbilcestr. there on Sunday, 1 Mar. 1355. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 5-1, m. 1 dors. m. 3d.) By fine made at Westminster, 1 May, 1373, "*inter Wil. de Lynales et Katerinam uxorem ejus querentes et Joh. de Henthorne Capellanum et Rob. Collan Capellanum deforcientes de Manerio de Ribbechastre cum pert.*" the manor was settled on William and Katerina and the heirs of their bodies, with successive remainder to Katerina's children, to Ric. f. Alex. de Lynales, and, lastly, to the right heirs of Katerina. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 184.) On 17 Aug. 1383, "Wil. de Dutton, clerk, et Ric. de Twystefeld, capell., Thomas de Yorderawes and Margeria his wife gave 2 messuages, 12 acres of land, one of meadow and three of wood, in Ribchastren for 20 marks to Wil. de Dutton, clerk, et Ric. de Twystefeld," chaplain, and the heirs of Richard. (Lanc. Records, Fines, 7-11, John of Gaunt, No. 31.)

¹ [Obtained by exchange with the Crown by patent dated 8 Jan. 38 Hen. VIII. 1546. The original endowment of Chester is dated 5 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. (Ormerod, Hist. of Cheshire, i. 74.) "And the said Jurors [of the Inquisition of 25 June 1650] further saye that Ribchester is A Parishe and doth conteyne within it selfe one Parishe Church, vizt. Ribchester, A Viccaridge presentative Improprate to the late Bushupp of Chester, the Tyth of the whole Parishe lett to the Inhabitants for The terme of One life yett In beinge upon the yearly rent of Thirty nyne pounds Fifteene shillings Six pence paid to the Trustees for the sale of Bushupp's lands, and that the said parishe doth con-
tayne within it foure Townshippes, vizt. Alston cum Hothersall, beinge distant from their Parishe Church five myles, Dilworth foure myles, and Dutton foure myles. The present Incumbent Mr. Christopher Hindley but lately suspended by Order from the provinciall Assembly of Divines for this county, but for what cause the presentors know not. And there was formerly paid to the said Viccar by the said Bushupp of Chester Twenty marks per ann. and Six pounds Thirteene shillings four pence per ann. out of the Parishe of Steede, but of late there is no Allowance. And they further saye that there is one Chappell within the said Parishe, vizt. Longridge Chappell, standinge in Alston afforesaid and distant from their Parishe Church betwixt four and five myles, but neyther Minister nor mayntenance. The Inhabitants of Alston cum Hothersall and Dilworth, beinge remoate from their Parishe Church as afforesaid, and Consistinge of one hundred and fforty Families, humbly desire the same may be made A Parishe Church, and that the Minister and competent mayntenance may bee allowed." (Lambeth MS. Survey of Church Lands, vol. xi. pp. 187 to 190.)]

[RECTORS OF RIBCHESTER.]

- Drogo, drowned in the Ribble before 1246.¹
 Imbertus, rector in Oct. 1246.²
 Robert de Pokelington, 1292.
 Walter de Wodehouse, resigned in 1343.
 William de Wakefeld, chaplain, instituted 10 Nov. 1343, on Queen Isabella's presentation.
 William de Horneby, 1351.
 John de Lincoln, presbiter, instituted 1 Mar. 1364; resigned.
 Lambert de Thirkyngham, resigned.
 William Bolton, chaplain, presented by John of Gaunt; instituted 27 Feb. 1367.
 John Farmer, clerk, instituted 8 Nov. 1395; resigned.
- John del More, occurs 1414; resigned.
 Richard Coventre, clerk, instituted 5 Apr. 1419.
 John Ellyswyk, instituted 3 Dec. 1419; occurs 13 Mar. 1446.
 Robert Bromlaw, occurs before 1460.³
 William Talbot, rector, 16 Edw. IV. 1476-7.⁴
 Robert Crombilholme, occurs 26 Aug. 1508; resigned in 1527.
 William Clayton,⁵ presented 31 July, 1527; died in 1532.
 Thomas Thirleby,⁶ presented 21 Dec. 1532; occurs Apr. 1537.

VICARS.

- George Wolset, incumbent of Chipping, instituted 9 Feb. 1542, on the King's presentation; resigned.
 Henry Norerosse, instituted 9 Mar. 1573; presented by John Whitaker.
 Richard Leroyde, B.A., instituted 17 Dec. 1616; resigned in 1617.
 Christopher Hindley or Hindle,⁷ instituted 5 Feb. 1617.
 George Ogden, 1699; died 1706.
- Thomas Johnson, A.B., instituted 3 Aug. 1706; died 1738.
 John Heber, A.M., instituted 26 Feb. 1738.
 John Griffith, A.B., instituted 29 Aug. 1775; died 1776.
 John Atkinson, instituted 27 July, 1776.
 Isaac Ralph, instituted 11 July, 1798.
 James Quartley, instituted 23 Apr. 1800; died 12 Feb. 1829, at Lytham.
 Boulby Thomas Haslewood, B.A., instituted 16 Apr. 1829.]

¹ [Drogo persona de Ribbecestria submersit de quodam equo in aqua de Rybel. Et equus similiter submersit. Primus Inventor obiit. Nullus inde malecreditus. Judicium infectum, precium predicti equi xvij d. unde Idem vicecomes respondet. Presentments of the Jury of Blackburnshire at Lancaster assizes, 20 Oct. 1246. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 30.)]

² [De Ecclesiis dicunt [Juratores de Blak.] quod ecclesia de Wallay est in donacione domini Regis occasione custodis Edm. de Lasey. Et valet per annum vij^{xx} marcas. Et Petrus de Cestria eam tenet. Et Ecclesia de Ribbecestria similiter est in donacione domini Regis per eandem custodiam. Et Imbertus clericus eam tenet et valet per annum xl. marcas. Ideo loquendum. (Ib. m. 20 dorso.)]

³ [Edward IV. in assenting to the Act of Resumption, in June 1467, among many other provisions and exceptions, reserved the grant made to Edmund and Richard Talbot of the next presentation "of a covenabill and abille persone to the parish chirche of Robbylchestr". (Rolls of Parliament, v. 599.)]

⁴ [Pedigree of Talbot of Bashall. Hist. of Craven.]

⁵ [To Joh. Voysey Decano Capelle nostre et Edward Belknap Militi et earum assignatis, the next presentation of the Rectory of Ribchester, dated 5 Apr. 1520. (Duc. Registr. Hen. VIII. f. 229 b.) William Clayton presented to the church of Ribchester "vac. per res. Roberti Cromlehome clerici ult. inc. Dated ultimo die Julii, 18 Hen. VIII. 1527." (Ib. f. 234.)]

⁶ [Tho. Thirleby to the church of Ribchester "vac. per naturalem mortem Wili. Clayton ultimi incumbentis." Dated 21 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII. 1523. (Ib. f. 238 b.)]

⁷ [Ribchester—Possession, Bp. of Chester. Possessor, the inhabitants. Vicaridge, valew 20 markes by the late

The following barbarous charter will prove that there was no bridge at Ribchester in the 28th of Edward III. [1354-5].¹ “Ego Adam Bibby d. &c. W^o Bradley Ferrimon Manⁱ de Osbaldeston quendam parcellam terre juxta Madynford de Ribblechester ad usam

Bp. of Chester, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the parishe of Steed, but of late noe allowance. Incumbent, Christoph. Hindley, lately suspended by the Provinciaall Assembly. Patron, Bp. of Chester. (Register of Church Livings (1654 ?), Lansdowne MS. 459, ff. 8*b*, 9.) The story of a vicar of this place during the Usurpation deserves to be recorded, as a specimen of the justice and humanity with which the best men were treated by the Presbyterian government, if their principles were not conformable to their own. Christopher Hindle had been vicar of Ribchester thirty years before the church was overturned, and had discharged all the duties of a faithful minister, the benefice not being then worth above twenty marks a year. He was at once summoned before one of the Presbyterian classes of the country, I suppose as an ignorant and insufficient man, which was the common style applied to all they disliked; but, being an excellent scholar and particularly well versed in Hebrew, he so baffled and confounded them that they were glad to dismiss him. Another method, however, was found to dispossess him of his benefice. One Ingham, a highly gifted man of that time, procured a recommendation from the parishioners in order to his obtaining the curacy of Longridge in this parish, but during the conveyance had the address and honesty to alter it into a petition for the vicarage itself; in consequence of which he obtained an order from the committee of plundered ministers to dispossess the lawful incumbent, and enter upon the benefice himself. Mr. Hindle, however, was a man of spirit, and would not give up the pulpit without a struggle, during which Ingham intruded himself into it. Mr. Hindle, then standing upon the highest step, in the presence of several Parliament soldiers who were to induct Ingham, made a bold and pathetic appeal to the congregation. He described the wretched confusions which prevailed both in church and state; charged the ruin of both upon the rebels; represented the then recent murder of the king in the blackest colours; and concluded with a charitable prayer for the conversion of all who were involved in these horrid crimes. In revenge for this noble conduct, he was apprehended and sent to Preston; on the road to which he was knocked off his horse and narrowly escaped being murdered. At the time of his sequestration he was sixty years old, with a wife and numerous family; but he had a small paternal estate at Colne, (Walker says Cowel [Cowhill Fold in Rishton, on the hill south-east of the canal reservoir, long the property of the Hindles] in this county, but I know no such place, and the name of Hindle is common at Colne,) to which he withdrew, and where he died in 1657. He is said to have been learned in medicine and law as well as his own profession, and a man of very blameless life. Ingham, on the contrary, was so illiterate as to be scarcely able to write his name; and in principle so pliant, that the vicarage of Ribchester having been augmented by the usurping powers with forty pounds per annum, their usual allowance for small benefices, he found it worth his while to conform at the Restoration, and kept possession of it. (Walker, *Sufferings of the Parochial Clergy*, p. 11, p. 268.) Such remembrances are useful as examples. (Richmondshire, vol. ii. p. 464.)]

¹ [This deficiency occasioned the death of one of the first rectors of Ribchester, of which I find the following memorial, Rot. Plac. Assis. ap. Lancaster, 30^o and 31^o Henry 3rd Mem. xx^o “Drogo Persona de Ribbecest. submersus de quodam equo in Aqua de Rybel et equis similiter submersus.” This is the earliest mention which I have met with of Ribble, as the following in the same year and on a similar occasion is of Irwell. “Ric. fil. Eugenie de Radcliffe submersus de quodam equo in aqua de Irwell.” Both these accidents happened in the shrievalty of Matthew de Redman, and either in the year 1246 or 1247. (MS. note by Dr. Whitaker.)]

In the History of Craven, Dr. Whitaker says that the first mention of Ribble after the Roman Bellisama was forgotten is in the beginning of the eighth century, “Terræ datæ S. Wilfrido a regibus juxta Ribel flu. id est Hæmun-dernes.” Leland ex libro de vita S. Wilfredi Collect. iii. p. 169. (Hist. of Craven, 2nd ed. p. 19.)]

With respect to the antiquity of a bridge over this broad and often dangerous river, I have never been able to obtain any exact information. It is certain that the Romans, who erected very few bridges in Britain, had none at Coccium. It is not even known where their Trajectus was; for the course of the Roman road, from the pass between the hills on the line of the present highway from Blackburn to Ribchester, cannot be traced. In later times it appears to have been within the manor of Osbaldeston, and, consequently, far beneath the present or last bridge. This is proved by the following curious, though barbarous, charter. (Townley MSS. G. 12.) [The charter as in the text, but with the

Ferrimon ad eundem navium [et successoribus ferriantibus et carriantibus homines per eundem navium.] Et si non fuerit ferrians et carrians homines et fœminas extra aquam de Ribell, volo quod liberi homines ejus patrie [vel alii extranei] ibi edificent pontem de ligni vel lapide, quod bene liceat rectori de Ribelchester vel Dom. de Osbaldeston. [Test. Ric. Townley, &c."] This comes nearer to the style of Ignoramus than any charter I have seen.

STEDE.

Immediately adjoining to Ribchester, on the east, is the extra-parochial chapel of STEDE, which seems to have belonged to a guild or hospital of very high antiquity;¹ for in a charter without date, I find certain premises in Ribchester, bounded by the lands Sancti

additions now placed between brackets]. From the privileges which he conveys, the grantor in this charter must have been lord of Ribchester; and Madynford (whether the same with that in which the rector Drogo perished or not) seems to have been the modern ferry opposite to Osbaldestone Hall.

¹ [Alan de Singleton fil. Ricardi confirmed "Deo et Sancto Salvatori de sub Langrigh et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus" four acres in Dilwhre, scil. inter Cronekeschahebrok et Withacrebroch, which his father had given them. Wil. Mutun, de Ribelcester, confirmed "Deo et beate Maria Virgini et hospitali sancti Salvatoris subtus Longrig et Magistro et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus" all the land "in villa de Ribelcester super Shipenley infra has divisas," etc., which Walter his father had given them. "Hiis testibus Ada de Blakeburn, domino Joh. f. ejus, Will. de Samlesbury, Ric. de Alveston, Ada de Hochton, Thoma de Hadersale, Rob. f. Stephani, Tho. f. War., Rob. f. Aelya de Ribelcester, etc." (Mon. Angl. 1661, ii. 454; 1830, vi. 686-7.)

The charter of Prior Alexander to the Abbot and Convent of Sallai has been given under Osbaldeston, p. 361.

By inquisition held at Appleby 20 Oct. 1292 it was found that the predecessors of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in the time of Henry III., after the charter made 37 Hen. III. 1252-3, acquired two carucates of land, 100 acres of wood and moor, and 40s. rent in Dutton, Ribelchester, et Aiton in Blakeburnshyre, "de quodam Adam Capellano custode domus sancti Salvatoris de Dutton de assensu Alesie de Lasci," while Henry de Lasci com. Linc. who is now chief lord, was under age. (Quo Warr. p. 376.) This acquisition was made by the Hospitallers between 1258 and 1272.

Camera Sancti Salvatoris, vocata Le Stede.—Et dimittitur ad firmam de anno in annum, reddendo inde ad Thesaurariam de Clerkenwell, ultra cantariam unius capellani, quam inveniet sumptibus suis propriis, x marcas. (Extent of the Lands of the Hospitallers in England, by Fr. Philip de Thame, Prior in England, 1338. Camden Society, p. 111.)

Henry VIII. for 1,727l. 15s. gave Thomas Holt ar. "totum manerium nostrum de Stede in com. nostro Lanc. cum suis juribus etc. nuper priorat. sive hospit. Sci. Joh. Jer'm in Anglia dudum spectant. ac percell' possessionum nuper preceptorie de Newland in com. Ebor. dudum existent." And also all the messuages, etc. called Sandholmes, Staynebrigge, Parkill, Southe Rakys, Milne, Clowghebanke, Ryecroft, Stede Wode, Clayes le Sandis, Whytisworth, Hedland, Magot hayes and le parke, in the parish of Stede, and with the said manor of Stede "dimissa seu locata" to Alex. Osbaldeston, also lands belonging to Whalley, Cokersande, and St. Leonard of York. Dated Terlyng, 1 Aug. 1543. (Hist. of Richmondshire, ii. 465.)

And the presenters [at the Inquisition taken at Blackburn 25 June 1650] further say, "That Steed is A Parishe wherein is one Parishe Church called Steed Church, being a Donative from the Abbott of Cockersand, but now from Mr. Holt of Grislehurst, Lord of the Manor of Steed, worth in the whole six pounds thirteen shillings and foure pence per ann., paid hitherto to the Minister att Ribchester, Beinge Accompted Parson att Steed, there beinge onely

Salvatoris. In another, bearing date 3 Hen. VII. [1486-7], are conveyed certain lands lying "inter domum S'cti Saluatoris le Stede et Chester Brooke." And in an English charter, nearly of the same date, it is called the house of St. Saviour's of Stede. Lastly, by will dated 1501, Nicholas Talbot, a descendant from Bashall, appoints a priest to sing for twelve months at Stead, "where fader and moder are buried." The chapel itself is undoubtedly the oldest entire building within the compass of this history; the windows narrow and lancet-shaped, the arches of two doors, though rather pointed, enriched with Saxon ornaments, and the whole finished in that mixture of styles which took place in the reign of Stephen. [I have discovered from the Coucher Book of Salley, in the British Museum, that this is the "*Hospitale subtus Langrig.*" It was styled "*Hospitale Sancti Salvatoris subtus Langrig, et Mag. et Fratres ib'm Deo servientes.*"¹] But the inside of this small neglected edifice is still more interesting, having had divine service only twice a year since the Reformation;² no reading-desk was ever erected, and prayers are

Seventeene Families within this Parish, the same beinge Three quarters of A Myle distant from the Parish Church of Ribchester. The Inhabitants of Dutton are distant from their Parish Church of Ribchester, and, the said Church of Steed Standinge Betwixt them and Ribchester, They desire to bee Annexed to Steede. (Survey of Church Lands, Lambeth Lib. vol. xi. p. 192.)]

¹ [From the corrections of the Second Edition, 1806. It is styled the *Hospitale sub Langrigh* by Dugdale, who merely transcribes two charters of Alan de Singleton and William, son of Walter Moton, containing grants of land to this foundation. In the chartulary of Salley Abbey I meet with "*Alexander, prior et fratres cum eo conversantes,*" at this place. It is said, however, on other authorities, to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary and our Saviour; and in an English charter about the reign of Henry VII. it is called the house of St. Saviour of Stede; in another which I have seen of the third of that reign, certain lands are described as lying between *Domum Sancti Salvatoris le Stede* and *Chester Brooke*, the rivulet which forms the eastern side of the Roman castrum at Ribchester. But it was not until very lately that I met a copy of a grant, dated 1544, from the crown to Sir Thomas Holt of Grizzlehurst, from which and which alone it appears that this house was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers dependent upon the house of Newland near Wakefield. The following is a transcript of that instrument, from which it appears that the estates of the fraternity near the house were very considerable. From the Holts of Grizzlehurst these lands were purchased by the Sherburnes, and have again become the endowment of an hospital by one of that family; but from peculiar circumstances it has become difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the nature and condition of the trust. (Hist. of Richmondshire, ii. 465.)]

² [The site being extra-parochial, it was thought convenient at the Dissolution to reserve the chapel of the house as a place of worship to the few tenants on the demesne, and 40s. were settled on a chaplain to perform divine service within it. This fortunately remains entire, with several features of the original building; such as three very narrow single lights, and a north door with a hatched moulding. The south door is much richer, and of somewhat later date. The habitable parts of the house have been so totally demolished, that the foundations cannot be traced. It is certain, however, that the chapel never formed one side of a quadrangle, as no other building has ever been attached to it at any point. Neither is there any appearance of a moat or close wall. Few relics of the preceptories are now left in England, but from one good specimen which I have seen it appears that instead of magnificent churches, like those of the monasteries, they had merely chapels, and that, as from the nature of their rule they were not restricted within the precinct of a cloister, their buildings were not adapted to such seclusion, but were probably open structures like the common knightly houses of the time, unfortified at once and unconfined, but always with a chapel adjoining. Within, on the north side of the altar, is a very ancient coffin-tomb, inscribed with the double cross of the Templars, which has been broken into for the lead of the inner envelope. This must unquestionably have belonged to one of the ancient masters of the house, and would seem to intimate that it had originally belonged to the Templars, and had been trans-

read out of the pulpit, which is durably elevated on a basis of stone; opposite appears a coffin-tomb of high antiquity, broken open, and the fragments lying in most picturesque disorder, the floor strewn with ancient gravestones, some inscribed with Longobardic letters, now too obscure to be retrieved, and, by way of contrast to this scene of squalid antiquity, here lies under a slab of beautiful white marble the late Catholic Bishop Petre, who lived and died at Showley. The inscription is as follows :

D. O. M.

Hic jacet Illust'mus et Rev'dus D. FRANCISCUS PETRE de Fithlars, ex inclyta et vetusta prosapia in comitatu Essexiæ, Episcopus Amoriensis¹ et Vic. Apostol. in Districtu Septent. Quem viginti quatuor annos provide ac sollicite moderatus beneficentiis et apostolicis virtutibus fovit et ornavit, tum plenus dierum bonorumque operum, præmissis multis eleemosynis, obiit in Domino Anno æt. suæ LXXXIV, die XXIV Decembris, anno MDCCLXXV. R. I. P.

The stone which was removed on occasion of his interment yet remains, and the Longobardic² characters inscribed around it have been originally relieved by sinking the

ferred, with the other possessions of that unfortunate order, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. (Hist. of Richmondshire, ii. 466.) The font is octagonal, and only remarkable for the armorial bearings which, in the rudest possible style, are sculptured around it. Of these the first bears the usual distinction of the Hospitallers. (Ib. ii. 467.) The edifice is of grey stone, with a porch of great primitive simplicity, and a fine pointed Semi-Saxon and Norman arch, bearing flowered capitals and slender clustered columns. The font is a curious octagonal vessel of dark durable grit-stone. The remains of a large edifice have been discovered near the chapel. (Baines, iii. 389.) The northern doorway seems to have communicated with the quadrangle. At the west end are the remains of an exterior staircase, and the jamb and arch stones of a doorway. The east window has three lancet-shaped lights without cusplings; the interior of the mullions is painted in polychrome, of which perhaps more may exist under the thick coats of whitewash on the walls. (Latham, Hist. of Stydd, pp. 4, 8.)]

¹ In partibus infidelium. Amorium, in the Upper Phrygia, is mentioned by Stephanus Byzantinus. See also Gibbon's Decline and Fall, c. lii. note 92. [Francis Petre, son of John first Lord Petre, was born in 1690, and educated at Douai College. On 27 July 1750 he was consecrated by the title of Bishop of Amoria as coadjutor to Dr. Dicconson, fourth Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, on whose death, 24 Ap. 1752, he succeeded to the charge of the district. (The Catholic Magazine and Review, i. 497; ii. 51.)]

² It may be observed, once for all, that this, which is in fact the Norman character, appears in all our inscriptions from the Conquest to the latter end of Edward III. when it is succeeded by the old English rectilinear letter. This last maintained its place to the last years of Henry VIII. when it gave way to a fantastic alphabet formed upon the Longobardic, but with many unnecessary flourishes. In inscriptions on wainscot in this last the characters are often formed of distorted bodies of animals. [The marble however bearing these magnificent titles displaced another of considerable antiquity, of which an engraving is here annexed, on account of its peculiarity. The characters are Longobardic, and now become very obscure. These words, however, are legible : HIC . JACET . DOMINUS . ADA . DE CLIDERHOV . MILES PROPICIETVR . DEVS . AMEN . HIC . IACET ADE . CVIVS . A'IE . P'PICIETVR . DEVS. The stone has been divided longitudinally into two compartments, which have been completely surrounded by the inscription. Each, too, has been surmounted by a kind of light Gothic canopy; and on the compartment which covered the knight are a sword and spear. This ancient pair were lord and lady of Salesbury Hall in the reign of Edward III., and might prefer being interred in the chapel of the preceptory of Stede, partly from its vicinity to their own house and partly perhaps from some opinion of superior sanctity to that of their parish church with which it might have been invested. There are two other tombstones bearing crosses, the first unusually plain, the second highly ornamented, having the head encircled with fleurs de lys, and surrounded by a circlet; while

surface of the stone around them; after which, the cavity has again been filled by fluid mortar, extremely white, which gives it the appearance of a rude cameo of two colours. I do not remember to have seen anything like this in other ancient gravestones.¹

The glazing of the east window having been broken from time to time and never repaired, ivy of the most luxuriant growth has made its way through the apertures, and now mantles in rich festoons over the altar; perhaps nothing is more favourable to picturesque beauty than such a partial state of neglect and dilapidation. [This description of Stede Chapel was printed in 1801.²]

Next is DUTTON,³ of which place I find Richard, son of Ughtred de Dutton, then William de Dutton, both in charters without date. A William de Dutton (whether the

the shaft, among other devices of less interest, exhibits a chalice, the proper emblem of an ecclesiastic. No inscription appears on either. (Hist. of Richmondshire, ii. 466-7). A very curious stone: this and the example from Rivenhall are the only English examples met with in which the canopy is introduced. Double stones with canopies are numerous in France. The spear is seldom introduced. (Cutts, Manual, p. 86.)]

¹ [Many examples are figured in the Rev. Edward L. Cutts's Manual for the Study of Sepulchral Slabs, which he enumerates in p. 6.]

² [There is an old barn at Stydd divided into bays by massive timbers, the upright posts resting each on four ashlar stones, the section forming a nave and two aisles. I think this barn must be early Henry VIII. and it forcibly illustrates a remark made by Dr. Whitaker in one part of his Whalley.—T. T. W.]

³ [Ric. f. Huctredi de Dutton gave the monks of the church of St. Mary of Sallai part of his wood in Dutton "ad claudendum vel ad edificandam et sartandam vel ad quoscunque meliores usus suos deducendam," scil. whatever is contained in wood or plain, "a magna lapidea via juxta sepem Ricardi del Filde, linialiter descendendo usque ad summitatem del Redisnape," and so right down to Huuerbeleisick (in the next charter called Huuerbercillei sich) and down the "sic" to Huntingdenebroc, up the brook "usque ad Cloch sub terra Ric. del Filde," and up by his hedge to the stony way again. "Et sciendum quod abbas et conventus de Sallai caritatis intuitu[tu] concesserunt mihi et Alicie sponse mee fraternitatem et participacionem omnium bonorum domus de Sallay in perpetuum. Hiis testibus Alexandro tunc Magistro sancti Salvatoris, R. de Alveston, H. de Osbald. et aliis. (Harl. 112, f. 78b.) Ric. f. Huctrede de Dutton by another charter gave them the wood by the same bounds. Also "unam acram terre claudendam faciendamque quod eis placuerit ubicunque voluerint inter Wardburne et Rakedene klouh et integre omne genus Minarie ubicunque fuerit in territorio de Duttone et totum mortuum boscum infra territorium de Dutton ad totam Maneriam conflandam et comburendam et ad cetera necessaria sua facienda." Also pasture for all "bobus et averiis suis ubique infra communam ville de Dutton ad facienda cariagia sua," and free passage for them, their men, and their carriages "ubi per territoriam de Dutton extra bladum et bracum." Witnesses, Alexandro tunc Magistro sancti Salvatoris, R. de Alveston, Sim. de Heriz. Et aliis. (Ib. p. 79.)

Confirmacio Will. de Dutton de Redisnap et de dono patris sui :—Will. de Dutton quondam filius Ric. de Dutton confirmed to the monks of Sallai the lands they have from his father "terram videlicet de le Redisnap cum boscis et pasturis," etc. Also an acre of land between Wardeburne and Radenekloch in Dutton, "Iterum concessi omne genus Minarie ubicunque fuerit in territorio de Dutton quantumcunque et ubicunque dictis abbati et conventui placuerit et totum morticinum boscum ubicunque infra omnes divisas de Dutton situm ad totam dictam minariam conflandam et comburendam et ad carbonem comburendos vel dictum boscum mortuum in meremiam convertendum et insuper ad omnia sua necessaria facienda." For which grant the monks gave him in his necessity 20s. of silver. Witnesses, Ad. de Hooton, Ric. de Balderstone, et aliis multis. (Ib. f. 78b.)

By fine at Lancaster 18 Nov. 1241, Roger de Frekeltone acknowledged that three bovates in Norhibiet belonged to Ric. de Dutton, who gave Roger for this one mark. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 71.) By fine made at Lancaster 20 Oct. 1246, Hugo Gogard and Ric. f. Vimani acknowledged that two bovates in Duttone belonged to

same person is uncertain) grants his lands in Dutton to Henry de Clayton. A Ralph de Clayton styles himself Dns. de Dutton, 14 Edw. III. [1340-1]; and in the 47th of the same reign [1373-4] Henry de Clayton grants the manor of Dutton to Richard de Townley. In the Townleys of Townley it continued till it was given to Richard Townley, a younger son, in whose descendants and name it remained till the death of Henry Townley, whose surviving daughter died in extreme old age, anno 1799. How the manor became severed from this estate I know not; but it is now the property of Thomas Weld, Esq.

[DILLWORTH¹ is on the brow of Longridge Fell, and on the line of the Roman Road.

Ric. de Duttone, and quit-claimed them to him and his heirs for ever. For this Ric. de Duttone gave Hugh two marks and Ric. f. Vimani one mark. (Ib. No. 106.) On the same day a jury found that Ric. de Monlega et Rad. f. ejus, Ric. de Daniscole et Osbertus f. ejus, unjustly and without judgement obstructed a certain way in Dutton to the injury of the free tenement of Ric. de Winkedelega. Judgment, "obstruccio deponatur quantum fuit ad nocumentum ad custum predicti Ric. de Monlega et aliorum et sit predicta via sicut esse solebat." Richard, etc. fined. Dampna ij s. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 1—1, m. 5 dorso.)

By fine made at York 13 Oct. 1338 four messuages, 72 acres of land, 4 of meadow and 3 of wood, in Duttone and Baillaye were settled on Philip de Clayton for life, with remainder first to Robert his son and Isabella his wife and the heirs of their bodies, then to the right heirs of Philip. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 92.) Hen. de Clayton of Dutton granted, 2 Aug. 1349, to Will. Aygladde, John de Osbaldeston, and Philip de Grenehull, chaplains, all his lands, etc. in Dutton or without, and the homages and services of his free tenants there, to be held of the chief lords of the fee. (Fielden Charters, No. 16.)]

¹ [A fine was made at Lancaster 14 Jan. 1227, "inter Aviciam que fuit uxor Will. Brun et Rob. Plumbe et Ceciliam uxorem ejus petentes et Rob. f. Vlfi. tenentem de una bovata et tribus partibus unius bovate terre cum pertinenciis in Dileworthe, unde recognicio magne assise summonita fuit inter eos in eadem curia," by which Rob. f. Vlfi acknowledged the tenement to belong to Avicia, Robert, and Cecilia, and for this recognition, fine, and concord they gave him the mediety of the land; "scil. illam medietatem que ubique jacit versus umbram," to be held by Rob. f. Vlfi and his heirs from Avicia, Robert, and Cecilia, and the heirs of Avicia and Cecilia, for ever, paying them 22*d.* a year on 1 Sept., of which they will acquit Rob. f. Vlfi and his heirs "versus capitales Dominos de viginti et uno denariis singulis annis in perpetuum. Et preterea respondebunt de servicio quod ad medietatem suam que eis remanet in dominico capitalibus dominis feodi." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 28.)

Carta Ric. de Singilton melior de Ordishalh.—Ric. f. Alani de Singilton gave the monks "beate Marie de Sallai quandam partem terre mee in Hordishalh, scil. a semita que venit de Lanchachebroc et vadit usque Conkeschahebroc descendendo per Cronkechahebroc usque ad terram persone de Ribcestrie," and following that land to the monk's ditch. And the monks may take "de bosco meo de Bildeworde" for building, burning, and inclosing the above. "Preterea dedi eisdem Monachis Mortuum boscum ad omnia necessaria sua facienda capiendum ubique infra divisiis bosci ville de Dilword;" and pasture in all the common of Dilword and Ribcestria, "sexaginta averiis et xxⁱⁱ equabus cum sequela trium annorum," for 400 sheep and 20 sows, "cum secta unius anni et purcellis suis," without pannage. Witnesses, Simon Heriz, R. de Miton, Elia de Knol, et aliis. (Harl. MS. 112, f. 82 b.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 30 July, 1291, an assize came to know if Rob. f. Elye de Rybbelcestre, Rob. le Eyre, Wil. f. ejus, Ric. Fraunceys, Rob. de Duyetehalgh, Ric. del Hurst, Wil. le Spenser, Ric. f. Elye, and Tho. f. Radulfi unjustly disseised Thomas de Syngeltone and Adam de Hoghtone of 60 acres of land and 12 of wood "per diversa loca in Dilleworth." Robert and all the others came and said that these tenements are "quedam placee in quibus communam pasture habere debent." Thomas and Adam said that they were two places which they had inclosed, one for a year and the other for five weeks, until Robert and the others levelled a paling they had made round them, and they said besides that they are lords of the said town, and that there is sufficient pasture for Robert and the others, "ad tenementa sua extra predictas placeas." The jury found that Thomas and Adam are lords of the town

ALSTON and HOTHERSALL¹ now form one township to the west of Ribchester.]

"et soli predictarum placearum," and inclosed the places and kept them inclosed until Robert and the others levelled the paling, and that Robert, etc. had sufficient pasture for their holdings and free entry and exit; "preter predictas placeas inclusas. Et dicunt precise" that Robert, etc. unjustly disseised Thomas and Adam, who are therefore adjudged to recover seisin "per visam recognitorum," and the others are fined. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 1—4, m. 1 dorso.) At Lancaster Assizes, July 1292, Tho. de Singilton and Adam de Hoghtone were sued for unjustly disseising "Rob. de Pokelingtone personam ecclesie de Rybbelchestre" of the eighth part of 200 acres of wood and 100 "more et bruere" in Dylleworth. Thomas said that Katerina, formerly wife of Alan de Singilton his father and Thomas de Clyftone now her husband, holds a third part of the fourth part of the said tenements in dower. Adam said that "Agnes matertera sua" held the third part of two parts of the said tenements in dower. Robert could not gainsay that Agnes and Katerina held these third parts, and therefore took nothing by his writ, and was fined for a false claim. (Ib. M. 3. 2—3, m. 44, dorso.) On 15 July, 1292, Rob. de Pokelingtone persona ecclesie de Ribbelcestre sued Thomas de Singiltone, Adam del Hoghtone, Tho. de Cliftone and Katerina his wife, and Agnes "que fuit uxor Ade de Hoghtone, de Octava parte Ducentarum acrarum bosci et Ducentarum acrarum pasture more Bruere et Brusseti" in Dilleworth. Adam de Hoghtone said that he inherited the mediety of the said tenements from his father Adam de Hoghtone. Thomas de Singiltone said that he held the fourth part by gift of Robert Mutun, who is living and is not named in the writ. Robert said that after this gift he was in seisin of the tenements as a freehold, which Thomas denied. The jury found that Robert never was in seisin and so could not be disseised. He was therefore fined for a false claim. (Ib. m. 25 dorso.) By fine made at York, 25 June, 1303, "inter Rob. de Shireburne querentem et Johannam que fuit uxor Tho. Banastre deforcientem," the manor of Little Singeltone and four messuages, one mill, sixteen bovates, and one hundred and sixteen acres of land, five of meadow and twenty of wood, in Thorntone, Broghton, Dilleworthe, and Billesburgh, were settled on Johanna for life, with remainder first to Will. Banastre and the heirs male of his body, then to Adam brother of William and the heirs male of his body, and then to the right heirs of Johanna. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 125.) Dominus Adam Banastre held half a carucate in Dilleworthe for 2s. a year. (Inq. of 1311.) Ric. f. Ade de Houghton gave Richard his son his manors of Alsdene, Hodershall, and Dilworth in Ribchester, with the services of all their free tenants, to be held of the chief lords of the fee, dated at Alston 29 Mar. 1312. (Harl. MS. 2077, f. 147 b.) By fine made at Preston 28 Feb. 1357, Joh. de Turnelay and Cecilia his wife gave Ric. f. Ade de Ribblechastria one messuage and twelve acres of land in Whittacres and Dilworth, with warranty from themselves and the heirs of Cecilia. For this he gave them 20 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Duke of Lanc. No. 43.) At Clitheroe, 6 June, 1358, the jury of the Sheriffs' turn of Blackburnshire found that Joh. del Stake (outlawed), "quondam manens in Chepyn," feloniously stole a mare worth iiij s. "de Ric. de Dilleworth Bucher apud Dilleworth," 13 Sep. 1357. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 5—3, m. 12.)]

¹ At Lancaster assizes in June, 1292, Rob. le Warde de Hodreshale was fined for not prosecuting an assize of novel disseisin against Rob. f. Thome and Adam de Houghtone for his common of pasture in Hodreshale belonging to his freehold there. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 2-3, m. 41.) John Snigge et Alicia uxor (ignoti) who brought a writ de ingressu against Adam de Hoghtone for one messuage, 8 acres of land, and one of meadow in Hudersale, were fined for not prosecuting. (Ib. m. 45.) Simon f. Agn. de Rybcestre sued Thom. f. Rob. de Hudreshale for one messuage and 10 acres of land, and Rob. f. Rob. de Hodreshale and William his brother for 10 acres of land, and Adam f. Rob. and John his brother for one messuage and 10 acres of land, all in Hudreshale, which he claims as his inheritance, and into which they have no entry except by the disseisin unjustly made by Helewysia de Rybcestre to Hen. f. Helewysie de Rybcestre, grandfather of Simon, after the first passage of Henry III. into Gascony (1216), and from Henry the right descended through Agnes his daughter and heir to Simon son and heir of Agnes. Rob. f. Rob. de Hodresall and William his brother say they do not hold the 10 acres in common but each holds 5 acres separately, and the others called Rob. de Hudresale to warrant, who is present and says that those holdings were "aliquo tempore" in seisin of King John, who granted them cuidam Swano f. Rob. de Hodreshale his ancestor for his service, with other tenements in Hodreshale, to Swanus and his heirs in "liberum pennagium" for 5s. a-year, and he produced King John's charter made while he was "Comes Moret" (before 27 May, 1199). Simon said that Robert "non potest se

PARISH OF MITTON, TOWNSHIPS IN LANCASHIRE.

BAYLEY,¹ the adjoining township, and a manor belonging to the same family, has

obbumbrare" by this charter, for Henry his grandfather was disseised by Helewysia after 1216. Afterwards Robert "reliquit excepcionem illam," and said that Henry was not seised after 1216. On 16 July, 1292, a jury found that Rob. f. Rob. held 5 acres and William his brother held 5 acres of the 10 "separatim" on the said day and year (20 June, 1292,) and not "in communi," and that Hen. f. Helewysie, grandfather of Simon, was not seised of the tenement after 1216. Therefore Simon was fined for a false claim. (Ib. m. 51 dorso.) Rob. le Warde de Huderishale was fined for not prosecuting a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Rob. de Huderishale and others de ten. in Huderishale. (Ib. m. 55.) John de Chirche and Alicia his wife sued Agnes, "que fuit uxor Ad. de Hoghtone," for a messuage, 8 acres of land and one of meadow, in Hundersale, into which Agnes had entry only by Joh. f. Rog. de Hundersale's unjust disseisin of Will. de Hundersale, brother of Alice, who is his heir. Agnes called Adam f. Ade de Hoghtone to warrant, who came by summons and warranted, and said that John brother of Alice granted and quitclaimed the said tenements to Adam de Hoghtone his father, and he produced a writing "sub nomine predicti Johannis" testifying this. John and Alice his wife denied that the said "scriptum de quietaclamacione" was made by John brother of Alice. "Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam et super testes nominatos in predicto scripto, viz. Rob. de Prees, Joh. de Schyreburne, Hen. f. Rog. de Prestone, Adam de Quytingham, et Wil. le Clerke de Prestone, etc. Ideo venit Jurata et similiter testes, etc." on 21 July, 1292. On which day the jurors came, together with the witnesses aforementioned, and said on their oath that the said John brother of Alice made the said writing of quitclaim to the said Adam de Hoghton "pater istius Ade." Therefore John del Chirche and Alicia were fined for a false claim. "Et sciendum quod predictum scriptum liberatur predicto Ade." (Ib. m. 57.)

By fine made at Preston 7 Mar. 1351, Adam f. Rog. de Kerdene and Agnes his wife gave a messuage, 13 acres of land and one of meadow, in Hodersale to Wil. f. Joh. de Waltone and his heirs for 20 marks of silver. Endorsed "Ad diem infra contentum Will. de Horneby persona ecclesie de Ribblescestre apponit clameum suum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Duke of Lanc. No. 5.)

At Preston assizes, 23 Feb. 1355, the jury of Aumundernes presented that Adam de Rishtone manens in Hodersale (in prison) feloniously broke the mill of Alston on Sunday, 7 Dec. 1354, and stole a sack with half a quarter of wheat worth 4s. and on 21 July, 1354, he stole two heifers worth 6s. 8d. from Rob. f. Rob. f. Will. de Hodersale in Hodersale, and that Hen. de Plesyngton (outlawed) was aiding and consenting in the said felonies and taking part. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 5-1, m. 3.) On the 3 Mar. 1355 a jury acquitted him of these offences, but the sack is said to have contained wheaten flour, and he is charged with stealing two mares (duas Jumentas) worth 6s. 8d. on 21 July. (Ibid. m. 12 dorso.) By fine, Westminster, 1 May, 1373, Ric. f. Joh. de Hodersale and Emma his wife gave Will. f. Hen. de Duttone a messuage, 18 acres of land, one of meadow and the third part of two messuages, in Alston, with warranty from themselves and the heirs of Emma, for which William gave them 10 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 185.)]

¹ [The townships of Bailey, Aighton, and Chargley, though in Lancashire, are in the parish of Mitton. But the error was discovered too late to allow an alteration in the text. (Addenda and Corrigenda to the First Edition, 1801.) Yet this error was not corrected in the Third Edition, 1818. In both editions of the History of Craven, 1806 and 1812, Bailey, Aighton, and Chaigley, which now form one township, are described under Mitton parish.]

By fine made at Westminster 6 Oct. 1284, "inter Hen. de Cleytone querentem per Rad. de Claytone et Rob. Trosselove positos loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Adam de Edieles et Cristianam uxorem ejus inpediente, de quatuordecim acris terre, una acra Prati cum pertinenciis in Bayley, unde placitum Warancie Carte summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia." Adam and Cristiana gave the tenements to Henry and his heirs to hold of them and the heirs of Cristiana for ever, paying "unum clavum Gariophili" at Christmas. For this fine, etc. Henry gave Adam and Cristiana "unum spervarium Sorum." (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 26.) By fine, same place and date, Wil. de Wynkedeleye and Ameria his wife acknowledged that one messuage, 21 acres of land, and half a water mill in

Bayley, belonged to Henry de Claytone, and quitclaimed them to him for themselves and the heirs of Ameria for ever. And for this Henry gave them 14 acres of land and two of meadow in Bayley, which he had "de dono Ade de Odrefoles et Cristiane uxoris ejus." Rent, a rose on 24 June. Endorsed, "Et Prior hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia apponit clamium suum." (Ib. No. 28.)

At Lancaster assizes, June, 1292, Joh. f. Avicie de Hayhurst and Rad. de Bayley, executors of the will of Oto de Bayley, were sued by Cecilia f. Otonis de Baylye for chattels worth 48s. which Oto her father while he lived assigned the said executors to deliver to her "si super vixisset patrem suum, Boves vaccas et Blada" worth 48s. The jury said that, though John and Ralph had been named executors of Oto's will, they never had administration of the goods or chattels of the defunct "nec aliquid inde unquam perceperunt," by which they could answer to or satisfy Cecilia. Therefore she was fined for a false claim. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 1-6, m. 4 dorso.)

On Christmas Day, 1298, Rob. Chirye de Baylegh gave the Abbot and convent of Whalleye all the quarry of stones that is or can be found in all his land of Mekehurst in Baylegh in the territory of Aghton, also the site of a house, all this he gave "pro salute anime mee et pro quodam garmamento" to be given by the said religious to him or his wife Hawysia yearly at Christmas during their lives. (Coucher, t. 19, No. 142, p. 1059.) Rob. de Cliderhou, clerk, confirmed this grant of the quarry and site 22 Apr. 1299. (Ib. No. 143.)

By fine made at York 25 Nov. 1301, Joh. f. Rog. de Boultone acknowledged that three messuages, 60 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and 3s. rent, in Bayleye and Cliderhou belonged to Rob. de Cliderou, clerk, and remitted and quitclaimed them to Robert and his heirs for ever for themselves and the heirs of Cecilia. For this Robert gave them 10*l.* sterling. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 116.)

"4 E. III. non est damnum si Rob. de Clitherow clericus ded. Abb. et Conv. de Cockersand Manerium de Bayley quod tenet de Priore Sancti Joh. de Jerusalem per redditum 3*d.* pro omni servitio et tenet de Domina Isabella Regina ut de honore de Clitherow." In the same year is a Patent Pro Abb. de Cockersand de Manerio de Bailey warda hæred. et ten. ad valorem xx*li.* per annum concessu Nicho. Fastolfe cum acciderint. (MS. note in Mr Allen's copy.)

By inq. p. m. 23 Sep. 1391, John de Baylegh held one fourth part of Aghton manor in Blackburnshire from the Duke, another by military service for himself, Mabilla his wife, who was living, and his heirs male, a third from Nicholas de Harington, mil., for 60s. a-year, and the last from Thomas de Arderne's heirs for 63s. 4*d.* a-year. Also Chadishleyfield in Chadgeley in villa de Aghton, and a messuage, etc. in villa de Chadgeley, formerly belonging to Wil. f. Ad. f. Awardi Plundaynes, and a plot of land in Dutton from Hen. de Clayton's heir. He died 22 May, 1391, and Richard son of Richard his son is next heir, aged 9 years. (Chetham Soc. vol. 95, p. 44.)

The Clitherows of Bailey were in their day a family of great devotion, for they gave away the very manor on which they resided to Cockersand Abbey and amply endowed a chantry in their own mansion house. The first of these facts appears from the return to an Ad quod Damnum, dated 4 Edw. III. "Non est damnum si Rob. de Clitherow, Clericus, det et conc. etc. Abbatie de Cockersand Manerium de Bayley, quod tenetur de priore Sancti Joh. de Jerusalem per red. iii*d.* pro omn. serv. et de Domina Isabella ut de Honore de Cliderhow." With respect to the second fact, I find in the Townley MSS. mention of the Chapel of Bayley as early as the year 1222; but its regular endowment as a chantry was of later date, for it appears from the Register of Abp. Melton that in the year 1339, 12 Edw. III. Henry de Clyderhow granted to Sir Henry de Preston, chaplain, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood, and 6s. rent in Ribblescestre and Dutton, for celebrating divine service daily in the chapel of St. John Baptist, of Bailey, built by Robert de Clyderhow, late rector of Wigan, for the souls of the said Robert de Clyderhow, Jordan de Clyderhow, and Cicely his wife. This endowment was confirmed on the ides of May that year [15 May] by the Metropolitan, who ordained that Henry de Clyderhow and his heirs should present to the said chapel. Accordingly the following presentations occur in the Registers of York.

CANTARISTÆ DE BEYLE.

W. de Preston, Cap. inst. 17 June, 1334, patron Hen. de Cliderhow.	John Bradeley, Cap. inst. 8 June, 1468, presented by Tho. de Clyderhow, ar.
Ric. Bradeley, Cap. vac. per mort.	Laur. Townley, var. per. resig.
Wil. Bradeley, Cap. inst. 3 Sep. 1421, presented by Nic. de Clyderhow, vac. per. mort.	Rob. Taillior, Presb. inst. 16 June 1517, presented by Rob. Clyderhow, ar.

nothing remarkable: but AIGHTON,¹ the next in order, is distinguished by Stonyhurst, the princely mansion of the Sherburnes.

The use of many valuable evidences relating to this family, with which I have been favoured by Thomas Weld, Esq. their present representative, enables me to deduce their

The chantry of Bayley is not mentioned in Archbishop Holgate's return for the Deanery of Craven, 37 Hen. VIII. 1545-6, though it was undoubtedly dissolved with the rest. The Chapel, with a vault, probably intended for the interment of the founder's family, remained till within memory, when it was destroyed, excepting the ramified East window, which was removed to Stonyhurst, where it occupies the same relative place in the chapel of that house. (Hist. of Craven.) For the endowments, &c. see Canon Raines's Hist. of the Chantries, p. 211-12.]

¹ [By fine made at Lancaster 5 Oct. 1208, "inter Steph. de Hamertona petentem et Hug. de Mittona tenentem de una carrucata terre cum pertinenciis in Actona, unde recognicio magne assize summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia," Stephen remitted and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to Hugh and his heirs for ever all his right and claim in the said carrucate. For this Hugh gave him xiiij marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. John, No. 58.) By fine made at Lancaster 17 May, 1235, Jordan de Weteleghe remitted and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to Rad. de Mittone and his heirs all his right in half a bovat of land in Hacton, and also all his right in all lands and tenements which had belonged to Robert de Mittone, father of the said Radulfus, who gave Jordan for this two marks of silver. (Ib. Hen. III. No. 38.) Rad. f. Roberti de Mitone gave the Monks of Sallai "tres acras terre in territorio de Actona, scil. super Malmerdene inter magnam viam et domum Ricardi de Daniscales super litel litel righ (*sic*) ad includendam fossato et haia et hedifiando;" also free passage through his land "et herbagiam averiis suis ad cariaga sua facienda tantum," and wood for building and fencing in the three acres; "ubi ego et liberi homines mei capinus necessarium. Et sciendum quod non licebit dictis Monachis dicta edificia transferre vel amovere sine licencia mei vel heredum meorum." Witnesses, Nic. de Moles tunc vicecomiti, etc. (Harl. 112, f. 82.) Nicolaus de Molis was sheriff of Yorkshire from Mar. 1239 to Mar. 1242.

At Lancaster Assizes 20 Oct. 1246, a jury found that Radulphus de Mittone did not unjustly disseise Osbert de Daniscalles of one acre of wood in Actone. (Ass. Roll, Lanc. M. 3. 1—1, m. 1 dorso.) John de Winkedelega came to answer Rad. de Mittone for eighteen acres in Actone, "postea concordatum fuit." (Ib. m. 2 dorso.) Rad. de Mittone sued Joh. de Winkedelega and Robert his brother for ten acres in Actone into which they had entry only by Simon de Grenehurst, to whom Rob. de Mittone father of Ralph demised the land "ad terminum qui preteriit." John and Robert admitted that they had entry by Simon, but said that Simon had not entry by the said Robert, but by a certain Hugh de Mittone, who enfeoffed Simon. The jury said that Simon "nunquam feoffatus fuit de predicta terra nec illa tenuit in feodo." Therefore it is considered that Ralph shall recover his seisin and John and Robert are fined. (Ib. m. 5 dorso.)

"Vitalis Le Hope qui tulit assisam nove disseisine versus Rad. de Mittona de Tenemento suo in Actona venit et retraxit se. Ideo ipse et plegii sui in Misericordia, scil. Thom. de Baylega et Arn' Gener Ade de Sunderlande. Plegius Vitalis de misericordia Rad. de Mittona." (Ib. m. 11 dorso.)

"Assisa venit recognoscere si Alex. f. Elie de Winkedelega Injuste et sine Judicio disseisivit Rad. f. Alani et Ammiriam uxorem ejus de libero tenemento suo in Actona post primam, etc. Et unde queritur quod disseisivit eum de uno messuagio et quindecim acris terre cum pertinenciis. Et Alex. non venit Nec fuit attachiatus, quia non fuit Inventus. Ideo procedat assisa versus eum per deffaltam. Et Ad. de Sunderlande unus recognitorum non venit. Ideo in misericordia. Jurati dicunt quod predictus Alex. disseisivit predictum Rad. et Ammiriam de predicto tenemento quod posuerunt in visu suo Injuste et sine Judicio sicut breve dicit. Et ideo Consideratum est quod Rad. et Ammiria recuperent seisinam suam per visum Juratorum et Alex. in missericordia. Dampna, iiij s." (Ib. m. 11 dorso.)

John de Wynkichelay was summoned to answer to Rad. de Mittone for 36s. "qui in aretro sunt" of the annual rent of 2s. for xl acres of land in Actone which John held from Rob. de Mittone father of Ralph. Robert died seised of the rent and John detained it "jam xviii annis elapsis." Damages xls. John said "quod nichil ei debet, nec aliquid tenere clamat de eo." And because Ralph showed nothing, "per quod perpondi possit," that he owed him

genealogy from very early times with considerable exactness. They bore quarterly, 1st,

the rent, "*nisi tamen simplex dictum suum*," he was fined for a false claim. "*Et perquiret sibi per aliud breve si voluerit.*" (Ib. m. 14.)

"Assisa venit recognoscere si Rad. de Mittone, Rad. f. Ric., Ric. de Menloghe, Ric. f. Thom., Petrus de Actone, Jordanus f. Thom., Alex. de Acton, Alanus Carpentarius, Will. faber, Ad. de Calder et Ric. de Calder Injuste et sine Judicio disseisiverunt Joh. de Wynkydele, Ric. de Wynkedele, et Rob. de Wynkedele de communa pasture sue in Actone que pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eidem villa post primam, etc. Et unde queritur quod ipsi incluserunt et assartaverunt circiter xx acras ubi semper communicare solebant. Et Rob. venit Et nichil dicit quare assisa remaneat. Et alii non venerunt nec fuerunt attachiati. Quia non fuerunt inventi. Ideo capta assisa versus eos per defaultam. Juratores dicunt quod predicti Rad. et alii non disseisiverunt predictos Joh. et alios de communa quam ipsi posuerunt in visu suo Injuste, &c. quia dicunt quod predictus Rad. est Capitalis Dominus ville predictae et quod ipse bene potuit sibi appropriare de vasto suo per provisionem de Mertone et dicunt quod predicti Joh. et alii habent pasturam sufficientem ad terras suas. Et Ideo consideratur quod predicti Rad. et alii inde sine die. Et Joh. et alii nichil capeant per assisam istam set sint in misericordia pro falso clamore, quilibet eorum est plegius alterius." (Ib. m. 14.) "Ric. de Acton appellavit in Comitatu Nich. de Acton de pace domini Regis plagis et roberia, etc. Et Ric. modo venit. Et Nich. non venit. Et fuit attachiatus per Eliam de Dinkythele, Simone f. Joh. de eadem. Ideo omnes in misericordia. Et Juratores testantur quod non sunt concordati. Ideo dictus est predicto Ric. quod sequatur versus eum in Comitatu quousque, etc. (Ass. Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 20.)

By fine made at Westminster, 27 Jan. 1292, Hen. de Wath and Margareta his wife gave one messuage eight acres of land and one of meadow in Aghtone to Walter f. Jordani de Bayleye and his heirs for ever, for which he gave them "*unum Spervarium Sorum.*" (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 63.) By fine made at York, 20 Jan. 1302, Wil. f. Nich. de Mitton gave Rob. de Clyderhou one messuage 10 acres and a bovat and a half of land, an acre of meadow, and 4*d.* rent in Actone, to hold for ever of the chief lords of the fee with warranty from William and his heirs. For this Robert gave William 20*l.* sterling. (Ib. No. 117.) Dominus Adam Banastre held a carucate in Aghtone for the eighth of a knight's fee and 9*d.* a year. (Inq. of 1311.) Rog. of Ric. Noel and Elena his wife, and their pledges Walter de Bayley and Adam de Reued, were fined *iiij d.* 7 Dec. 1323, for not prosecuting an assize of novel disseisin against Margareta que fuit uxor Ade Banastre, Dionisia que fuit uxor Rad. de Mittone, Joh. f. Rob. de Hephale, and Bernard f. Thome de Gersyngham "*de communa turbarie sue in Aghtone in Blakeburneshire.*" Ric. f. Gilb. le Harpour de Aghtone, Hen. del Asshe, Hugo del Hacking, and John de Ridding were also fined each *iiij d.* for not prosecuting similar assizes against Margaret and the others for their common of turbary in Aghtone in Blakeburneshire (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3. 3—11, m. 1, dorso.) Joh. f. Hug. del Hackyng sued Wil. de Yaroudale at Preston assizes, 27 Sep. 1353, for two messuages, six acres of land, six of meadow, and ten of wood, in Aghtone in Blakeburneshire. William came and called for warranty Alicia que fuit uxor Rob. de Shirburne, daughter and one of the heirs of Margareta Banastre, Joh. de Haverington senior, chivaler, and Katerina his wife, sister of Alice and another of the heirs of Margareta, and Thomas de Arderne chivaler, son of Robert de Arderne and of Johanna his wife, sister of Alicia and Katerina, third of the heirs of Margareta, who came and said, "*quod quidam Rad. de Mittone dudum fuit seisitus de manerio de Aghtone cum pertinenciis in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure.*" Ralph enfeoffed the manor to Ralph his son, and the said Rad. de Mitton chevaler afterwards enfeoffed Adam his son of the tenements now sought, to be held by him and his heirs for ever, which Adam afterwards enfeoffed Hugh del Hacking, father of John, who now sued, and they said that Rad. f. Rad. "*simul cum predicta Margareta Banastre statim recenter intravit super predictum Hugonem in ten. predictis,*" for the use of Rad. f. Rad. who enfeoffed Margaret. The jury found that Rad. f. Rad. had nothing in these tenements at the time of enfeoffment of Adam f. Rad. and that Margaret Banastre disseised Hugo del Hackynges of the third part of these tenements. Joh. f. Hug. recovered his seisin against William, who was to have land of the same value from the land of Alice and the others, who were all fined. (Ib. M. 3, 4—5, m. 7.) By fine made at Westminster 13 Oct. 1367, "*inter Joh. f. Joh. de Baylay querentem et Adam f. Joh. de Blakeburne de Bylyngtone et Aliciam uxorem ejus deforcientes,*" Adam and Alicia acknowledged that three messuages, 33 acres of land, 6 of meadow, and 11 of wood, in Aghtone in Blakeburneshire, belonged to John; of which he has two parts by

A lion ramp. vert, armed and langued gules, for *Sherburne*; 2nd, Vert, an eagle displayed arg. for *Bayley*; 4th, as the first; 3rd, as the 2nd.¹

In the time of Richard I. lived Geoffrey l'Arbalastier,² to whom John earl of Morton,

gift of Adam and Alicia to hold for ever from the chief lords of the fee by the services belonging to the two parts. And besides Adam and Alicia granted for themselves and the heirs of Alice that the third part of the said tenements which Thurstan le Bakestere de Wygan and Mabilla his wife held as dower of Mabilla from the inheritance of Alicia, and which after the decease of Mabilla should revert to Adam and Alicia and her heirs, shall remain wholly to John, to be held of the chief lords for ever. For this John gave Adam and Alicia 40 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 150.) By fine made at Lancaster, 3 Aug. 1391, John de Waltone and Katerina his wife gave one messuage, 20 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 8 of wood, and 40 of moor in Aghtone, to Joh. de Brittwishulle, chaplain, and his heirs, for the life of Katerina, for 10 marks of silver. (Lanc. Fines, 12—20 John of Gaunt, No. 39.) By fine made at Lancaster, 18 Aug. 1522, Thomas Aghtone and Thomas his son and heir apparent gave Nicholas Parker 20 acres of land in Clitherowe for 20*l.* of silver. (Ib. 1, 30 Hen. VIII. No. 190.)

¹ By a memorial of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, I find that he claimed supporters (viz. two naked men) prior to his creation as Baronet. This claim was allowed by Lord Bindon, Dep. E. M.

² [By fine made at Westminster 25 June, 1200, Gaufr. Arlaster acknowledged that four bovates in Hacunesho and Presho belonged to Peter f. Rob. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. John, No. 2.) Galf. Alblestarius de Hacunesho "ad emendacionem ecclesie beate Marie de Lanc." confirmed to the monks a certain land of Hakuneshou in the head of the culture called le Gret, viz. "situm grangie sue quam habuerunt ex donacione mea tempore quo dominus Ranulphus Comes Cestr. itineratus (?) fuit Jerusalem." (Coucher of Lancaster, Harl. 3764, f. 52.) Earl Randle in 1218, 2 Hen. III. accorded with Llewelin prince of North Wales to take a voyage to Jerusalem, and he returned from the Holy Land 4 Hen. III. 1220. (Ormerod, Chest. i. 34.) By fine made at Westminster 20 Jan. 1221, Adam le Arbalaster and Alicia his wife remitted and quitclaimed four bovates in Withulle to Ric. Walensis, who gave them 10 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 6.) Galf. Balista de Hakuneshou and Will de Stalmyne, lay hereditary lords of the parish of Stalmyne, obliged themselves and their heirs and successors for ever to God and holy Church and the Ordinary that they would never sell their right of patronage in the Chapel of Stalmyne "occasione et pretextu de Cimiterii" which Walter Archbishop of York allowed to be consecrated by the Bishop of Man and the Isles in 1230. (Coucher of Lanc. f. 54.) By fine made at Lancaster 20 Oct. 1246 "inter Evam que fuit uxor Galf. Balystar' petentem et Joh. Balistar' tenentem de terciā parte Maneriorum de Hekonesho, Preshou, et Hamelton," which she claimed as dower, John gave Eva one-third of the manors of Haconeshou and Pryshou and 14*s.* rent in Hameltone, "percipiendas annuatim per manus Sim. de Hamiltone et Rob. de Shyreburne" and their heirs from all the tenements they hold there from John, scil. from Robert's tenements 6*s.*, to be paid to Eva for life as her dower, saving to John and his heirs homages, wards, reliefs, escheats, and all other services for the said tenements. John also gave Eva for her life "terciam partem omnium talagiorum" which John and his heirs should take in the said manor during Eva's life. For this Eva remits and quitclaims to John and his heirs "totum jus quod habuit in superplusio" of all lands and tenements which belonged to Galfridus her husband in the said manors. This fine was made, Simon and Robert being present and cognisant. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 104.)

At Appleby Assizes, 29 May 1256, Gilb. f. Jordani de Lanc. f. Rad. de Shyreburne recovered seisin of 20 acres of land and three of meadow in Syrkelaund. (Ass. Rolls, Westmorland, M. 1. 29 — 1, m. 2.) By fine made at Lancaster 16 Feb. 1272, John de Shyreburne and his heirs were to hold three bovates in Hamiltone from Will. f. Rob. de Shyreburne and his heirs for ever, paying 1*d.* yearly at Easter. For this John gave William two marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III., No. 174.) At Lancaster Assizes, July 1292, the Prior of the church of St. Mary of Lancaster sued Joh. f. Rob. de Shireburne for a messuage and two bovates in Hameltone into which John entered only by demise which Will. Duree, formerly prior, predecessor of the said prior, made to Rob. de Shireburne for a term which has expired. Joh. f. Rob. came and said that he is called Rob. f. Joh. and not Joh. f. Rob. The prior was fined for a false claim, but the fine was pardoned ad instanciam Will. Inge. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—3, m. 63 dorso.)

Joh. de Hacuneshau witnessed a convention made between Will. de Keo, Prior de Lanc. and Jac. de Pulton 41

afterwards king, gave six carucates of land in Haconsall and Preesal. He had a grandson called Robert de Shyreburne (from what place is uncertain), who had the manor of Hameldon, of his grandfather's gift, and survived to 45 Hen. III. [1260-1], having a son, John de Shyreburne (living 40 Hen. III. [1255-6]), who left Sir Robert de Shereburne, knight, seneschal of Clitheroe and Blackburnshire, who occurs from 6 Edw. I. [1277-8] to 16 Edw. III. [1342-3], and, having married Alice,¹ daughter and coheiress of John de Blackburne, of Wiswall, left Sir John de Sherburne, who attended Edward III. at the siege of Calais. He died 29th Edward III. leaving Sir Richard, who married Alice, daughter of William de Plumpton, knight, and left two daughters and coheiresses, Margaret and Johanna, of whom the latter appears to have been unmarried. During all this period it does not appear where the Sherburnes resided; but Margaret married Richard, son of John de Bayley, about 51 Edw. III. [1377], which Richard had licence for an oratory at Stonyhurst 1372, and dying 2 Ric. II. had issue Richard, who took the name of Sherburne. This Richard, son of John de Bayley, was grandson of Jordan de Bayley, who by deed, without date, had Stonyhurst, by the gift of Henry de Wath and Margaret his wife.

This Richard de Sherburne was born at Stonyhurst, on the feast of St. Wilfred, 5 Ric. II. [12 Oct. 1381], and baptised in the church of Mitton.² He married Agnes, daughter of William Stanley, of Hooton, com. Cest. arm. and died 19 Hen. VI. [1440-1]. He had issue Richard, who died before his father, "die Ascensionis [25 May] 1441, et

Hen. III., 1256-7. (Coucher of Lanc. f. 61 b.) By fine made at Westminster 3 Nov. 1310 Rog. f. Rog. Noel and Matilda his wife gave one messuage and 5 bovates in Bispham to Walter de Shireburne, who gave them 10*l.* sterling. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 28.)]

¹ [This Robert and Alice grant the fourth part of the manor of Aighton to Robert their son 7 Edw. III. (1334). (Kuerden MSS. in Coll. of Arms, vol. iii.) She in her widowhood with her sister Kath. wife of Sir John de Haverington, sen. and her nephew Sir Thomas de Arderne son of Robert de Arderne, and her sister Joan, were called to warranty concerning lands in Aighton, A. D. 1355, the sisters being coheiresses of Margaret (Holland) wife first of Sir John Blackburne afterwards of Sir Adam Banastre. (MS. note by Mr. Allen in his copy.) Rob. de Shirburne was at Preston Assizes, 13 Ap. 1325. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 3—12 (17), m. 4). By fine made at Westminster, 18 Nov. 1329, Joh. Benet de Lancastria and Cristiana his wife gave Rob. de Shirburne and Alicia his wife a messuage and 6 acres 1 rood of land in Longeton and Hoghwyk for 10 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 16.) By fine made at York, 13 Oct. 1337, Rob. de Shirburne and Alicia his wife acknowledged that 2*s.* 4*d.* rent in Edesforde and Worchesthorne, and the third part of Wiswalle Manor, belonged to Agnes de Horncliffe. And for this Agnes gave them the said rent and third part, to be held for ever by themselves and the heirs of Alicia from the chief lords of the fee with warranty from Agnes and her heirs. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 81). At Preston Assizes, 23 July 1358, "Alicia que fuit uxor Rob. de Shirburne Chevaler" with her pledges Rog. de Shirburne and Rob. de Haldeleghs was fined for not prosecuting a writ of novel disseisin against Nic. le Botiller, Chevaler (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—2, m. 18). "Alicia de Shirburne soror et una heredum Agnetis del Lee" and Tho. de Arderne chivaler, the other heir, attorned at Preston Assizes 23 July 1358. (Ass. Rolls. Lanc. M. 3, 5—2, m. 18 dorso). Hen. de Shireburne was a juror at the Turn. de Blak. held at Blakeburn 25 Nov. 1360. (Ass. Rolls. Lanc. M. 3, 5—3, m. 2 dorso.)]

² [The principal testamentary burials at Mitton have been, 3 Jan. 1436, Ric. Sherburn, esq.; 3 Nov. 1444, Agnes Sherburne his widow; 2 Oct. 1594, Sir Rich. Shearburne, knt.; 4 Sep. 1627, Rich. Sherburne, esq.; 20 Jan. 1666, Rich. Sherburne, esq.; all of Stonyhurst. (Hist. of Craven, p. 22.)]

erat tumultatus in capella S'ci Nic. de Mitton."¹ He married Matilda, daughter of Laurence Hammerton, of Wicklisworth, arm. and had Robert, who by Johanna, daughter of Thomas de Radcliff, of Wimmersley, knight, had another Richard, and Isabel, married John Townley, of Townley, Esq. per Cart. dated Hapton, 23 Hen. VI. [1444-5]. He died Aug. 29, 10 Hen. VII. [29 Aug. 8 Hen. VII. 1492].

Richard Sherburne, knight, married Jane, daughter of Henry Langton, of Walton, Esq. aged thirty years *ad mort. patr.* died intestate 4 Hen. VIII. [3 Aug. 1512], and was interred in the little choir of St. Nicholas, at Mitton. He left Hugh Sherburne, Esq. founder of the chantry at Mitton, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall [trust deed dated 7 July, 1491], and died 19 Hen. VIII. or 1528; and Grace, wife of Roger Nowell, Esq. nupta 3 Hen. VIII. [1511-12]. The son and heir of Hugh was Thomas Sherburne, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Townley, knight, and dying Sept. 22, 28 Hen. VIII. [1536] left Richard, of Stonyhurst; John, settled at Ribchester; and Robert, a lawyer, of Little Mitton; which Robert dying 14 Eliz. [1571-2], the inventory of his effects amounted to 963*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Sir Richard Sherburne, [born 2 May 1526,] of full age 35 Hen. VIII. [1543-4], married, 30th of ditto [1538-9], Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Bold, of Bold, and dying 26 July 1594, was interred at Mitton the day following. He left Thomas, who died a minor, and Richard his heir, besides other children.

Richard Sherburne, Esq. Captain of the Isle of Man, and founder or finisher of the present house at Stonyhurst, aged thirty-seven and upwards at his father's death, married, 20 Eliz. Catharine, daughter of Charles Lord Stourton, and grand-daughter of Henry Earl of Derby, died 17 April 1628, but according to the register of Mitton Church was interred there April 3, 1628. He had issue Henry, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Lord Dacre, but died 1612, s.p.; Richard, and other children.

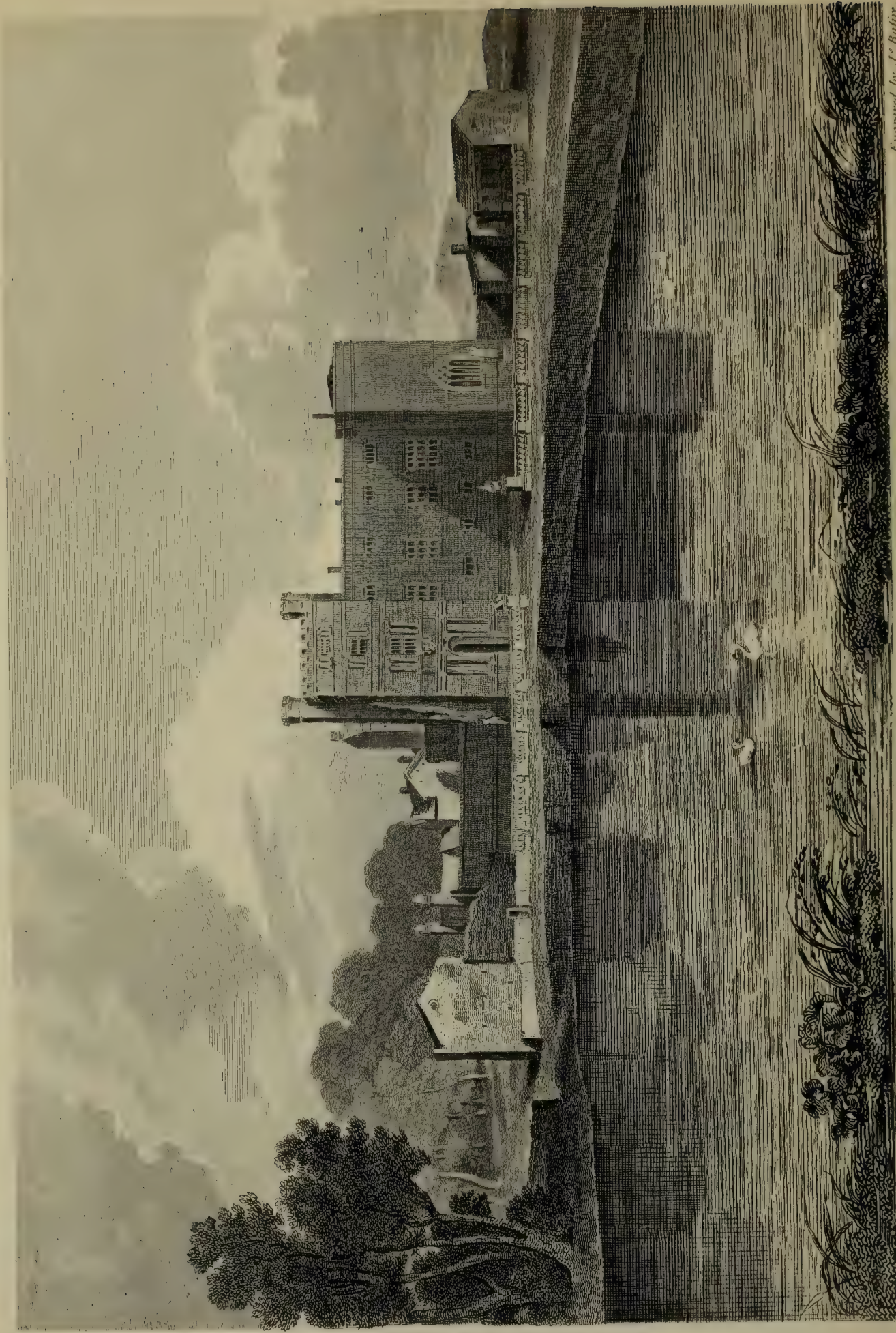
Richard Sherburne married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, of Sephton, by whom Elizabeth, who died young; 2nd, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, Esq. of Dunkenhalth, and died Feb. 11, 1667, aged 55, leaving Richard, and two daughters.

Richard Sherburne, baptised at Mitton 3 July 1626, died Aug. 16, 1689, having married Isabel, daughter of John Ingleby, of Lawkland, Esq. by whom Richard Sherburne, of Wigglesworth, married Anne, daughter of John Cansfield, Esq. but died s.p. April 6, 1690; 2nd, Sir Nicholas Sherburne, created baronet Feb. 4, 1685, born July 29, 1658, married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Charlton, of Hesley Side, com. North. bart.; and Elizabeth, married William, son and heir of Sir John Weld, of Lullworth Castle, com. Dorset.

Sir Nicholas Sherburne, married as aforesaid, had Richard Francis, born 1693, died

¹ "Ric. Shirborn, of Par. of Myton, Squyr, buried before the aulter of St. Nic. in the said church, to which he gives a vestment of blue velvet with app'tenances, and willet that a closet be made abt the sd altar at his charge, and twenty white gownes to twenty poor men to carry tochs at his burl. dated Jan. 3, 1436." The old lattice now remaining under the belfry at Mitton is a remnant of this legacy. (Dods. MSS. vol. 132, fol. 9.)

STONYHURST.



Engraved by J. J. Bapine.



who contributes this Plate.

() Inscribed to THOMAS WELD ESQ^r.

Drawn by Wm. Turner del.

1702;¹ and Maria Winifreda Francisca, born Nov. 26, 1692, married Thomas the eighth Duke of Norfolk; and her Grace dying without issue, 25 September 1754, was interred in the vault at Mitton.

The estates then reverted to the issue of Elizabeth Weld, her aunt, who had Humphrey Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle. He married Margaret, only daughter of Sir James Simons, Bart. of Aston Hall, com. Stafford, by whom Edward Weld, Esq. who married Teresa daughter of John Vaughan, Esq. of Courtfield, com. Monm. and died July 21, 1754, aged 40, leaving, besides other children, Thomas Weld, Esq., present owner of Stonyhurst, married, 1772, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Stanley, of Hooton, Bart., by whom fifteen children. The oldest of these, Thomas Weld, born 1773, marrying Lucy, second daughter of the Hon. Tho. Clifford, of Tixal, com. Staf. has issue a daughter; and Edward, the second son, dying at Stonyhurst, Jan. 17, 1796, aged 20, was interred in the vault at Mitton.

The venerable House of Stonyhurst, which stands on an eminence commanding extensive views of Calderbottom and Ribblesdale, yet screened from the North by the vast bulk of Longridge, was probably begun by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died 1594, and finished by his son, as the arms of both, with their cyphers and the date 1596, appear on the drawing-room chimney. When the park was inclosed I have not been able to learn. The heavy cupolas were added, the canals dug, and the gardens laid out in the Dutch taste, by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, who came to reside there in 1695.² The domestic chapel was, according to the custom of our old mansions, above the gateway, till within memory, when a spacious and handsome oratory was fitted up, which, together with the size and general disposition of the apartments, rendered the whole easily convertible to the purpose to which it has been munificently devoted by the owner—a large Catholic seminary.³

¹ [Sir Nicholas Sherburne died A.D. 1717, and by his last will dated August 9th of that year bequeathed Stonyhurst House to his wife Catherine Sherburne for life, and the reversion of that and all his estates, to wit, the manors of Wigglesworth, Guiseley, and Esholt in Yorkshire, and the manors of Aighton, Bailey and Chaiageley, Dutton, Ribchester, Wiswall, Chippin, Leagram, and Chorley in Lancashire, to his daughter Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, her heirs and assigns for ever. (Loidis and Elmete, 1816, p. 211.)]

² In a very slight and inaccurate account of Malham, to which Lord Orford has done too much honour by quoting it, a tradition is mentioned, that Stonyhurst was built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Nicholas Sherburne; that is, by an artist who was abroad for a gentleman who was unborn. Inigo was then on his travels, and did not return till 1606. His first works were however mixed with the old style. I fear it would now be vain to inquire for the architect of Stonyhurst.

[Richard Rydeing of Waddington, mason, agreed with Sir Nicholas Shireburn, 2 June 1712, to erect and build two cupuloes upon the two stare cases of Stonyhurst, to finish y^e battlement above y^e tower, to bild a stone wall in y^e wood yard with two partition walls for coles, and to gette dress stone for all this work, which was to be finished before Pentecost 1713, and for which he was to receive 50*l*. (Hewitson, Stonyhurst College, 1870, p. 21.)]

³ Among the many praises which an impartial posterity will bestow on this country for their conduct in the late [present, 1st ed. 1801] arduous contest, none surely will be more sincere than that which records their hospitable reception of the distressed ecclesiastics of France. They, it is to be hoped, will consider a forbearance to interfere with the established religion of this country as the best and most acceptable return which they can make for the undis-

On the north-west border of the county is the ancient seat of the Shireburn family. After the death of Sir Nicholas Shireburn, Bart. in 1720, it was possessed by his daughter, Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, till 1754. It then became the property of Edward Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle, Dorset, whose son, the late Thomas Weld, Esq. converted it, in 1794, into a college, or house of education, for young pupils of the Roman Catholic religion. This gentleman's benevolent view was, to facilitate the means of religious and literary instruction for persons of his own persuasion who had now lost all the resources which the British transmarine colleges and seminaries had afforded during two hundred years. He had received his education among the English Jesuits abroad, and he had witnessed the violent seizure and ejection of his old masters from their College of St. Omer, which was perpetrated by the French Parliament of Paris in 1762. This college was one of the principal houses of education which the British Catholics had formed on the continent, while the severity of the penal laws prohibited such institutions in our own country. The English fathers of the society, not disheartened by persecution, proceeded to form new establishments, for the same purpose of education, in the Austrian Netherlands, and again in the city of Liege; and they were dislodged, pillaged, and ejected, with similar injustice and violence, by the governments, which admitted the suppression of their order by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, and, finally, by the revolutionary armies of France in 1794. In their uttermost distress they took advantage of the humane lenity of our Government, which allowed them to settle and to open schools for pupils of their own religion, under security of the oath of civil allegiance, which was prescribed by the Act of 1791. Under the immediate protection of Thomas Weld, Esq. the gentlemen expelled from Liege by the French conducted the small remnant of their flourishing seminary to Stonyhurst;¹ and in the course of twenty-one years, by unremitting industry, they have improved it into a

turbed exercise of their own. But as we and they hold the fundamentals of Christianity in common, as both theirs and ours are true churches, claiming their respective rights in succession from the Apostles, during a contest like the present all memory of ancient wrongs ought, as far as possible, to be abolished; all subordinate distinctions of discipline and doctrine overlooked; and the ministers of religion, however separated in the exercise of their respective offices, cordially united in their efforts against the powers of earth and hell, which are leagued against them all. These are the genuine sentiments and earnest wishes of the author, with respect to the ministers of the Catholic religion; and, it in any part of this work he has indulged a smile at the peculiarities or aimed a censure at the rapacity of monks, he trusts that he has elsewhere done ample justice to their virtues; and that his representation of their manners and habits is, on the whole, more favourable than ever came from a Protestant before. He believes the monastic orders of the Middle Ages to have consisted of the best and most valuable men of their times; that they were almost the only artists, or patrons of arts; and that, above all, in days of outrage and rapine, when private repositories of learning must all have fallen in their turn a prey to the strongest, Providence interfered, by raising permanent foundations, generally regarded as inviolable, to preserve, for the benefit of more enlightened ages, the treasures of classical antiquity, and the fountains of celestial truth.—[Printed in 1801.]

¹ [In an account of Stonyhurst College in the Catholic Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1818, it is said that "the roof had fallen into such decay about four or five and twenty years back that Mr. Weld deliberated on taking the house down; when a community of English Catholic clergy, who had been forced from their residence in French Flanders by the revolutionary wars, obtained it for the establishment of a college and school." (Catholic Gent. Mag. 1818, p. 402.)]

distinguished seminary and house of education, of which they justly acknowledge Thomas Weld, Esq. as the founder and principal benefactor. It is filled at present by more than two hundred and fifty students of the Roman Catholic religion, sent thither from most parts of the world; and their established reputation for good order and regularity has justly procured for them the countenance and favour of their neighbours. Indeed, the visible advantages accruing from so large a family are strongly felt by the industrious tradesmen, cultivators, and labourers on the estate, among whom the owners of the land and of the ancient dwelling had not resided for more than seventy years. Stonyhurst College, at the present day, is a monument of the liberal spirit of His Majesty's Government; and the benefits arising from it form a strong contrast with the mischiefs of that ancient jealousy which reduced such numbers of British subjects to the alternative of living in ignorance at home or of resorting for liberal education to foreign climes.¹

The principal of the present seminary at Stonyhurst is in possession of some exquisite carvings in ivory, said to be by Michael Angelo, the original George of Sir Thomas More (qq. whether worn by him as Chancellor), and two of his seals; one as Chancellor of the Exchequer, or, as he was then styled, Sub-Treasurer of England.

But their most valuable relic is a MS. of the Gospel of St. John, in small square capitals, with an intermixture of early Saxon characters, particularly the letter F, resembling those of the Codex Argenteus. It is Jerom's version; and by an inscription in a very old hand, resembling that of charters as early as Edward I., is said to have been taken from the tomb of St. Cuthbert at his translation. The practice of attaching MSS. to tombs appears, from the following bequest of one John Dautre, to have come down to much later times. "Item lego mro. Wm. Langton, sp'ituali patri meo, cui maximo teneor amore, usum unius libri, pro termino vitæ sue, quem beatus Ric'us le Scroop gerebat in sinu suo temp. sue decollationis; Supplicando eidem mag'ro Will'mo ut ipse p'dictum librum post mort. suam cathenand' liberet et dimittet juxta locum ubi corpus ejusdem Ric'i requiescit, ibm. p'petuo remanere."²

In the back court of Stonyhurst are many remains of half-timbered building belonging to the original house; and in one apartment this inscription appears in wood, *Factum est hoc opus per Hug. Sherburne, Arm. A.D. MDCXXXII*. This was the founder of the Chantry at Mitton.

In a modern building on the north side of the quadrangle are some remains of fine masonry from Whalley Abbey, particularly two shields of arms, viz. the lion rampant and the fret, the latter of which was one of the cognizances of Roger de Lacy. There are also two angels bearing shields charged with the instruments of the passion, and several disjointed fragments of an inscription in black letter, of which *Fiat voluntas tua* is most legible. The whole is surmounted by a rich moulding of trefoils, resembling those which are often seen upon screens and other wainscot-work of Henry the Eighth's time.

¹ For this account, which is printed verbatim, the Author is indebted to the late Rev. Mr. Weld, Principal of the College of Stonyhurst.

² Dods. MSS. vol. 132, fol. 82. [A volume relating to the counties of Nottingham and Derby.]

I suspect these to have been remnants of the Lady Chapel, built by Paslew. Another angel, evidently in the same style, and from the same place, is walled up in the front of a house in Whalley.

The place altogether is thus described, in no contemptible Latinity, about a century ago¹ [*i.e.* a century before 1801]:

Situ loci nil amœnius aut jucundius—regale illud ædificium de Stonyhurst, ubi vivarium damis refer-tum, piscaria insignia, aquæ ductæ nobiles et, ut omnia dicam, hortus floribus et arboribus, jucundis juxta atque utilibus, undique consitus: in hoc labyrinthus miræ jucunditatis, Pegasus et Fons Musis et Apollini sacer. Quin et situs uberrimus—Mons enim Longridge ignis fomitem quotannis abunde suppeditat, et dulcissimos aquarum fontes ubertim undique effundit: pascua ac prata longe lateque patent gregibus et gramine repleta—arva frumenti feracissima: imis in vallibus duo flumina Rhibellus et Hodder, in quibus piscium delicatissimorum ingens copia quotidie capiuntur.—De salubritate aëris quid dicam? Favonius placidus ab occidentali plaga leni flamine spirans tanta temperie plantas arboresque fovet et salubres reddit, ut quamvis multos longævus illic invenias, hilares tamen ac lætos invenies tanquam in ipso flore juventutis.

CHIPPING, ANCIENTLY CHEPIN,

An obscure, uninteresting place, and another appropriation to the see of Chester.²

¹ MS. pen. T. Weld, ar. [This description is printed by Mr. Hewitson with the remark, “The following reference to Stonyhurst is from the pen of the late T. Weld, esq.” (Stonyhurst College, p. 12.)]

² At the inq. p. m. of Henry Duke of Lancaster, 28 Ap. 1361, it was found that he held the advowson of the church of Chipen, valor 20 marcas. (Harl. 2077, f. 153; Chan. inq. p. m. 35 Edw. III. No. 122.) The church of Chippyng was valued at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. 1288-92, and by the new taxation made in 1318 on account of the invasion of the Scots at 5*l.* (Tax. Eccl. P. Nicholai, p. 327.) By inquisition taken at Lancaster 26 Feb. 1341, it was found that, although the church of Chypyn “taxata sit ab antiquo ad xvj. marcas isto tamen tempore nona garbarum ejusdem parochie juxta verum valorem valet nisi Cs. et non plus, unde villata de Chypyn respondet de Ls. et Thorneley de Ls.; that there were no lambs or wool in the parish belonging to the King, nor any merchants or other men living without agriculture who give the fifteenth of their goods; that the glebe was worth xxs. a-year, “decima feni et alie minute decime, oblationes et alia spectancia ad altaragium qui valent communiter per annum iiij marcas. Et etiam dicta parochia destructa fuit per Scottas. Ita quod ratione ejusdem destrucionis jacent in eadem parochia terre vaste et inculte in diminutione dicte taxe singulis annis per xls.” (Inq. Nonarum, p. 38.) The Rectory of Chipping, an impropriation belonging to the Bishop of Chester since 1542, was valued in 1535 in the King’s Books at 24*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* (Bacon, Liber Regis, p. 1221.)

28 Sep. 1647, Chipping Rectory cum membris in com. Lanc.—The same Rectory or parsonage with all Mess. Cottages, Gleabe, and Demesne lands, 20 Sep. 40 Eliz. [1598], was leased by Richard Bishopp of Chester to Robert Swindlehurst his brother and Richard Swindlehurst the saide Robert’s younger Cozen and the longest liver of them. Richard is only liveing, aged Fifty seaven, and in health. M^{rs} Mary Harris a Papist, now wife of Christopher Harris a papist in armes, is sole daughter and heire of the saide Robert Swindlehurst the Lessee and is yet liveing, but the Rectory stands sequestred. Mr. Edward Parker, a Lawyer, liveing at Brownsholme, in Com. Yorke, hath the lease, intending to drawe the saide Robert Swindlehurst his will by it, but did it not before he dyed. The Parish consists of Townes (vizt.) Chippin, Thorneley, Wheateley, &c. There is a faire Parsonage house and about five acres of Gleabe greate measure, wth liberty to gitt turbary, all which is valued to be worth seaven poundes per annum. The aforesaid Richard Swindlehurst dwells in that house and clames all the Gleabe and Rectory by occupancy. And he hath assigned it to his sonne Ralph Harber of Hayning, in the County of Yorke, for money had. And the said Ralph he hath

RECTORS.

Gilbert de Mirclesdene, occurs 5 Nov. 1352 and 17 Aug. 1355. ¹	Thomas Mawdesley, presented 30 Apr. 1523; d. 1530.
Thomas le Wyse, occurs 13 May, 1375. ²	Thomas Westby, presented 4 Aug. 1530; resigned.
James Strayberell, died 1523.	George Wolset, LL.D presented 12 Feb. 1531, also Vicar of Ribchester.

assigned it to Mr. Hugh Currall [Curren] of Bradford, Clothier. But the Com'ittee for sequestrations and their Deputies, Mr. Charles Gregory of Hasslingdine and Mr. John Haworth neere Dunghall, [Dunkenhalgh,] three myles from Whaley, have sett the Tythes to Captaine Clement Townson of Stakes, and they pay the Rent of Twenty-five poundes one shilling eight pence reserved to the late Bishopp [Bridgeman] (vizt.) Fifteene poundes one shilling eight pence to the now Comittee of Trustees and treasurer for the sale of Bishopp's lands and tenn poundes residue, Viccar Mr. John King, instituted and inducted; and the 27 August, 1647, Mr. King had an order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers to receive Fifty Poundes per Annum more out of the profittes of the Improprate Rectory of Chippin sequestrated from the said Mr. Harris. I conceive the howse and Gleabe with the appurtenances may be well worth Twelve Poundes per Annum. And according to that rate I soe aporc'on the reserved rent, vizt.: For the lands 02 : 11 : 08; Tythes 22 : 10 :—In all 25 : 01 : 08.—Febr. 7th, WILL'. WEBB, 1655.

The late Bishopp did present the saide Viccar. The personage house, Gleabe, and Rectory was worth to be lett upon the racke before the warres One Hundred Twenty-six Poundes sixteene Shillings eight pence per Annum, all payments included, vizt. the Towne of Chippin Eighty Poundes per Annum, out Townes Twenty-six pounds, Easter booke four Poundes, wooll foure pounds tenn shillings, lambes Two poundes, Calves one pound tenn shillings, Geese one pound six shillings eight pence, Eggs five shillings, piggs five shillings, the personage howse, Gleabe, etc. Turbary 1*l.* per Annum q', at Chappells of ease and meanes and alsoe the Tythes of Bradley hall a member of Thorneley, yet in lease to Robert Baulton at 3*l.* per Annum be not forgotten. Exd. J. BRUELRY, Register. JA. DUNCALFE, RICHARD CROXALL, Surveyors. (Survey of Church Lands, Lambeth Lib. iii. 175.)

By the Inq. of 25 June, 1650, it was found that Chippin is A parishe and doth contayne within it selfe one parishe Church, vizt. Chippin, A Viccaridge presentative Improprate to the said Bushupp of Chester, the Tythes there of under sequestration worth per ann. Eighty-five pounds and five shillings and that the Tythes of Thornley cum Wheatley parte of the said parishe is worth per ann. Twenty pound besydes the Tythe of an Antient Messuage and Two hundred Acres of Lands called Bradley, demised by the late Improprator the said Bushupp for A terme determinable att Candlemas next, And the Inabitants prescribe to paye Fifteene shillings one peny per ann. to the Farmer of the Rectory of Chippin, vizt. two shillings foure pence for an acre of Oates, Pease and Beanes three shillings, and an acre of Barley five shillings, and an acre of Wheate [sum omitted]. And that the said Townshipp of Thornley cum Wheatley are distant from their Parishe Church three myles, the present Minister Mr. John Kinge, an able Orthodox divine, hee hath for his Sallary Tenn Poundes per ann. formerly paid out of the rent reserved to the said Bushupp. And since the profitts were sequestred hee hath received an Augmentation of Fifty pounds per ann. by Order of the Comittee for Plundered Ministers, see that his whole Stypend is Sixtye pounds per ann. (Surv. of Ch. Land, vol. xi. p. 190-192, Lambeth Library.)

¹ [At Lancashire Assizes, 17 Aug. 1355, Alicia, "que fuit uxor Laur. de Knolle, Rog. f. Laur. de Knolle, Gilb. de Merclesdene persona ecclesie de Chepyn, et Joh. f. Ric. de Knolle capti et indictati," for receiving at Chypyngdale 5 Nov. 1352, Thomas de Chypyngdale, outlawed for felony in com. Lanc. knowing him to be outlawed. They were all acquitted. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—1, m. 12.)]

² [Thomas le Wyse bought for 20 marks a messuage and 16 acres of land in Mellynge from Joh. del Halle de Erghum and Katerina his wife, 13 May 1375. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. III. No. 191.)]

VICARS.

Richard Parker, instituted 8 Oct. 1590.

William Arnestdaile, instituted 5 Oct. 1616.

John King, instituted 27 Aug. 1647.

Richard White, instituted 1674, on the death of John King.

Humphrey Briscoe, instituted 12 Aug. 1692, on the resignation of Richard White.

Thomas Atherton, instituted 23 Dec. 1701.

Thomas Clarkson, instituted 19 Aug. 1721, on the resignation of Thomas Atherton.

William Rausthorn, instituted 29 May, 1738, on the death of Thomas Clarkson.

John Milner, instituted 13 Feb. 1739, on the cess. of William Rausthorn.

Thomas Pearce, instituted 11 Mar. 1778, on the death of John Milner.

William Stockdale, instituted 3 Aug. 1779, on the cess. of Thomas Pearce.

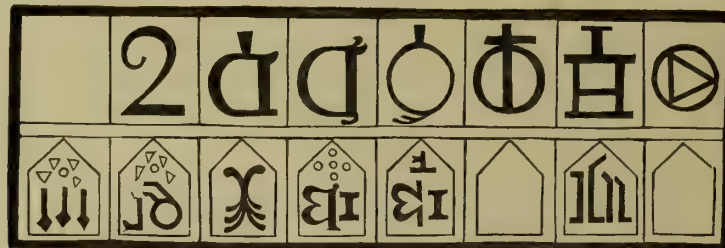
John Carlisle, instituted 21 Nov. 1786, on the death of William Stockdale.

James Penny, instituted 1807; also Vicar of Preston, 26 Sept. 1809; died 31 Oct. 1816.

Edmund Wilkinson, instituted 28 Nov. 1816; died 23 Sept. 1864.

Richard Robinson, instituted 8 Nov. 1864.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1772, p. 588 [vol. lxxi. p. 1097], is inserted an account of the following inscription on the font of this place, which the writer supposes to be similar to that of Bridkirk, &c., and the characters, though peculiar, akin to Runic. No explanation was ever given. The font, however, is comparatively modern; possibly not

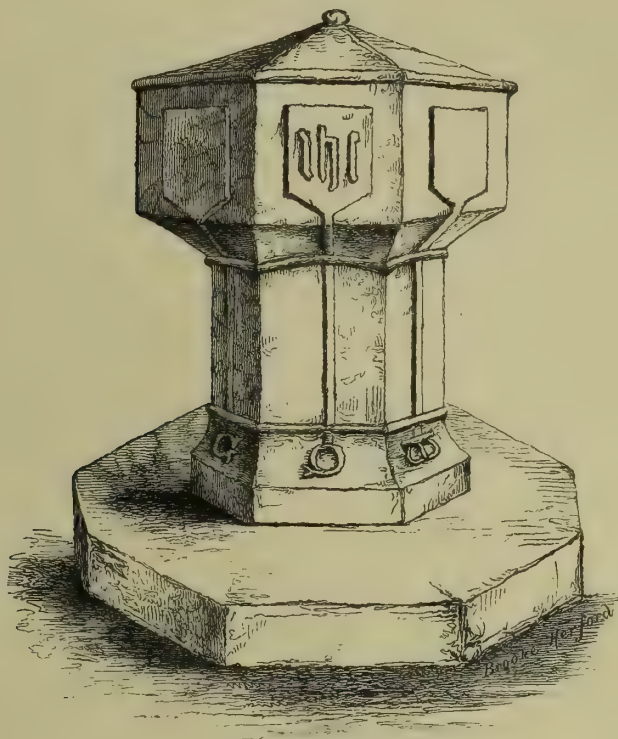


earlier than Henry VIII. The characters in the upper line belong not to any alphabet, but are probably *sigla*, of which the triangle inscribed within the circle seems to denote the co-eternity of persons in the Holy Trinity. The rest I shall not attempt to elucidate.

Of the lower line, three compartments appear to be marked with the instruments of the passion; a fourth has the cypher I H S.; a fifth the monogram X; and two others the initials I. B., probably the forgotten donor.¹

¹ This figure, which is now printed as in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the previous editions of the *History of Whalley*, as well as in the first edition of Baines's *Lancashire*, is not only reversed, but is incorrect and out of proportions, as the accompanying illustration will show. Mr. Brooke Herford, editor of the second volume of the second edition of Baines, who discovered this persistent and long-standing error, says, "the artist has committed the complicated mistake of placing the figures together, as if they formed a single inscription, and of making the small figures about the pedestal larger than the devices with shields." (Baines, 1870, ii. 96.) The five shields not shown in the figure of the font bear the implements of the Passion and initials explained by Mr. Brooke Herford as H., I. B., and T. B.

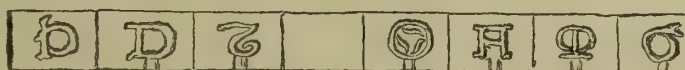
With respect to the descents of this manor,¹ I find in charters, without date, Richard de Chepin, Lord of Chepin. Then John de Chepin grants the homage and service



relating to the Hoghtons, lords of the manor, and the Bartons and Browns, landholders in Chipping during the



sixteenth century. The letters in the pedestal, which are here reversed as on the font, were explained by Mr. John Gough Nichols as P D T ✕ A M G



signifying Ave Maria Gratia Plena Dominus Tecum. ✕

¹ Sciant, etc. quod ego Rog. de Lacye Constabl. Cestr. Dedi etc. Johanni de Dunkekanlega j. bovatom terre cum pertinenciis in villa [de] Chippin, illam scilicet quam Alexander de Chippin prius tenuit, habendum illi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere, etc. reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis 12*d.* ad festum Sancti Egidii, etc. Testibus, Galfrido decano de Walleia, Hug. de Dutton tunc Senescallo, Tho. Dispensatore, Rald. de Rossa, Ricardo Ponte Garde, Tho. de Verdon, Roberto Dispensatore, et multis aliis. (Harl. 2077, f. 134 b.)

Joh. f. Huctredi de Dinkedelai gave the monks of St. Mary of Sallai "unum Riding quod vocatur Hesilhirst-riding . . . in villa de Chipping," from Ruhalleche to Scalhirstbroch, and from the land of William the clerk on the

13 *hominum suorum* in Chepin to Richard de Knolle, circ. 22 Edw. III. [1348-9]. After several generations, Isabel Knolles, heir-general of this family, married Roger Sherburne, of Wolfhouse, in whose descendants this manor continued to the latter end of the seventeenth century.

east to the land of William the clerk on the west. "Et quia volo ut hec elemosina sit pura ab omni servicio seculari attornam unam bovatom quam habui in Chipping ad deferendam predictam Riding." Witnesses, Smi. de Henriz. S. de Hybernia, Petro receptore, etc. (Harl. 112, f. 72 b.) This grant was confirmed by Rob. f. Joh. de Dinkedelay (Ib.), Gilbert f. Joh. de Dinkedelai (Ib.), and Alicia filia Joh. de Dinkedelai. (Ib. f. 73.) Gaufridus f. Ric. le Walays gave the monks of Sall. part of his land in Chipping, scil. Covirbakirs as much as belongs to a bovat of land, beginning where Evisbroc falls into Mersik up by Merebroc to Brundeparloc, "sequendo Brundeparloc usque dum respondeat equalem de Covihille," down Covihille to Evisbroc, and down to the first bound. (Ib.) He also quitclaimed Hesilhurst riding, "quam Alicia mater mea tenuit de domo de Sallai in territorio de Chipping," to the monks of Sallai. Witness, Simon de Heriz, then Seneschall of Cliderhou. (Ib.) At Lancaster Assizes, 15 July 1292, "Alicia que fuit uxor Rog. F. Will. de Chypin" sued Rob. f. Rog. de Chypin for the third part of three messuages, 24 acres of land, and eight of meadow in Chypyn, and Ric. le Sureys for the third part of three acres of land and one of meadow in Chypyn, as her dower by gift of Roger, formerly her husband. The jury found for Alicia, and it was considered that she should recover her whole dower from Robert, and that Richard "teneat in pace," because Robert has of the freehold of Rog. f. Will. to suffice for Alicia's dower, and Robert was fined and Alicia had her damages taxed by the jury at 40*d.* (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—3, m. 29 dorso.) At the same assizes Ric. le Surey, Thomas f. Cristiane, Rob. f. Emme and Juliana his wife, Adam f. Cristiane de Chepin, Rog. f. Juliane, Hugo de Salebury, Wil. de Dodil, Joh. f. Thom. f. Cristiane, were attached to answer to Adam de Hoghtone why they with Ric. f. Ad. f. Cristiane de Chepin, Simon f. Margerie de Whetelay, Rog. Toldred, Hug. f. Cecilie de Chepin, Beatric. de Chepin, Margeria her daughter, and Rad. f. Henrici, had vi et armis depastured with their cattle the several pasture of Adam de Hoghtone at Chypyn to his loss of 100*s.* And he complains that on 2 Aug. 1291, they, "cum averiis suis, scil. cum bobus, vaccis, equis, Bidentibus et aliis averiis suis," had depastured his several pasture "scil. in viginti acris More, una acra Mosseti et duabus acris Bosci . . . vi et armis scil. cum hachiis, arcubus et sagittis," and committed other enormities "scil. Clausturam circa pasturam predictam prostraverunt et frugerunt." Richard and the others said they had common of pasture at their will in the said moor, moss, and wood, which Adam wished to enclose by a fence, which he began to construct, "unde ipsi statim predictam clausturam amovere prout eis bene licuit." Adam said that they never had any common of pasture there. A jury found, 26 July, that Ric. le Surreys and all the others had common of pasture in the said 20 "acres more, una acra musse et duabus acris bosci," and Adam "levavit quendam fossatum circa predicta tenementa et hayas," to exclude Richard and the others from their common. "Et cum ipsi hoc perceperunt, rescentur fossata et haias prostraverunt et appropriamentum illud faciendum non permiserunt." Therefore "Ric et alii inde sine die," and Adam fined for a false claim. (Ib. m. 61 dorso.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 14 Nov. 1305 an assize came to know if Rob. f. Bimme le Whyte pater Rob. Stertavant de Chypin was seised in demesne as of fee of six and a half acres of land, 20 of meadow and half an acre of wood in Chypin, "die quo iter peregrinacionis arripuit versus terram sanctam, in quo itineri obiit." The case was adjourned to Manchester, 23 Apr. 1306. (Ib. M. 3, 3—6, m. 11.) Rob. de Stertanavant de Chippin put Adam Stertavant in his place for this writ of mort d'auncestor. (Ib. m. 4.) By fine made at Westminster, Sunday 17 June, 1313, Ric. f. Ade de Hoghtone settled 100 acres of pasture in Chypyn and half the manors of Alstone, Hoderisale, Dilleworth, and Quiltone, the fifth of the manor of Chippin and the twelfth of the manor of Withnell, on Ric. f. Ric. de Hoghtone and his heirs for ever. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. II. No. 45.) At the turn of Blackburnshire held at Blackburn 25 Nov. 1360 the jury presented that Joh. frater Ric. de Sourebuttes stole "unum par de Paternostres precii xvd." and some money from Margeria le Heighe at Whetlay on 20 Jan. 1360, and that Ric. del Sourebuttes de Thornelay came to Lancaster, 16 Jan. 1357, "et ibidem vadia cepit ad proficiendum in obsequium domini Regis in partes Scocie contra domini Regis inimicos et receptis vadiis se elongavit in patriam suam sine licencia domini Regis et in decepcionem

The¹ adjoining manor of Thornley² was once probably a member of Chipping; for

suam rediit." Also he beat and wounded Thomas f. Matill. le Wisshe at Thornelay on Sunday, 27 July, 1360. (Turn de Blak. Blak. 25 Nov. 1360. Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5—3, m. 2, dorso,)

The Chancellor of the Duchy was directed, by warrant dated 13 May 1425, that whereas Geoffrey Werburtone and Katherine his wife by letters patent of Henry IV. "*faites un Robert Syngleton,*" were by the said Robert "*sanz title ou office trouve oustez dun mees,*" 44 acres of land and 12 of meadow in Chepyn of which they were peaceably seised for Katherine's life, with reversion to Laurance de Knoll son and heir of Thomas Knoll "*jadys Baron du dite Katherine,*" seised into the hand "*de nostre Aiel par null autre title ou cause senoun par la sinistre suggestion du dit Rob. Syngleton,*" he shall restore Geoffrey and Katherine to the possession of the said tenements. (Regist. Lanc. Hen. VI. Part 2, f. 126.) On 20 Mar. 1469 Jac. Stratberrell, cap. gave Henry and Ric. de Houghton ar. his manors of Lee and Houghton, Chernocke Richard, Whitmell in le Woods, Goosenargh, Asheton, half manor of Alston, and all his messuages and lands in Hodershall, Dilworth, Chepyn, Preston in Amoundernes, Goldeborne, Haweth, and Ravenmeales, namely, whatever he recovered from Henry and Richard at Lancaster, to be held by Henry for life, with remainder to Alexander son of Henry and his heirs male and similar successive remainders to William, George, and Arthur sons of Henry, and lastly to the right heirs of Henry. (Harl. 2077, f. 149.) Jo. Gase, clerk, 20 Aug. 1500, gave Wil. de Houghton, arm. all the messuages and lands in Withingham, Chippin, and Broughton in Amoundernes, which he had recovered in court, to be held for life, with remainder to Robert son of William and his heirs male, and similar successive remainders to Nicholas, George, and Arthur, sons of William, and then to William's right heirs. (Ib.)]

¹ With these exceptions all the manors in these two parishes are [1801] vested in Thomas Weld, Esq. holding under the honour of Clitheroe. Court Leet and Court Baron are still held for Ribchester, Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley, and Court Baron for Dutton.

² [By fine made at Lancaster 7 Nov. 1202 "*inter Isoldam que fuit uxor Roberti petentem et Ric. f. Rob. tenentem de Racionabile Dote quam petiit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Rob. viri sui in Thorentelega,*" Richard acknowledged that xiiij. acres of land which Jordan holds, vij. which Richard holds, iiij. which Adam held, and iij. which Thomas held, Braderode and Flaxerode and the third of Thorentelega mill, and the third of the services of Robert and William, and the third of all the service of Roger de Bradelega, which Richard and his heirs "*persolvent predictae Isolde Annuatim,*" scil. at the feast of St. Oswald (5 Aug.) is the right and dower of Isolda, to be held all her life "*Nomine Dotis,*" by service of x d. yearly at the feast of St. Giles. (1st Sept.) "*Et ei reddidit.*" And for this acknowledgement, &c. Isolda gave Richard vj. sol. sterlingorum. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. John, No. 6.)

At Lancaster Assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, Thomas f. Sygherithe de Tornelay was presented for taking two cows de catallis Walteri de Tatham, worth x s.; Luby de Cnolle for taking seven cows, worth xxxv s.; Dobbe f. Rob. de Schypin two cows, worth x s.; Rob. de Thornideley took viij averia, worth xls. All were fined and were to answer for the prices. Thom. f. Sygherithe and Bybi de Cnolle each made fines of half a mark. In all 39 head were presented for, of which Ad. de Mustone and Laur. f. Rog. de Tatham "*ceperunt duo averia Walteri de Tatham precii x s. et ea duxerunt ad domum Joh. Harang et ea ibi comederunt.*" They were fined and John Harang made a fine of two marks. (Ass. Roll, Lanc. M. 3, 1—1, m. 11, 22.) Walter de Tatham left at his death his goods and chattels, viz. 60 cows, 40 mares, &c. to his daughter Isabel wife of Rob. de Goldsburgh. (Ib. York, 52 Hen. III. N. 1. 2—1, m. 18.)

By fine made at Lancaster 26 Jan. 1227 Jordan de Wheteleghe acknowledged that one bovat of land in Wheteleghe belonged to Eva "*que fuit uxor Ade de Edesforde,*" for which Eva gave the land to Jordan to be held by him and his heirs "*quos de Mayancia quondam uxore sua et sorore predictae Eve procreatos habuit*" from Eva and her heirs for ever, paying them "*unam libram Cimini ad festum sancti Egidii,*" and to the chief lords of the fee 14d. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 19.)

By fine made at Lancaster, 16 Feb. 1272, between Rad. f. Ade de Thornedeleghe and Rob. de Bradeleye "*de quinquies viginti acris bosci in Thorndeleghe.*" Robert acknowledges that the wood beginning "*ab illo loco ubi Bradelay brok cadet in Lude,*" and up the brook to "*le veu viver,*" and directly west to Bradelaysyke and down to Dammescloucke, down to Lude, and down Lude to Bradelaybroke, belongs to Ralph "*et illum ei reddidit in eadem curia.*" For this Ralph gave Robert "*unum Spervarium sorum.*" Endorsed, "*Adam de Bury ponit clameum suum.*"

11 Hen. VII. [1498-9] I find that one Charles Singleton, son of Margaret Singleton,

Item Gilb. Barres ponit clameum suum pro Priore Sancti Joh. Jer'l'm in Anglia. Joh. de Knole ponit clamium suum. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 176). At Lancaster Assizes, June 1292, Rad. de Thorndeleye was summoned to answer John de Knolle "de placito quod permittat ipsum habere communia pasture in Thorndeleye," belonging to his freehold there, viz. in 40 acres of wood, of which Ralph had disseised John de Knolle father of the said John "tempore Regis nunc." Ralph said he was chief lord of Thorndeleye "et quod ipsi appruavit se in predicto Bosco" of the said 40 acres as was lawful for him "per provisionem de Merton inter dominum et tenentem, etc. Et modo per statutum domini Regis inter vicinum et vicinum" (20 Hen. III. c. 4; 13 Edw. I. c. 46) and that John father of John in his time had sufficient common, "et similiter iste Joh. modo habet extra appruamentum illud," with ingress and egress, etc. A jury found 20 July, 1292, that John had not sufficient pasture, "Et quod tota pastura in predicto bosco non sufficit, etc." Therefore it was considered "quod predictus boscus declaudetur ad custagium predicti Rad." John to recover seisin and Ralph was fined. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—3, m. 50 dorso). At the same assize, Avicia filia Rad. de Thorndeleye, Joh. de Sidberghe and Alicia his wife, Cristiana and Agnes sisters of Alicia, were fined for not prosecuting a writ of mort d'auncestor against Rad. f. Ade de Thorndeleye and others for twelve acres of land and three of meadow in Thorndeleye and Chypyn. (Ib. m. 73.) At the same assize Joh. de Knoll was summoned to answer to Rad. de Thorndeleye "de placito quare non permittat ipsum molere dominicum bladum suum ad molendinum ipsius Joh. in Thorndeleye quietum de Moltura sicut ad illud molere debet et solet," etc.: Of which he complains that when he ought to grind his demesne corn growing in his manor of Thorndeleye, viz. wheat, siligo, barley, "et alici blada sua crescentia in eodem Manerio" free of Multure, and of which he was seised in demesne as of fee for three years past, John would not allow him to grind his said grain at the mill free of multure, whence he is deteriorated, and has loss to the value of 40 marks. John said that Ralph by his writ sought to be allowed to grind his demesne corn at John's mill, &c. and in his declaration he complains that he does not allow him to grind his demesne corn of his manor of Thorndeleye when he can have demesne corn in different places. He sought judgment "de variacione brevis et narracionis." Therefore it was considered that John "inde sine die" and Ralph shall be fined for a false claim. (Ib. m. 61 dorso). Joh. f. Jordan de Mitton was summoned by Joh. f. Joh. de Knole for common of pasture in Thorndeleye in ten acres of pasture throughout the year, of which Ric. de Knole his ancestor was seised "tempore Regis nunc," and from Richard the right descended to Richard his son and heir, from whom, as he died "sine herede de se," the right descended to John as brother and heir, "et de ipso Joh. descendit Jus. etc. isti Joh. qui nunc petit ut fratri et heredi." Joh. f. Jordan called Thom. le Surreys de Mitton to warrant "Habeat eum apud Appelby in com. Westmerland," 13 Oct. 1292, and he shall be summoned in com. Ebor. (Ib. m. 63.)

Ric. f. Will. de Thornedelay and his pledges Adam de Levesey and Adam li Harpur de Reved were fined for not prosecuting a writ of entry for a holding in Thorndeleye against Thomas de Salebyri et Ric. f. ejus (Ib. m. 70 dorso.) Rob. de Bradeley and his pledges Adam le Harpur de Grenehulle and Adam f. Thurstani de Chyppingge were fined for a similar writ against Rad. f. Ade de Thorndeleye (Ib. m. 72.) At Lancaster Assizes, 14 Nov. 1305, an assize came to know if Joh. f. Joh. de Knol and Adam his brother, Wil. le Carpenter, and Hugo de Salesbyry unjustly disseised Joh. f. Jordani de Mitton of the third part of 80 acres of wood in Thorndesleye. The rest of this plea has not been entered on the Roll. (Ib. M. 3, 3—6, m. 4 dorso.) At Preston Assizes, 9 Aug. 1355, it was presented that Eustacius de Penwortham, formerly bailiff of Blakeburnshire, feloniously stole "ferrea carucarum precii xvij d. de Hen. f. Rog. de Dynkedley apud Thornley on 10 Mar. 1335." (Ib. M. 3, 5—1 a, m. 1.) By fine made 13 June 1389 Tho. f. Rog. de Chepyn and Cecilia his wife gave a messuage and 46 acres of land in Thornlay to Thomas de Bradeley de Chypendale for 20 marks of silver. (Lanc. Fines, 12—20 John of Gaunt, No. 47.) By fine made 2 Aug. 1395, Joh. de Huntingdene de Chypyndale and Alicia his wife gave one messuage, 10 acres of land, two of meadow, and two of wood in Thornelay in Chypyndale to Wil. de Shirwynde, chaplain, who gave them to John and Alicia and her heirs for ever. (Ib. No. 4.) By fine made at Lancaster 16 Aug. 1425 Ric. del Knolle de Chypyndale gave the manor of Thornley, 140 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 280 of pasture, and 40 of wood in Chepyn, Wheteley, and Aghton juxta Dutton, to Joh. de Longshaghe, vicar of the church of Hurleghe in com. Suth. who gave them to Richard for life, remainder to Milo son of Richard and his heirs male, then to Gerard brother of Milo and his heirs male, lastly to

widow, who was daughter of Miles Knolles, bargained and sold the said manor to Thomas Earl of Derby.¹

PORTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL PARISH, WITHIN BOWLAND, PARISHES OF MITTON AND SLADEBURN.

MITTON MAGNA.

The parish of Mitton was surveyed in Domesday under the manor of Grinleton, as it now forms a portion of that of Slaydburn, and it was always considered as a part of Bowland, in the more extended sense of the word.

The church of Mitton, which is the principal object of this brief survey, stands on the precipitous bank of the Ribble, commanding some beautiful views of the valley, and of the parish of Whalley, to the south.²

It was probably founded by the ancient mesne lords of the manor; and certainly at an early period, for, by charter without date, Roger, son of Hugh de Mitton,³ grants to God and St. Mary, and the Abbey of Cockersand, the advowson of the church of Mitton, for the souls of King John, of Roger, and John de Lacy, &c. This was afterwards

the right heirs of Richard. (Ib. 1—27 Hen. VI. No. 84.) By fine made 30 Aug. 1479 John Halghton gave 20 acres of land, three of meadow, six of wood, and 6s. 8d. rent in Thornley to George Syngelton and Nicholas Grene, chaplain, to be held by George and Nicolas and the heirs of Nicholas, for which they gave John 20*l.* of silver. (Ib. 10, 17, 19 Edw. IV. No. 1.) By fine made 5 Sept. 1503, Margareta Syngleton, widow, late wife of John Syngleton, daughter and heir of Milo Knoll, gave the manor of Thornley, 30 messuages, 500 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 500 of pasture, 20 of wood, and 40*s.* rent in Chepyn and Thorneley, with quitclaim and warranty, to Hen. Halsall. Mil. and Joh. Starky, who gave Margareta 200*l.* of silver. (Ib. Hen. VII. No. 7.)

¹ This is therefore not in the number of those great estates granted in the patent of creation, 1 Hen. VII. [1485-6] to this Earl, “*ad sustentationem dignitatis suæ*,” viz. the estates of the attainted Viscount Lovel, which I suppose to be, Greenhalgh Castle and its appurtenances; the manor and parish of Bury belonging to Sir Thomas Pilkington; and those of Broughton, Witherslack, &c. belonging to Sir Thomas Broughton.

² [The South Western point of the Deanery of Craven is at the confluence of the Ribble and the Hodder; and from thence to Sallay, about six miles, it is bounded by the right bank of the former river. With Rimington Brook the parish of Whalley terminates, and the remaining course of the Ribble is wholly in Yorkshire. Of this six miles every step has its beauties. The broad and rapid channel of the river hung on either side with luxuriant woods, the half monastic and half castellated form of Stonyhurst, the insulated rock and castle of Clitheroe, the vast bulk of Pendle to the east, the fells of Bowland to the west, and the more distant but more majestic mountains of Penigent and Ingleborough to the north, combine almost every feature which is required to constitute a picture on the grandest and most extensive scale. With respect to the etymology of the word Mitton I adhere to my former conjecture, that it is so called, qu. Mid-town from *Mib*, *medium*, and *tun*, *oppidum*, but from a different reason to what was before assigned [see Little Mitton above, p. 21], that is, not being intersected and divided into two villages by the Ribble, but situated at the confluence of that river and the Hodder. For this opinion I shall cite the authority of Camden, which I think decisive. “*Ad ipsos vero fluminum confluentes sedet Mitton*” (*i.e.* Myton upon Swale). And again, “*Ubi ad confluentes intersidet Mebeley, id est Interamna, vel media inter omnes ob situm dicta.*” (Hist. of Craven, 1812, p. 19.)]

³ Chartulary of Cockersand, Townl. MSS. G. 20.

confirmed by Ralph, son of Robert de Mitton.¹ Notwithstanding this, Sir Ralph de Mitton² opposed the institution of William de Rotherfield to this vicarage; and a mandamus was granted to Archbishop Walter Gray, to compel him to institute, Sir Ralph having now acknowledged the right of the abbot² and convent.³ Sir Ralph had John, who had John de Mitton,² who is the last of the name whom I have found.⁴ The manor was long

¹ [Blackburnshire.—“Robertus Mitton—Sciatis, etc. quod ego Rob. f. Hugonis de Mitton dedi, concessi, etc. Deo et B. Marie, etc. pro salute anime Regis Johannis et anime Rog. de Lasey et anime Joh. de Lasey et pro salute anime patris mei et matris, etc. totum Jus patronatus Ecclesie de Mitton cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in puram et perpetuam et liberam Elemosynam sicut aliqua Elemosina liberius et melius et quietius dari potest. Warantia et Test.” Ralph his son confirms this grant “p. s. a Reg. Joh. et Reg. Hen. Omnibus, etc. Joh. fil. jure fil. Domini Rad. de Mitton, etc. Noveritis me, etc. quiet. clamasse Abb. et Conv. de Cokersand, etc. totum Jus meum et clameum quod habui vel in posterum habere potero in advocacione Eccl. de Mitton cum pertinenciis suis et in jure patronatus ejusdem sicut ea per scriptum meum eisdem prius confirmavi. Ita quod nec me, etc. In cujus rei, etc.]

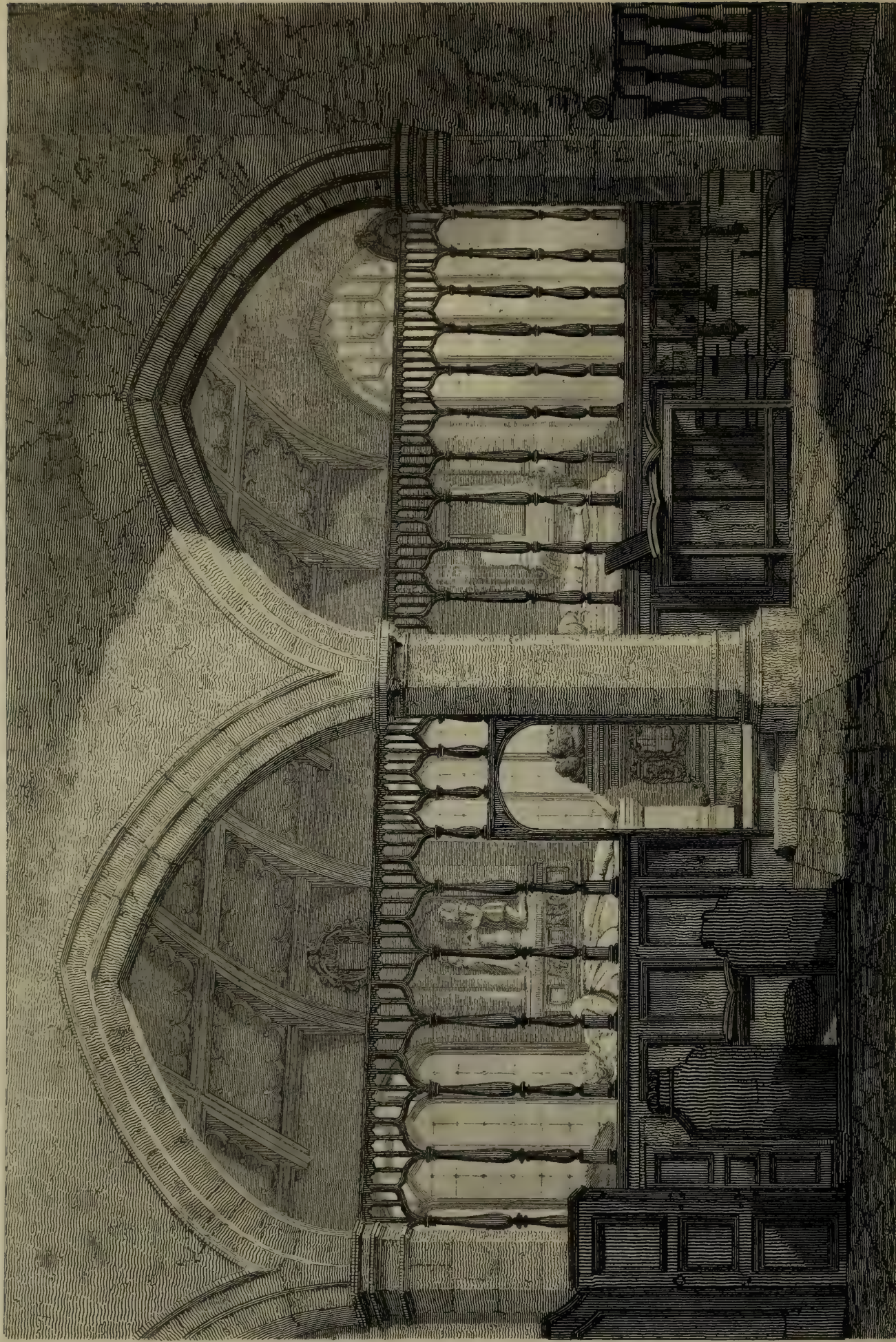
Mitton.—“Edwardus die gracia Rex Angl. etc. Omnibus, etc. Salut. Sciatis quod pro fine quem dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Cokersand fecit nobiscum concessimus et Licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Abb. et Conv. ejusdem loci quod ipse Ecclesiam de Mitton que est de advocacione sua propria appropriari et eam sic appropriatam in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quocumque Statuto de terr. et ten. ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. In cujus rei, etc. Teste me ipso.

Mitton.—Omnibus, etc. Thos. le Surrais, etc. Noveritis me relaxasse, etc. quiet. clamasse, etc. totum jus meum, etc. in advocacione Ecclesie de Mitton, cum pertinenciis suis. Ita quod, etc. In cujus rei, etc.” Thomas son of the above Thomas de Surrais quitclaims in the same manner. The above Charters were extracted from the Coucher Book of Cokersand Abbey.—S. J. A. (MS. in Mr. Allen's copy.)]

² Chartulary of Cokersand, Townl. MSS. G. 20.

³ [Mittoun. Walterus D. G. Archiep. Ebor.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus Walterus Dei gratia Ebor. Archiepiscopus Anglie Primus, Salutem in Domino. Noveritis quod cum dilecti filii Abbas et Conventus de Cokersand, Will. de Rotherfeud (Rotherfield), clericum nobis ad Ecclesiam de Mittoun presentaverunt et dominus Rad. de Mittoun Miles eidem presentationi se opponeret Dominus Rex suas literas nobis misit in hec verba, Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavii, Venerabili patri in Christo W. eadem gratia Ebor. Archiepiscopo Anglie Prim. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum Rad. de Micton in Curia nostra coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westm. arraniasse assisam ultime presentationis versus Abb. et Conv. de Cokersand de advocacione Ecclesie de Micton. Idem Rad. venit in eadem curia nostra et recognovit advocacionem predictae Ecclesie esse jus ipsius Abbatis et ecclesie sue de Cokersand et illam ei reddidit in eadem curia. Et vobis mandamus quod non obstante reclamacione predicti Rad. ad presentacionem ipsius Abbatis ad predictam Ecclesiam idoneam personam admittatis T. R. Thurkelby apud Westm. xx die Aprilis. Anno, etc. (39 Hen. III. 1255). Nos igitur receptis et inspectis literis Domini Regis prefatum Wil. clericum ad presentacionem dictorum Abb. et Conv. patronos dicte Ecclesie ad eandem admisimus et personam canonice instituimus in eadem. Ipsumque in possessionem ejusdem induci fecimus corporalem. Idem ut ratum et stabile in posteris perveneret presenti scripto apponi facimus sigillum nostrum. Dat. etc. (Apud London, 9 Kal. Maii anno W. G. 40, viz. 23 Ap. 1255.) Coucher Book of Cokersand Ab. (MS. in Mr. Allen's copy.) The dates are added from Lawton, Collectio Rerum Eccl., p. 264, where however it is assigned to the year 1256 by miscalculation of the year of Walter Gray, who was translated from Worcester to York 27 Mar. 1216, and died 1 May, 1255. (Cotton, Fasti.) Roger de Thurkilby was a judge from 1240 to 1259, when he died. (Foss, Judges.)]

⁴ [Placita de Banco, Easter tearme, 7 E. II. No. 5. [Apr. 1314.] John de Mitton demands against the Abbot of



Drawn by Wm Turner A.

Engraved by J. Bagire



The **SHERBURNE CHAPEL**
 Inscribed to **THOMAS WELD ESQ.**

in **MITTON CHURCH.**
 of *Stungbury* who contributes this Plate.

afterwards possessed by the Hawkesworths of Hawkesworth,¹ whose arms yet remain in the windows of the hall, and by them it was sold to the late Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, in whose devisee it is now vested.

From the style of the present fabric it may appear to have been rebuilt about the time of Edward III. There is only one aisle, a plain and bulky tower, a single choir, and the woodwork without cross-beams, arched and corner-braced, the windows pointed, with simple tracery, and the nave separated from the choir by a screen, on which is the following imperfect inscription, in old English characters :—*Debotor' et Joh'is factum erat hoc opus, tempore domini Will. Stainford, Abbis, anno domini Mill'mo CCC. Nonageno III. ad honorem Be' V.* This appears to have been brought from Cokersand Abbey, otherwise the words “de Cockersand” would have been expressed.²

Without are several very ancient memorials, particularly the head of a large Gothic cross, lately [before 1801] dug up, and the imperfect statue of an ecclesiastic, with the tonsure, and vested in a cope, his hands elevated upon his breast in the attitude of prayer.

It is extraordinary that though this was the parish church, and must for many centuries have been the burial-place of the Talbots of Bashall, here is not a single memorial of that distinguished family.³ But that want is abundantly compensated by the Sherburne chapel, on the north side of the choir, an enlargement of the original chapel of St. Nicholas, now almost filled with cumbent figures and mural monuments, of which a general view is given in the annexed plate, as the inscriptions are inserted below.

How the family should have become possessed of this chantry is a fact which can only be accounted for thus: we have seen that they became possessed of Stonyhurst by marriage with the heiress of Bayley, and the Bayleys and Mittons⁴ were radically the same family. The ancient chantry of the lords of Mitton therefore must, in some partition, have followed the Bayley branch. Oto de Baley and Hugo de Mitton were brothers, and both sons of Jordan, sometimes called de Bailey, and sometimes de Mitton, as Jordan

Cokersand the patronage of the church of Mitton; the abbot pleadeth the permission of the said John of all his right of the patronage of the said church by his writing. Sed dubitatur de fraude. Ideo, etc. (Harl. 804, f. 100.)]

¹ [Walter, eldest son of William Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, ar. married Isabell, daughter of Thomas Colthurst of Edesforth; Isabell their daughter was aged one year and a half at the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1585, when the pedigree was proved by their father. (Harl. 1415, f. 24 b.) A later MS. names Isabell's father John. (Add. 18011, f. 172 b.) William Hawksworth died 20 Feb. 1594, and Walter died 11 Ap. 1620. (Ducatus Leod. p. 174, where a pedigree is given from the Conquest to 1786.)]

² [On a pew in the body is this inscription :—“Factu' est hoc scamnu' expensis Johannis Holden de Chadgley ad domu' suam Chadgley pertinens anno d'ni 1628.”]

³ [In the churchyard is a raised tomb, covering the remains of one of the later owners of Bashall, a Ferrers of the house of Badsley in Warwickshire, descended from the noble family of Tamworth, with the arms Lozengy or and azure, and the following epitaph :—Sub hoc humili saxo corpus reponi voluit Gulielmus Ferrers, Ar. Vir antiqua virtute et fide; Qui singulari erga Deum pietate Et erga homines benevolentia Illustr. Christianæ Religionis exemplum exhibuit suis, Et clarum dignitatis suæ monumentum Posteris reliquit. Ob. 23 die Martii, A.D. 1733, Ætatis 53. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, 22, 1812, p. 23.)]

⁴ [See Mr. Hulton's pedigree of De Mitton, Coucher of Whalley, pp. 680-82.]

is said to have been son of Ralph *Persona de Mitton*. Of these Ralphs styling themselves *Personæ* there were two at least, of whom the oldest must have lived very near the Conquest. The similarity of the arms of Mitton to Bayley, viz. Per pale az. et purp. an eagle displayed with two heads arg., confirms this hypothesis.

Here lieth the bodies of Sir Richard Sherburne, knight, master forrester of the forrest of Bowland, steward of the manor of Sladeburn, Lieutenant of the Isle of Man, and one of Her Majesties Deputy Lieutenants in the County of Lancaster. And Dame Maude, his Wife, daughter of Sir Richard Bold, knight, by whom he had issue; who died the 10th November, 1588. And Sir Richard died the 26th of July, 1594. Dame Isabel Sherburne, second wife to Sir Richard, erected this tombe according to her husband's mind, at her owne charges.

Richard Sherburn by whom he daughters, two of them born whereof she died in the Isle of Man, A. 1591, and their lieth intomb'd, He the said Richard Sherburn, having been Captain of the said Isle 15 years, whose souls pray God pardon Grant them his Heavenly Pardon.

Suavissimæ memoriæ KATHARINÆ PENNINGTON, uxoris Gulielmi Pennington, armig. Orta erat illustri familia: patre' enim habuit Richardu' Sherburne, armig. qui et filius patri suo Dno. Richardo Sherburne militi in hæreditate successit. Ex matre vero clarissimu: sibi stemma deduxit. ex ea nimiru' parte avum habuit Dnu. Stourtonu', proavu' Edwardu' comite' Derbiense. Quam illa satis luculenta' Maioru' prosapia' æterna virtutu' memoria decoravit, quippe quæ probe apud se spectatum habuit, inanes istiusmodi gloiaru' famulos aut imminui paullat' posse aut prorsus interire; proinde Deum opti: max: pie atque constanter adorando, pudicitia' morumque castitate' illibata' tuendo, innumeraque' in proximos charitat. officia' fideliter exercendo, nullo unqua' seculo perituræ nominis sui perennitati consuluit. Cum marito per annos quindecim aut circiter unanimiter convixit: lites inter eos nec contractæ fuerunt unqua', nec contrahendæ, nam ut iraru' nulla omnino dari poterat occasio, ita nec arripi data: octo liberos, sexu æqualiter distributo, ad unum omnes iam adhuc sup'stites cælo fortunante, suscepit; octava vero prole in luce edita' (quasi pulcherrima Mundum progenie satis ampliter ditasset) ante mensem exactu' placidissime in Dno. obdormivit, fæminaru' Exemplar, omniu' dolor; 27 Maii, anno à partu Virginis 1628, ætat suæ 38.

EPITAPHIU' EJUSDEM.

Qua Cytherea minus vixit formosa, sub isto,
In cineres tandem, marmore, versa jacet:
Tantilli est facies, sed quanti est florida virtus,
Qua freta, ne tumulum conspice, non jacet hic.

ALIUD.

Puerperio succubuit.
Enixa est similem sibi, deinde perempta est:
Sic pariens vitam perdidit, atque dedit.
Inter cœlicolas nunquam moritura triumphat
Mater, et in terris ludit imago sui.
Vivere quis velit hic venturæ nescius horæ
Cui morte extincto vivere sic liceat.
Posuit.

Near this place lieth interr'd the body of RICHARD SHERBURNE, of Stanihurst, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esq. son and heir to Richard Sherburne, of Stanihurst, Esq. that died April 17th, A. 1629, ætat. 83, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Charles Lord Stourton, and niece to the Right Hon. Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, &c. and grandson to Sir Richard Sherburn, of Stanihurst, who, for his signal military service against the Scots, had the honour of knighthood conferr'd upon him, being then but twenty-one years old, under the banner-royal of England, at Leith, by Edward Seymour, Earl of Herford, General of the English in that expedition, May 11th, A. 1544, 36th Henry VIII. which first Richard married two wives. By Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sephton, in com. Lanc. Bart. he had only a daughter, Elizabeth, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Walmsley, of Dunkenhalth, in the same county, Esq. and by her he had issue Eleanor, that deceased an infant; Richard, his son and heir; and Ann, wedded to Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Everingham, in com. Ebor. Bart. He was an eminent sufferer for his loyal fidelity to King Charles I. of ever blessed memory, and departed this life Feb. 11th, A.D. 1667, aged 81 years.

Sacred to the pious memory of RICHARD SHIRBURNE, of Stanihurst, Esq. and of Isabel his wife, daughter to John Ingleby, of Lawkeland, in com. Ebor. Esq. by Margaret, sole daughter and heir in blood to Nicholas Townley, of Royle, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. and likewise heir to Isabel, wife of the said Nicholas Townley, daughter and sole heir to John Woodroff, of Bank Top, in Burnley, within the said county, gent.; by whom he had issue, Richard; Elizabeth, married to William Weld, of Compton Basset, in com. Wilts, Esq. and died Jan. 10th, A. 1688; Catherine, who deceased in her infancy; and Sir Nicholas Sherburn, now of Stanihurst, Bart.—He built the almshouse and school upon Hurst Green, in this parish, and left divers charitable gifts yearly to the several townships of Carleton, Chorley, Hamelton, and Lagrim, in Lancashire; Wigglesworth and Guisely, in this county; departing this life (in prison, for loyalty to his sovereign), at Manchester, Aug. 16th, A.D. 1689, in the 63rd year of his age.—And the said ISABEL (by whom, at her own proper charge, these four statues were erected), died April 11th, A.D. 1663, whose mortal remains are together near hereunto deposited.

Hereby lies buried the corpse of RICHARD SHIRBURNE, of Stanihurst, Esq. eldest son to Richard Shirburne, of the same place, Esq.—He married Ann, the daughter and co-heir of John Cansfield, Esq. son and heir to Sir John Cansfield, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, knight, and departed this mortal state without issue, April 6th, A.D. 1690, in the 38th year of his age. And the said Ann, his relict, deceased February 4th, A.D. 1693.

This monument is to the sacred and eternal memory of Sir NICHOLAS SHIREBURN and his Lady. Sir Nicholas Shireburn, of Stonihurst, Bart. was son of Richard Shireburn, Esq. by Isabel his wife, daughter of John Inglesby, of Lawkeland, Esq. Nicholas Shireburn had by his lady, whose name was Katharine, third daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Charleton, of Hesleyside, in Northumberland, Bart. by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Widderington, of Cartington, in Northumberland, Bart. three children: the eldest, Isabella, died the 18th of October, 1688, and is buried at Rothburgh, in Northumberland, in the quire belonging to Cartington, where Sir Nicholas then lived: a son named Richard, who died June 8th, 1702, at Stonihurst: another daughter, named Mary, married May 26, 1709, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.—Sir Nicholas Shireburn was a man of great humanity, simpathy, and concern for the good of mankind, and did many good charitable things whiles he lived; he particularly set his neighbourhood a spinning of Jersy wool, and provided a man to comb the wool, and a woman who taught them to spin, whom he kept in his house, and allotted several rooms he had in one of the courts of Stonihurst, for them to work in, and the neighbours came to spin accordingly; the spinners came every day, and span as long a time as they could

spare, morning and afternoon, from their families: this continued from April, 1699, to August, 1701. When they had all learn'd, he gave the nearest neighbour each a pound or half a pound of wool ready for spinning, and wheel to set up for themselves, which did a vast deal of good to that north side of Ribble, in Lancashire. Sir Nicholas Sherburn died Dec. 16, 1717. This monument was set up by the Dowager Duchess of Northfolk, in memory of the best of fathers and mothers, and in this vault designs to be interr'd herself, whenever it pleases God to take her out of this world.¹

Lady Sherburn was a lady of an excellent temper and fine sentiments, singular piety, virtue, and charity, constantly employed in doing good, especially to the distressed, sick, poor, and lame, for whom she kept an apothecaries shop in the house; she continued as long as she lived doing great good and charity; she died Jan. 27th, 1727. Besides all other great charities which Sir Nicholas and Lady Sherburn did, they gave, on All Souls Day, a considerable deal of money to the poor; Lady Sherburn serving them with her own hands that day.²

Sacred to the eternal memory of Richard Francis Shireburn, Esq. only son of Sir Nicholas Shireburn, of Stonihurst, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, Bart. and Dame Katharine, his wife, third daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Charleton, of Hesleyside, in the county of Northumberland, Bart. by Dame Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Widderington, of Cartington, in the said county of Northumberland, Bart. who was born Sunday 3rd Dec. 1693, died Monday 8th June, 1702, and lies here interred.

In this vault lies the body of the Hon. Peregrin Widderington. The Hon. Peregrin Widderington was youngest son of William Lord Widderington, who died April the 17th, 1743. This Peregrin was a man of the strictest friendship and honour, with all the good qualities that accomplished a fine gentleman; he was of so amiable a disposition, and so ingaging, that he was beloved and esteemed by all who had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance, being ever ready to oblige and to act the friendly part on all occasions, firm and steadfast in all his principles, which was delicately fine and good as could be wished in any man: he was both sincere and agreeable in life and conversation. He was born May 20, 1692, and died Feb. 4th, 1748-9. He was with his brother in the Preston affair, 1716, where he lost his fortune, with his health, by a long confinement in prison. This monument was set up by the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, in memory of the Hon. Peregrin Widderington.

The two tombs and four statues of the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, were finished for £253, by Mr. William Stanton,³ lapidary, near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, 1699.⁴—The two male figures on these tombs are probably the latest instances of cumbent cross-legged statues in the kingdom.

¹ This intention was fulfilled.—The silver plate upon her coffin has, in a lozenge beneath a ducal coronet, all the coats and quarterings of the Howards impaling those of Sherburne.—Opulent and respectable as the latter family was, it might be hinted of this princely alliance, "Cloth of gold do not despise, &c."

² This epitaph, or rather history, together with the last, were written by the Duchess herself, who had certainly no mercy on the marble-cutter.

³ For some account of the Stantons, see Lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 150; and *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1790.

⁴ In the epitaph of Isabel Sherburne, p. 490, they are said to have been erected "at her owne charges"; but I suppose a sum of money was left by her for that purpose.

The "Parva Capella sct. Nicholai"¹ in this church is repeatedly mentioned as the place of interment of the Sherburnes, long before the foundation of the chantry by Hugh Sherburne, Esq., which was valued at the suppression at £4. 7s. 8d. But the present spacious and well-built chapel is scarcely earlier than James I.: for in an old copy of the epitaph of Katharine Pennington, 1628, I find it described as fixed "in choro novo ecc. de Mitton." It may probably have been erected for the purpose of receiving the tomb of Sir Richard Sherburne, the oldest which it contains.

The aisle immediately preceding this (though certainly not the first) appears to have been erected by Richard Sherburne, who died 1441; for, in the same memorandum, I find this inscription:—*Anno dni. M,CCCC,XLI, obiit p'dictus Ric' et erat hic intumulatus in die ascensionis cujus anime propitiatur deus amen.* And part of a Gothic screen, which has evidently been removed, yet remains under the arch of the tower, on which the words *intumulatus in die ascensionis* are still legible.²

2d Cal. Nov. [31 Oct.] 1328, Archbishop Melton appropriated this church to the Abbey of Cockersand, reserving 40s. per ann. to himself and successors, and 20s. to the deacons of the choir of his cathedral; ordaining also a perpetual vicar, presentable by the convent, who shall have the area or garden of the said church, called Fermonogarth, extending from the bakehouse of the rectory to the church, on which the convent shall erect for the vicar an hall, chamber, and kitchen, bakehouse, brewhouse, stable, and granary, at their own costs, which the vicar shall repair and maintain. Also the vicar

¹ [Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Kt. builded a Chappell from the grounde adjoyning on the north of the Quire with the consent of y^e parishioners for a plaice of buriall for him selfe and his successors where he him selfe lieth in a faire tombe with this Inscription, "Here lieth the bodies," &c. (as at page 490.) There was a Chantry in y^e Quire of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the saide Church of Mitton, founded in y^e 8 yeare of H. 8 by Hugh Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Grandfather of the above-named Sir Richard. In the wood these words are engraven about the said Quire "Orate pro anima," etc. (as below.) (Harl. MSS. 804, f. 99b.)

I now find, on the authority of Dodsworth, that "Sir Richard Sherburne builded a chapel here from the ground, with the consent of the parish, for a burial-place for himself and his successors" (MSS. v. 41). From the same source I learn that Hugh Sherburne's Chantry was endowed with 80 acres of land in Aighton Baley and Chageley. Family chapels of the reign of Elizabeth, erected as places of interment, are not uncommon. The windows are pointed, but the mouldings of the masonry are essentially different from genuine Gothic, and the buttresses are frequently triangular. Above all, their railings, instead of being fluted upon a square, are cylindrical, and turned much in the manner of modern bed-posts. Specimens of chapels in this style, and of this age, besides Mitton, are that of the Stanley family at Ormskirk, and of the Whartons at Kirby Stephen. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 22.)

In his will dated 2 Oct. 1593 Sir Richard Sherburne desires "to be buried at my parish church of Mitton in the mydst of my newe quere." (Lanc. Chantries, ii. 267, note.)

² [Lawrence Hamerton married Isabel daughter of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell, by whom he had issue Sir Richard his heir, and, besides other children mentioned in the following pedigree, two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth, the former of whom married Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst; and the latter John Woodrove of Wolley. The first is interred in the church of Mitton, and was once commemorated by an inscription, of which a fragment only was given in the History of Whalley, as it was all which I could then retrieve:

Orate pro anima Ric. de Sherburne et pro anima Alicie Hamerton uxoris sue. A.D. MCCCCXLII. Obiit prefatus Ric. et erat hic intumulatus in die Ascensionis Dni nostri Jesu Christi. Cujus a'te p'pitiatur Deus. Amen.

(Hist. of Craven, ed. 1805, p. 117; 1812, p. 127.)]

shall have four oxgangs of land [with meadows and pastures] exempt from tithe while tilled at his cost. Also the whole hay-tithe of the town of Mitton, and mortuaries [in quick as in other chattels]; also tithes of wool and lamb, goats, cows, calves, albi, bees, brood geese [hens], pigs, fowls [foals], mills, line, and hemp; and the tithe of curtelages of the whole parish, and all [oblations and] quadragesimal and [other] small tithes, alterage, &c. together with ten marks sterling, out of which the vicar shall find bread and wine for the confection of Christ's body, lights, vestments, and books. Again, Richard Scroop, archbishop (between 1398 and 1405) [7 Jan. 1402] re-ordained the vicarage as follows:—That there should be a perpetual vicar—one of the canons of Cockersand, presentable by the abbot and convent, whose portion should consist in the manse of the rectory, four oxgangs of land, twenty marks sterling, and the convent to bear all burdens, ordinary and extraordinary.¹ Lastly, 21st June 1438, a composition was confirmed between the abbot and convent as rectors, the vicar of the church, and Sir John Tempest and others, inhabitants of Waddington. I suspect this to have related to the foundation of the Parochial Chapel of Waddington.²

In a report of certain referees appointed by the Crown in a dispute between Samuel Felgate, vicar of Mitton, and Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, Esq., I find that the latter produced a patent or grant from King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth (expressed as if they were the same), wherein is granted to the ancestors of the said Richard Sherburne the rectory and patronship of Mitton aforesaid, which did appertain to the last abbot of Cockersand.³ And from a memorial of a succeeding vicar I find “that, during the distractions of the civil wars, John Webster, an army surgeon, well known in this country by the style of Dr. Webster, got possession of the vicarage of Mitton (for he was a celebrated preacher in those days), and in 1649 sold part of the glebe to the impropiator. This is

¹ Torre's MSS. [p. 565. The additions in text are from Add. MS. 11400 (a copy of Torre), f. 43.]

² I have since met with the original composition, and find my conjecture to be right.

[Mem. among Dr. Whitaker's MSS.:—Thomas Clyderhow Parson of Mitton bequeaths his Sowle to God Almighty, our Lady St. Mary, and all the holy Company in Heaven, and his Body to be buried in the parish church of Allhallows of Mitton; his best Beast for a Mortuary, and to Richard Denby, Priest, a Cow, to say a Trental of Masses for my Sowle; also my Will is to have a Dirige at my Plase, and to have 12 Priests to say a Mass for my Sowle upon the day that I shall be buried. I give to the Window in the Loft in Mitton Church 2*d.*, 1506. (MS. in Mr. Allen's copy.) See Hist. of Craven, p. 22; Baines, iii. 369.

8 Henry VI. [1429-30].—Richard Sherburn awardeth that Jenet wive of Thos. Colthurst, & Kat. wif of Jo. Holden, and Dicon wive of felden, may knele at the head forme in Mitton Kirk, and that the wive of Colthurst the younger, & Gremshal daughter of Roger wive of Shotelworth, knele at the same forme beneth them; & that Tho. daughter of Colthurst and Sarah daughter of felden & Ri. wive of Colthurst at another forme next behind them, and that they swere upon a book upon the Brig of Hoder to p'forme these co'nants on the payne of forfeiting my frendship. (Communicated by Mr. Langton, from the Cuerden MSS.)]

³ [After the dissolution of Cockersand Abbey, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage of Mitton were granted to the Burgoyne family; from whom they were purchased about 1 James I. by Richard Sherburne, Esq. of Stonyhurst, in whose descendant, Thomas Weld, Esq. they are still vested. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 21; 1812, p. 22). The advowson was sold, and is now vested in Mr. Aspinall of Standen Hall near Clitheroe.—F. R. R.]

our old friend Johannes Hyphantes, a dextrous and versatile man, who, by the joint help of medicine and theology, was able to keep his head above water through all the changes of those tempestuous days.¹

[RECTORS OF MITTON.

William de Kirkheym, inst. 26 Dec. 1242, presented by Rad. de Mytton.

Adam de Walton,² subdeacon, inst. 21 Sep. 1292, vac. per resig.

William de Tatham, Pr., inst. 25 Jan. 1330, vac. per mort.

William de Bosden, cap., inst. 10 May 1340, vac. per mort.

John de Bosden, Presb. inst. 7 Aug. 1374.

VICARS OF MITTON.

William de Bosden, vac. per mort.

John de Bosden, Presb. inst. 7 Aug. 1374.

Fr. Thomas de Graystock, inst. 25 Feb. 1393, vac. per resig.

Fr. Nic. de Warton, inst. 16 Jan. 1406.

Fr. William de Corbrig, inst. 14 Oct. 1409, vac. per resig.

Fr. Roger Garnet, inst. 28 Oct. 1423, vac. per mort.

Fr. Robert Egremond, inst. 21 Oct. 1472, vac. per mort.

Fr. John Bank, inst. 30 May 1476, vac. per mort.

Fr. Thomas Pulton, inst. 8 May 1497, vac. per mort.

Fr. Robert Syngleton, inst. 20 Oct. 1503, vac. per mort.

Fr. Thomas Kelatt, inst. 9 June 1506, vac. per mort.

Rad. Heworth, Cl., inst. 21 July 1546, presented by Tho. Burgon, ar.

Percivall Speake, inst. 27 Feb. 1567, presented by Thurstan Mawdesly.

Laurence Speake, vac. per mort.

Robert Kaye, Cl., A. B., inst. 11 Mar. 1604, vac. per cess. presented by the assigns of John Burgoyne, ar.

Edward Rowthorne, Cl., A. M., inst. 4 Feb. 1606, vac. per mort. presented by Richard Sherburne, ar.

John Webster.

Samuel Felgate, Cl. 3 Sep. 1662, vac. per mort., presented by Sir Ric. Sherburne, Bart. died July 1696.

William Banks, inst. 1696, presented by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, Bart., died June 1719.

Edward Rishton, inst. 1719, presented by John Anstis, esq.

William Johnson, A.M., inst. 1726, vac. per mort. presented by the same; died Feb. 1760.

William Carr, A.B. inst. 1760, presented by the Earl of Lichfield and others, died Aug. 1771.

Thomas Armstead, inst. 1771, presented by the same, died June 1814.

John Wilson, inst. 1814, died 21 Aug. 1841.

J. Aspinall Addison, inst. 1841.

Richard Edwards Taylor, M.A., presented 1848, died 13 Oct. 1875.

George Biglands Ackerley, B.A.]

Thus much for the Church. With respect to the Manor,³ I had unaccountably overlooked [in the first edition] the first grant of this manor from Ilbert de Lacy, in the com-

¹ [During the confusion of the Civil Wars the well-known Webster, Johannes Hyphantes, was intruded by the governing powers into this benefice—a man of uncommon learning and abilities, “but he was a leper.” (Hist. of Craven, 1812, p. 21).]

Ecclesia de Mitton, Antiqua taxatio (1288-92), 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; nova taxacio (1318)] 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (Tax. Eccl. P. Nicholai, p. 321.)

1706. Certified by Mr. Banks, the Vicar, that the Profits of this Vic. are 45*l.* per annum: viz. 53 acres of glebe, val. at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Paid by the Impropiator 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The rest arises out of surplice fees. In 1707, 43*l.* (Add. MSS. 11396, f. 127.)]

² [The rectors and vicars from Adam de Walton to Thomas Kelatt were presented by the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand, and the vicars from Nicholas de Warton to Thomas Kelatt were canons of that house.]

³ [Earl Tosti had four carucates in Baschef (Domesday, 322)].

prehensive charter which I have already proved to be prior to 1102, *vide* Great Mearley, p. 108, “*Sciant, &c. quod ego Ilbertus de Lacy, dedi et incartavi Radulpho le Rouse et her. suis in perp. Magnam Mitton—Halghton (Aighton), &c.*” I suspect this grantee to have assumed the name of Mitton, and to have been founder of the church, of which, after the example of the Deans of Whalley and rectors of Blackburn, he must have been patron and incumbent; as it may be proved upon chronological grounds that one of the Radulphi styling themselves *Personæ de Mitton* lived at this very time; *vide* p. 490. If this conjecture be well weighed, it will be found to be very little short of moral certainty.

[Mitton was included in the first alienation made by the Lacies after their acquirement of the fee of Clitheroe. It was not till after the publication of the “History of Whalley” that I discovered the following charter [see above, under GREAT MEARLEY, p. 108], which, as it refers to the earliest legal transaction relating to the Lacy fee, leads to several important conclusions. First then, Great Mitton and Aighton having been granted together, when a parish church was founded at the former place, the latter, belonging to the same lord, though in Lancashire, was included in the same parish. Bailey was considered as part of Aighton. This accounts for a fact, not very common, that two townships of the same parish are in different counties. Secondly. In this charter, which in that century has the singular advantage of a date, 3rd of Hen. I. or 1103 [23 Nov. 1102], are conveyed certain messuages in Clitherow, formerly the property of Orme le Engleis, within the Baillie and below. If there was a Baillie there was a castle, which will carry up the erection of that fortress to Roger of Poitou at least. Again, Orme le Engleis is Orme the Saxon, *i.e.* the ancient proprietor before the Conquest, whose homely edifices on the summit and slope of the rock had been partly inclosed by his Norman disturber within the baillie of his castle. With respect to the etymology of Clitherow, I am now inclined to consider the word as pure Danish, from *Klettup cautes* and *hop mons*, the rocky hill. Of the descendants of this grantee the history is obscure. It appears that they divided into two branches, styling themselves *de Mitton* and *de Bailly*. The former became extinct after a few generations; but the manor of Aighton has passed through heirs-general to the present proprietor; and Bailly, after being alienated to the Clitherows, and by them bestowed on Cockersand Abbey, has been repurchased by the Sherburnes. Stonyhurst, though within this manor, was not always the manor-house, or even the property of the lord, for I meet with a Lucock de Stonyhurst in an undated charter of high antiquity. Yet there was another William de Bayley possessed of property in this parish as late as 1391; for in that year he bequeaths, besides many other legacies to religious houses, &c. “*unum equum vel unam equam quem vel quam vicar. de Mitton vult eligere.*”]¹

I find, that in the town of Mitton-cum-Wythegyll were 3 car. which Ralph de Mitton held of the fee of Lacy, who held of the king *in capite*, by no rent. But, the Mittons becoming extinct, this manor reverted to the lord paramount; and in 1256, 37 Hen. III.²

¹ [Hist. of Craven, pp. 19–20.]

² [A pedigree of Talbot of Bashall, compiled by Mr. Langton from the Towneley MSS. will be found in p. 500. *Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Edmundus Comes Lincolnæ Dedi Concessi et hac presenti Carta*

the manors of Mitton and Bashall were granted by Edmund Lasey, Cons. Cest., to Thomas Talbot, who bore A. 3 lioncels saliant purpure, langued and armed az. He died about 2 Edw. I. [1273-4] leaving Sir Edmund Talbot,¹ steward of Blackburnshire, who married Johan, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, of Denton.² He died 3 Edw. II. [1309-10] leaving Sir Thomas and John,³ grantee of Hapton. Sir Thomas Talbot,⁴ knighted by Edward III. married Elizabeth, daughter of James Bellers, and had Sir Edmund, who married Margaret daughter of Sir John Byrome, and had Sir Thomas,⁵ who married Margaret daughter of

mea confirmavi Thomæ Talbot Armigero totum manerium de Bascholfte et Mitton cum omnibus pertin. etc. Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in Feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, et honorificabiliter cum omnibus aisiamentis, etc. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis 8l. 10s. 7d. ad festum Sancti Egidii [1 Sep.]. Datum apud Bascholfte sub sigillo meo 37 H. 3, 1253. (Harl. 804. f. 17).]

¹ [Simon Noell confirmed to Edmund Talbot a bovat in Boshall 3 Sep. 1299. (Ib.) Georges son of Walter de Waddington gave the same all his lands in Bashall 30 Edw. I. 1301-2. (Ib.) Edm. Talebot was granted free warren in all his demesne lands of Bacshelf and of Hapton, Strivelyn, 25 July, 1304. (Char. Roll, 32 Edw. I. No. 31.) A "fyn accorde" was made at Bascholfte 10 Oct. 1305 between Henry de Bury and Esmon Talbot, Chivaler, "en certeyn divises en mons et pasture entre Whithekill et Boscholfte." (Harl. 804, f. 17.) Esmon Talbot, Chivaler, having been granted by the King free warren in all his demesne lands in Ruyshton, grants that his "treshonorable Seigneur Monsieur Henry de Lasey Counte de Nicholle et ses heires puissent chacer" in the said lands. Bakeshall, 3 Edw. II. 1309-10. (Ib.) Edmund Talbot was summoned 22 Oct. 1309 to assist Rob. de Clifford in defending the Western Marches against the Scots. (Rot. Scotie, i. 78.)]

² [See Mr. Langton's correction, note 4, p. 501.]

³ [John was the elder brother. W. L. See note 4, p. 501. Simon f. Jordani de Colthurst quitclaimed to Joh. f. Edmundi Talbot militis all his right in Bakescholfte. Witness, Hen. de Downham seneschal of Bolland. 3 Edw. II. 1309-10. (Harl. 804, f. 17.) Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Johannes filius Edmundi Talbot de Bashall militis salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me recipisse de Gilberto de la Legh 126 marcas bone et legalis monete Anglie in parte solucionis 300 marcarum. In quibus vero denariis dictus Gilbertus per literam suam obligatoriam mihi tenebatur. De quibus 126 marcas fateor me per presentes integre esse pacatum et dictum Gilbertum et suos versus me et meos quoscunque acquieto imperpetuum per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium presenti acquietacioni Sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Whalley die dominica in festo Sancti Gregorii Papæ A° 3 Ed. III. [12 Mar. 1329.] This original deed I have seene, to which there was a very large and faire seale hanging with the 3 lions thereon which Mr. Dodsworth had, and doe imagine it is yet with his collections in the Lord Farefaxes custody. (Signed) Thomas Talbott. Communicated by Mr. Langton from the Towneley MSS. Seal, three lions rampant. (Harl. 804, f. 17.) A transcript from Dodsworth MSS. vol. 161, f. 6. See above under Hapton, p. 59.]

⁴ [Matilda quæ fuit uxor Hen. de Whithekill granted Thomas Talbot and his heirs all her land in Bashall, "current. in Wetelay," which her father Adam de Livesey gave her, dated 11° E. II. 1317-18. (Harl. 804, f. 17.) John de Brockholes gave Thomas son of Edmund Talbot all his lands and tenements in Bashall 3 E. III. 1329. (Ibid.) Adam f. Thome de Surreys quitclaimed to Thomas Talbot of Baschall all his right "in una placea terre quæ vocatur Aggrum cum pert. in villa de Mitton." 16 Edw. III. 1342-3. (Ibid.) Roger le Surreys quitclaimed to the same the lands given the same Thomas by Joh. f. Rog. le Barker in Edisford in villa de Mitton 20 Edw. III. 1346-7. (Ibid.)]

⁵ [Nigel de Halton states that wheras Ric. de Halton, formerly lord of the manor and town of Halton in Craven, had granted to Rob. de Halton "avo meo et fratri ejusdem Ricardi" a rent of 14l. from two bovates in Halton, Nigel gave "Thome filio et heredi Edmundi de Bashall militis" the said rent, and quit-claimed to Alan de Catterall and Isabella his wife all right in the manor of Halton. A short pedigree appended to the transcript of this Charter states, that Nigel de Halton, son of Robert Halton, son and heir (9 Edw. III. 1334-5) of Robert de Halton of Halton, married

Nigell de Halton, of Halton, in Craven. He was successively Governor of Barwick, 10 Ric. II. [1386-7], of Guines, in Picardy, 12 *ejusd.* [1388-9], served in Ireland 19 *ejusd.* [1395-6], and died 15 Hen. IV.¹ leaving Sir Edmund Talbot, who married Agnes Arden.² He was Sheriff of Yorkshire, 22 Hen. VI. [1443-4], and died 1 Edw. IV. [1461-2], leaving Sir Thomas,³ who married Alice, daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell, and had

Margareta, daughter and heir (26 Edw. III. 1352-3) of Simon de Marton, son of William de Marton; Isabella, daughter and heir (40 Edw. III. 1366-7) of Nigel and Margareta, married Allan de Catterall of Mitton; and Isabella (see p. 501, note 7), daughter and sole heir of Allan and Isabella, married Tho. Talbot de Bashall, miles. (Harl. 804, f. 18b.) Thomas Talbot, ch^r, ordained "et en mon lieu mys mon treschere Pierre Aleyn de Catterall mon Generall Attorney pur apprendre, rendre, mettre et respiter en mon nom pur touz mes terres," etc. Bashall, 3 Ric. II. 1378-9. (Ibid. f. 17.) Thomas Talbot, miles, Capitaneus villæ Berwici, 2 pars Pat. 10 R. II. m. 25. Idem Capitaneus Castri de Guysnes in Picardia, 1^a pars Pat. 12 R. II. m. 26. Idem Capitaneus Castri de Montgomerie, Pat. 8 H. IV. m. 22. [1406-7.] (Ibid. f. 18b.) The King gave Thomas Talbot, miles, forty marks a-year for life, 20 Sept. 1392. (Ibid. f. 17b, from Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 26.) Thomas Talbot, ch^r, who had gone to Ireland with the King's son, Thomas de Lancastria, seneschall of England and the King's lieutenant in Ireland, had a writ of protection "cum clausula volumus" for a year, dated 12 July, 1406. (Ibid.) By fine in 11 Hen. IV., 1409-10, Alan de Caterall and Isabell his wife acknowledged that the manor of Bakesholfe belonged to Tho. Talebot, Kt. (Ibid. f. 16.)]

¹ [Henry IV. reigned 13 years, 5 months, and 20 days, and died 20th March, 1413.]

² [Joh. de Arderne died 30 May 1392. Agnes his third daughter and coheirress was then aged eight and unmarried. (Lanc. Inq. p. 60.) Edmundus Talbot de Bashall miles et domina Agnes uxor ejus habent Oratorium in omnibus Oratoriis et locis congruis in terra diæceseos Ebor. 15 May 1443. (Harl. 804, f. 17 b., from Archbishop Kempe's Regist.) In William Booth's Register of Wills.—Sir Edmund Talbot of Backsholfe, kt. had y^e mann^{rs} of Bakesholfe, Halton west, Swynden in Craven in y^e county of Yorke, and y^e mann^r of Rishton in y^e county of Lancaster, and y^e mann^r of Banke in y^e county of Chester, and lands in Pathorne, East Pathorne, West Pathorne, Rawthmell and Horton in Ribblesdale. Anne his wife. Thomas his sonne, etc. Proved 1461. (Ibid. ff. 16, 65).]

³ [Covenants of marriage between Edmund Talbot of Bashall, Kt., and John Tempest of Bracewell, Kt. for the marriage of Thomas, son and heir of Sir Edmund, then aged 18, and Alice daughter of Sir John, dated 30 Hen. VI. 1451-2. (Harl. 804, f. 17b.) Edward IV. granted Thomas Talbot ar. and his heirs for ever "visum franci plegii, bona Escaeta et waviata, Et bona felonum et fugitivorum infra dominium suum de Bashall," 5 Edw. IV. 1465-6. (Ibid.) Also, "licenciam includendi unum Clausum vocatum Bashall Parke carta sua de Bolland non obstante," and free warren for himself and his heirs for ever, "Proviso quod non sit saltus vulgariter a Saltree." Same date. (Ibid.) Ric. Masey f. Galf. de Masey remitted to Thomas Talbot, son and heir of Edmund Talbot of Bashall, all his right in le Banke, Ashley, and Hale, in Bowden parish, Cheshire. 6 Edw. IV. 1466-7. (Ibid.) Thomas Talbot of Bashall, Kt. granted John Talbot his son an annual rent of 10 marks in Pathorne, witnessed by John Talbot, brother of Sir Thomas, and Richard, son of Egidius Talbo. 11 Edw. IV. 1471-2. (Ibid. f. 18.) Gilbert, sonne and heir of James Scaresbreke of Scaresbreke, Esq. shall take to wife and marrie Elizabeth daughter of Sir Tho. Talbot of Bashall before Ladie Day next. Dat. 12 Edw. IV. 1472-3. (Ibid. f. 17b.) Richard III. "de gracia nostra speciali ac pro bono ac gratuito servicio quam dilectus serviens noster Tho. Talbot de Bashall, miles, in captura magni adversarii nostri Henrici nuper de facto sed non de jure Regis Anglie nobis ac (bone memorie) Regi Edwardo quarto fratri nostro jam defuncto impendit," gave Thomas and his heirs male 40 *li.* de exitibus com. palatini nostri Lanc., to be paid yearly by the receiver there at Michaelmas. Dat. apud Ebor. 2 Aug. 1484. (Harl. 804, f. 17b.; 2042, f. 29.) Covenants of mariage made betwene Rob. Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Esq., and Thomas Talbot of Bashall, knight, for the mariage of Hugh Sherburne, sonne and heire of Sir Richarde Sherburne, sonne of y^e said Robert, and Anne daughter of the said Sir Thomas Talbott. Dat. att Bashall 6 Hen. VII. [1490-91]. (Harl. 804, f. 18.) An awarde made by Sir Edward Stanley of Hornby Castle, betwixt Richard Abbott of Whalley [Richard Abbot of Salley occurs 1480 (Hist. of Craven, p. 52)] and the

issue Sir Thomas and Edmund.—These Thomas, father and son, were the betrayers of Henry VI. Thomas, the father, died 13 Hen. VII. [1497-8]. Sir Thomas Talbot, the son, married Florence, daughter of Henry Pudsey, of Bolton; Esq. s. p. Edmund Talbot, Esq. married 1st, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Harrington, of the family of Hornby, by whom Thomas, who died, aged 13. Secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Percevall Hart, of Lullingston, had issue Sir Thomas. Edmund, the father, died 11 Hen. VIII. [1519-20], and was buried at Westminster Abbey.¹ Sir Thomas Talbot² married Cicely daughter of William Venables, baron of Kinderton. He was knighted 6 Edw. VI. [1552-3], and died 1 Eliz. [1558-9], leaving Henry Talbot, of Bashall, who married Millicent, daughter of Sir John Holcroft, of Holcroft, knight, and had issue Thomas and John. This Henry died 13 Eliz. [1570-1]. Thomas Talbot, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bradley, of Bradley Hall, com. Lanc. Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire 30-37 Eliz. [1588-1594], and died s. p. John Talbot,³ Esq. his brother, married Ursula, daughter of

Convent there of the one parte, and Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall, knight, and Edmund Talbot his sonne and heire of the other parte, Concerning the bounds betwixt his Lordshipp of Halton and the forest of Gisburne, &c. Dat. 8 Hen. VII. [1492-3.] (Ib. f. 18.) Thomas Talbot of Bashall, miles, gave five marks a-year from Wigdon “infra dominium de Bashall” to Robert Talbot his son for life. 13 Hen. VII. 1497-8. (Ib.)]

¹ [Edward Talebot of Bashall, Esq., had liberty to Imparke, etc., 14 June, 1516. (Harl. 804, f. 16b.) By Inq. taken at Leeds 22 Sept. 1520, it was found that Edmund Talbot of Bashall held the day he died 20 messuages, 1000 acres of land, 200 of meadow, and 30 li. rent in Bashall and Mitton and the manors of Swinden, Halton, and Paythorne. (Ib.) James Stanley ar. and Anna his wife sued in the King’s Bench, Westminster, Henry Earl of Cumberland, custodem terre Thomæ Talbot filii et heredis Edmundi Talbot de Bashall, Ar. for the third part of 30 messuages, two mills, 800 acres of arable land, 200 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, and 24s. rent in Halton Swinden and Paythorne as Anna’s dower by gift of the said Edmund “quondam viri sui.” Michaelmas Term, 1530. (Ib. f. 18)].

² [Earl of SHREWSBURY, Lord General, to the Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND and others.

After my hearty comendations to your Lo’pp; where I have this day, of such numbers as I determine immediately vpon their musters, and chuse to sende towards Barwicke, dispatched herein my very good Freind Sr Thomas Talbot knight, with two or three hundredth of these menn appointed for that purpose, whoe being a man of singuler good service, and accompanied with a willing bande of his owne, to whom I have alsoe comitted some speciall conduct, as well of these numbers which come with him as those which shall followe to that service, being Lancashiremen: I have thought good to commend him to your Lo’pp’s friendship as a well willing friend of mine, whom I have required to bee at your Lo’pp’s commaundment, and to followe your order in aile his doeings, whiche I am well assured he will doe; and therefore I hartilye pray your Lordship to be his good lord, and to favour him according to his worthines, whom as soone as any man liveing, in case of need, I wold have beene right glad to have had about mine owne person, as knoweth Almightye God, who have your good Lo’pp in his most blessed tuition.

Your Lo’pp’s assured loveinge Friend and Cosin,

From Newcastle, the 7th day of October, 1557.

F. SHREWSBURY.

From the Addenda to the Third Edition.]

³ [In the house [Hellfield Peel], which has been modernized by the present owner, are two portraits on boards, one of John Talbot of Bashal, æt. 46, anno 1604, accompanied by a boy; and another of Ursula Hamerton his wife, æt. 40, together with a daughter, æt. 9, of the same date. He is represented as a large, stern, bluff-looking man; but I have heard a very good judge of painting and physiognomy observe, that the boy has the features of an idiot. The lady does not seem to have been likely, from the expression of her countenance, to redeem the Talbots from that failure of intellect to which they are reported to have been subject every second generation. These portraits are

TALBOT OF BASHALL.

N.B.—The names, &c., in italics are taken from a Pedigree in Whitaker's History of Craven. All the rest is compiled from Evidences abstracted by Christopher Towneley.—W.L.

Thomas Talbot ¹ of Bashall, Mathea, his relict, ar. 43 Hen. III., 1258. 3 Edw. I., 1274.		Robert Talbot, frater Thomæ.		
Edmund Talbot, ² son and heir, was Johan, ³ dau. of Sir Robert de dead in 4 Edw. II., 1310. Holland, relict in 4 Edw. II.		Robert Talbot, son of Thomas. Had annuity from his father 43 Hen. III. <i>Egidius.</i>		
John Talbot, ⁴ son and heir, infra, ætat. 20 Edw. II., 1326, ob. s.p.		Thomas Talbot, ⁵ knt. fil. Edmundi, called <i>Miles</i> , in 4 Edw. III., 1229-30; dead 40 Edw. III., 1366. Elizabeth, dau. of James Bellars, relict 40 Edw. III. <i>Richard.</i>		
Edmund Talbot, son of Thomas, 38 Edw. III., 1364, ob. 46 Edw. III., 1371. Margery, dau. of Sir John Biron. <i>Richard</i> , was a witness in the cause Scrope v. Gros- venor, 10 Ric. II.		Thomas, 30 Edw. III.	John, 31 Edw. III.	Mary Talbot, f. Richard Thomæ, relict 13 Ric. II. <i>Richard</i> <i>Tempest.</i>
Thomas Talbot, ⁶ son and heir, infra ætat. 46 Edw. III., 1371-2, vivens 7 Hen. IV. 1406. Agnes, dau. and heir of Alan de Catterall, by Sibilla, dau. and heir of Nigel de Halton.		Gerard, 18 Ric. II., 1394.	William, 18 Ric. II. Alan. Richard de Slaiburn, ob. 10 Ric. II. <i>Edmund.</i> <i>Matilda.</i>	
Edmund Talbot, ⁷ 12 Agnes, dau. of John Margery, f. Robert Thorley, Hen. VI., 1434; de Arderne of Ne- Thomas, 5 5 Henry V., dead 2 Edw. IV., ther Darwin, 21 Henry V., 1417. 1461-2. Hen. VI., 1443. 1417.		Thomas. Roger. Anne.	Isabell, improperly described as married to Richard Ashton of Middleton, whose marriage settlement was dated 1480. See TALBOT OF SALEBURY Pedigree.	
Thomas Talbot, ⁸ ætat. 18, 30 Hen. VI., 1451; knighted 22 Edw. IV., 1482; will dated 13 Hen. VII., 1493; ob. 15 Hen. VII., 1500. Alike, dau. of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell, 30 Hen. VI., 1451.		John Talbot, fra. Thomæ. Will proved 28 Feb., 14 Edw. IV., 1475. Buried at Burnsall.		
Thomas Talbot, ⁹ Jane, dau. Edmund Talbot, Anna, dau. Sir James Stan- 2 Ric. III., 1485, of Sir son and heir, of John ley, third son of mar. Florence Robert æt. 30, 15 Hen. and sister Pudsey, 9 Henry VII.; will dated Sir George and VII., 1493, ob. 11 Hen. VIII.; ob. 11 Henry brother of Tho- ante 13 Hen. VIII., 1519. of Lul- mas 2nd Earl VII., 1498. wife). lington, Derby, à quo Buried at West- co. Kent Stanley of minster. (second Crosshall, 2nd wife). vir.		John Tal- Isabell, Anthony. bot, first dau. of William. Talbot of Thomas Gilbert. Thornton, Wortley, Francis. 11 Edw. 11 Edw. Robert. IV., 1471; IV. 1471. Elizabeth, Gilbert 32 Hen. VIII., Scaresbrick. 1540. Anne, Hugh Sher- burn.		
Thomas Talbot, son and heir patris et matris, ob. æt. 13, s.p.		Thomas Talbot, æt. 12 years 11 Hen. VIII.; Cecily, dau. of William knighted 36 Hen. VIII.; will dated 4 and Jane Talbot had 5 Philip and Mary; ob. 1 Eliz., 1559. Venables, Baron of £40 added to Kinderton. her portion.		
John Talbot, base son of Thomas, 5 Eliz., 1562, student in the Middle Henry Talbot, Esq., son and Miliscent, dau. of Sir Temple. heir, æt. 25, 1 Eliz., ob. 13 John Holcroft of Eliz., 1570. Holcroft, knt.		William Far- Anna Talbot, executrix rington of of her father's will, 3 Weardon. Eliz., 1561.		
Thomas Talbot, æt. 18 Elizabeth, daughter years, 3 months, and of John Bradley, 2 days, 10 Jan., 1571; relict 40 Eliz. will dated 29 April, She was afterwards 40 Eliz.; ob. 30 April, married to Sir Tho- 40 Eliz., 1598, s.p. mas Samford.		John Talbot, Esq. de Ursula, natural Halton (second son), dau. of John f. and h. Thomæ, Hamerton of æt. 37, 42 Eliz.; ob. Helefold Peele; ante 12 Jac., 1613. vivens 12 Jac., 1613.		
Thomas Talbot, Anne, eldest daughter of William Esq., 7 Jac., Richard Fleetwood of Westby, 1608; ob. 24 Penwortham; ob. 12 Jac., 1624. Car. II., 1660. second vir.		Edmund Talbot, ob. cir. 23 Jac., 1624, s.p.	Miliscent; buried John Braddyll, son of John at Whalley, 23 Braddyll of Whalley, 12 May, 19 Jac., Jac., 1614. 1621.	
Thomas Talbot, Elizabeth Sir Theobald Burgh, Lord Maho, ob. minore Talbot. Ireland, by whom, according to ætat. 1 vir. Towneley, she had issue. (Sed ? ob. s.p. See Pedigree in the History of Craven.)		Margaret Talbot; William White, ¹⁰ a clerk in the Court died before her of Wards. He was twice married, husband, circa and his second wife was living in 1648, s.p. 1666. Ob. circa 1660, without issue by either of his wives.		

¹ [The Earls of Lincoln had brought the Talbots from that county into their great fee of Pontefract. Edmund Lacy, Constable of Chester, who died in 1256, granted to Thomas Talbot all his lands in Huddersfield which Robert Talbot and Matilda his wife (who were no doubt his parents) had held for their lives. To

this deed Robert Talbot, brother of Thomas, is a witness. We find also that Edmund Lacy endowed the said Thomas Talbot with the manors of Bashall and Mitton, which grants were subsequently confirmed to him by Edmund first Earl of Lancaster.

² Edmund Talbot, son and heir of Thomas, was one of the five

Knights of Lancashire who were present at Westminster at the Coronation of King Edward I. on 19th August, 1274.

In June, 1300, 29 Edw. I. he was summoned to be at Berwick-on-Tweed on St. John's day, to join the King (*cum equis et armis*) in his war against the Scots.

On the 26 April, 1306, (34 Edw. I.) he was present at the consecration of Whalley Abbey, being then Seneschal of Blackburnshire. (See also vol. i. p. 90.)

³ Johan, wife of Edmund Talbot, is said to have been the daughter of Sir Robert de Holland by Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Samlesbury, and to have had three husbands, viz. first, Edmund Talbot, secondly, Hugh Dutton, and thirdly, John Radcliffe, ancestor of the Radcliffes of Ordsall. Whitaker (p. 497) says her father was Sir Robert Holland of Denton, but there was no Sir Robert Holland of Denton at that time.

⁴ This John Talbot is treated in the pedigree given in Whitaker's History of Craven as being a younger son of Edmund, whereas he was his heir. Dying young and without issue, his next brother Thomas succeeded and continued the family.

In the same pedigree he is said to be Constable of Lincoln Castle, but this also is an error, for he was under age, and such trusts were not confided to minors. The John Talbot who purchased the Constablership of Lincoln Castle, worth 20*l.* per annum, from Alicia, Countess of Lincoln, without the King's licence, and for which offence, on 29 Nov. 1323, he paid a forfeit to the Crown, must have been a collateral of an earlier generation. He was doubtless the same John Talbot who on 5th July, 1322, (15 Edw. II.) for services he had then rendered, had a grant from the King of the manor of Segebroke, which came into the King's hands after the death of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, whose daughter Alicia married Thomas Earl of Lancaster. (*Vide* note to the Shuttleworth Inquisition, p. 153, vol. 95 of the Chetham Series.)

John Talbot, son and heir of Edmund, though a minor at the time of his father's death, must have come of age very shortly afterwards, for on the 23rd of March, 1327-8, (2 Edw. III.) he granted the manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Leigh. He died probably in that or the following year.

⁵ Thomas Talbot, second son of Edmund and brother of John, is called *miles* in 4 Edw. III. (1329-30), and in 12 Edw. III. he was chosen one of the twenty men-at-arms who were sent to oppose the Scots in their incursions on the Borders. In 1355 (30 Edw. III.) he granted to his sons Thomas and John the rents of one bovate of land in Bashall which his father had by grant of Elias de Plesington. John his son had custody of the Castle of Athlone, in Ireland, 31 Edw. III. (1356).

⁶ The pedigree of the Talbots of Bashall given in Whitaker's Craven states that this Thomas Talbot married Maria, daughter and heir of Nigel de Halton. That this is an error is proved by two deeds—one dated 3 Ric. II. (1379-80) and the other dated 7 Hen. IV. (1405-6), in both of which this Thomas Talbot calls Alan de Catterall "*mon tres chere pere*." The fact is he married Agnes, daughter and heir of Alan de Catterall by his wife Isabella (Sibilla), daughter and heir of Nigel de Halton. His marriage is correctly recorded in the Talbot of Thornton pedigree in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1666.

In 1408 (9 Hen. IV.) we find the name of Dame Agnes Talbot enrolled as one of the sisters who in that year entered "*in domo fraternitatis Corporis Christi*" in York.

In a deed dated 11 Hen. IV. (1409-10) the names of "Alan de Catterall et Isabella uxor ejus" are recorded.

⁷ Edmund Talbot and Agnes his wife had licence from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to have an oratory within their manor of Holt, in the parish of Blackburn, 34 Hen. VI. (1455).

⁸ Thomas Talbot, by deed dated 2nd August, 2 Ric. III. (1484), had grant of an annual payment of 40*l.* for the part he took in the betrayal (in conjunction with the Talbots of Salebury) of King Henry VI. In the following year his sons Thomas, Edmund, and William, for assisting their father, also had grants from the King, Thomas had 10*l.*, Edmund 20*l.*, and William 15*l.* per annum. These were continuations of pensions previously given by Edward IV. A similar grant to John Talbot of Salebury, dated 26th June, 2 Ric. III. (1484), is given *in extenso* in Watson's *Earls of Warren and Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 154.

This Thomas Talbot (who took so active a part in betraying his king), two years before his death, viz. on 24th April, 13 Hen. VII. (1498), made a deed of perpetuity, by which he settled all his estates in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and elsewhere on Thomas Tempest, Thomas Ashton, and others in trust to the use (after payment of certain annuities to his younger sons) of him, the said Sir Thomas, for his life, and after to the use of Edmund Talbot his son and heir and his heirs male, with reversion to John Talbot his second son (first of Thornton) "*et sic de herede in heredem*." This deed he orders to be enrolled before the judges at Lancaster, so that his estates "*may remain in the heirs males of my body lawfully begotten, and in the name of the Talbots for ever*." He wills also that after his death the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* be paid annually "*for a Dirige and a Messe of Requiem to be sung in the Abbey of Whalley, with bells ringing and other solemnities done for evermore, for my soule and the soules of Alice my wife and of all my ancestors and for the soules of all my successors*," and that a copy of this deed after his death shall be brought to the abbey "*there to remaine for evermore*."

But deeds of perpetuity are often the playthings of time. In less than forty years after the date of this deed John Paslow, the last Abbot of Whalley, was executed, and the noble old abbey was left a heap of ruins. In little more than a century the name of the Talbots of Bashall, which it was the object of this deed to perpetuate, became extinct, and is now only known to the genealogist or the student of old historical records.

⁹ The marriage licence of Thomas Talbot with Florence Pudsey, of Bolton in Bolland, is dated 9 January, 9 Henry VII. He died before 13 Hen. VII. (1498).

¹⁰ Dr. Whitaker, in the pedigree in the *History of Craven*, calls this William White *Henry*, and describes him "*Colonel for Parliament*," and from him he traces the descent of the family of Ferrers, of Baddesley, co. Warwick. Towneley's statement, on the contrary, is as follows: "*The other sister Margaret Talbot was married unto William White, a Clerke in the Court of Wards, by which means great Suites did arise, and he had by her gift the halfe of the Inheritance belonging to the Talbots of Bashall, and hee purchased the other halfe of his brother-in-law S^r Theobald Burgh, Lord Maho, and hee had noe issue by her, but gave the inheritance away to his kinsman, who hath it at this time (1666). This William White was afterwards married to but had noe issue. Shee is now living (1666).*"

W. L.]

Jo. Hammerton, of Hellefield Peel, Esq. and had issue Thomas. Thomas Talbot, Esq. last of the name, married Anne daughter of Richard Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq. 7 James I. [1609-10]; had issue two daughters. Elizabeth married, 1st, Thomas Lewis, of Marr, Esq., s. p. 2nd. Theobald Burgh,¹ visc. Mayo: she died 1650, s. p.—and Margery married William Whyte, Colonel for the Parliament, who died about the year 1660, and, having purchased the other moiety of Bashall, devised the whole to his own relations.

The present house of Bashall is a plain large hall-house, apparently erected since the extinction of the Talbots.²

It has been recorded by Christopher Townley,³ as a tradition of the neighbourhood in

authenticated by the arms of their respective houses; and, though very indifferently painted, cannot but afford some pleasure to an antiquary, as the only existing remains of that ancient family. (Hist. of Craven, ed. 1805, p. 118; ed. 1812, p. 129.)]

¹ [Sir Theobald Bourke, 3rd Visc. Mayo, was son of Sir Miles Bourke, 2nd visc., who died in 1649. Sir Miles was grandson of Sir Rickard Fitz-David Bourke (called by the Irish *Risdeard an Iarain* or Iron Richard, and entitled *MacWilliam Oughter*) and of his wife the celebrated Grace O'Malley (called *Graine ni Mhaile*, or, as usually Anglicised, *Granu Weal*), and son of Sir Theobald Burke (called *Tioboid na Lung* or Theobald of the Ships because born at sea), who was created Viscount Burke of Mayo by privy seal 8 Feb. 1626. Sir Theobald was shot at Galway, 15 Jan. 1653, by sentence of the Commissioners of Parliament, for the massacre of *Shrule*, of which he does not seem to have been guilty, although he took part in the great Irish rebellion of 1641, when he became a Roman Catholic, Lady Burke his wife being one of the ten Protestants remaining in the whole county of Mayo, all the others having fled, or been murdered, or turned to mass. By his first wife, "daughter of ——— Talbot of the county of York, esq." he had two sons Theobald and Miles, and two daughters: Margaret married Sir Henry Lynch of Galway, Bart. and died s. p. and Maud married John Brown of Westport, co. Mayo, esq. ancestor of the Earls of Altamount. By his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Luke Fitzgerald of Tecroghan, co. Meath, kt., he had a son, Luke, who died young. Theobald, his eldest son, left a minor, took his seat in the House of Peers 14 May 1661, and died s. p. 5 June 1676. Miles, 5th visc. died in March 1681. The title became extinct on the death of John 8th visc. s. p. 12 Jan. 1767. (Lodge, Peerage of Ireland, iv. 232-49; Annals of the Four Masters, 1846, p. 546.)]

² [Bashall, long distinguished by the residence of the Talbots, whose pedigree is here given, has been variously spelt—Beckshalgh, Baschelf, Batsalve, Bakesholf, and Bashall; but the first orthography is the true one, Beckshalgh, or the Hill by the Brooks, which agrees precisely with its situation. The present building is a plain, handsome hall-house, apparently about the time of Charles I. and probably built by Col. White; but there remains [1812] on the north of the house one side of the ancient mansion of the Talbots, built of timber, with a rude corridor in the upper story opening into several apartments. It seems to have been one side of a quadrangle. One singular fact may deserve to be mentioned; namely, that there is not a sepulchral memorial, or even an ornamented pew, of this opulent family, either at Mitton, their parish church, or Waddington. For this reason and another I suspect them to have been interred at Stede, notwithstanding the distance. (Hist. of Craven, 1812, p. 25).]

³ Townl. MSS.

[The Prince, during his concealment, may be traced from Bolton, which we may presume was his principal residence, to Bracewell, Waddington, and Whalley Abbey. My proof of the last fact is as follows: In a late research among the archives of that abbey I discovered an original letter from Henry to his great rival Richard Duke of York, then Earl of March, when the latter was governor of Normandy, of which it would be difficult to give any account without supposing that it had been left there by the King himself, and that it had been previously returned to him by the Duke, with other documents and vouchers relating to his government. It is literally as follows: (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 104). This letter, now printed from the original, bound into Dr. Whitaker's copy of the History of Whalley, is written on paper 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and was folded, by doubling the edges, into a letter 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$. The Saxon p

his time, that Henry VI., when betrayed by the Talbots, foretold nine generations of the family in succession, consisting of a wise and a weak man by turns, after which the name should be lost. Something like these hereditary alternations of sense and folly might have happened, and have given rise to a prophecy fabricated after the event: a real prediction to this effect would have negatived the words of Solomon: — “Yea, I hated all my labour which I had taken under the sun; because I should leave it unto the man that

is used throughout. It is endorsed, in a different hand, “A letter to the erle of Marche then being in Normandy Fro the kinge,” and is directed on the back, “To ure right trusty and beloued Cousin perle of pe Marche oure lieuten’ in Normande :

“By pe King.—Right trusty and welbeloued Cousin we grete yow wel. And we haue Received and vnderstanden yowe lettres last sent vnto us. And as touching yowre excusacion þt ye might not come vnto us so hastily as we desired yow for to have comen by oure oper sent unto yow for suche causes as been bope speciffied in youre forsaid lettres and have bee declared vnto vs besideforth on yowre behalue, we lete yow wite þt we halde vs wel agreed of youre taryeng, as for þe causes and excusacion abouesaid, and wel more ouer, þt þorow youre good labour and diligence inn oure contre set in good reste and tranquillite betwix pis and estern next, and all pings left in good quiete behynde yow, in all hast afer þe forsaid Estern ye shape yow vnto vs, in wyse as we wrot vnto you by oure oper lettres, leuyng behinde yow at vire of youre Retenue pe stuf pat is appointed for to be þere for þ saufwarde of hit þt is to sey xxx speres, and pe bowes þt longen perto. And as touching pe persones whiche ye have doo arrested at Atterhan, we be right wel apaied, and wol þt ye doo hem alle sette fast in prison, and at youre comyng to vs ye bringe with yow pe chief doere and gouernere of hem. And god have yow in his keping. Yeuen vnder oure signet at oure town of Vernon, pe ix day of Aprill. Tkyng.”

This letter appears to have been written at Vernon on the Seine by Henry V. on 9 April 1419, seven days before Easter, to Edmund Earl of March.

In his advance on Paris, where he married Katharine of France 3 July 1419, Henry V., as appears from his letters in Rymer's *Fœdera*, was at Evreux 3 Apr. 1419, at Vernon from 7 Apr. to 24 May, and at Mantes on 29 May.

Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, born at Newforest 6 Nov. 1391, was made Lieutenant of Normandy 2 July 1418, and received instructions from the king as to his conduct there, which directed him to reside at Vyre, it being in the midst of the country. Thomas Earl of Salisbury was appointed Lieutenant of Normandy 26 Apr. 1419. The Earl of March died s. p. 19 Jan. 1425; his heir Richard, son of his sister Anne and her husband Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge (beheaded 1415), was made Duke of York, Earl of March and Ulster, &c. He succeeded the Duke of Bedford as the King's Lieutenant in the Kingdom of France and Duchy of Normandy in 1436, and was recalled in 1437. He was slain at Wakefield in 1460. He is the Duke of York to whom Dr. Whittaker supposed that this letter was written by Henry VI. (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 151; Brooke, *Catalogue of Kings*, 267; Rymer's *Fœdera*; Nicolas' *Hist. Peerage*.) Vire, a town and castle on the Vire, between Avranches and Caen, now in the department of Calvados, was formerly the capital of the Bocage, and from its territory came Roger and Ilbert de Laci. Being almost equally near to the sea, both on the north and west, and to the southern frontier, it was always considered an important point both for the defence and the conquest of Lower Normandy. The castle was built on a promontory of granite and gneiss, overlooking the town and the valley called the Vaux de Vire, from which the plays now corruptly called Vaudevilles received their name. In 1123 Henry I. strongly fortified this castle, (“*Mirabiliter firmavit*,” says the continuator of Sigebert; “*inexpugnabiliter communivit*,” says Matthew of Paris.) It is known to have existed before 1123 and is probably as old as the Conquest. Rollo is said to have passed through Vire in 912, but there is no proof that a castle then existed there. In 1544 the castle consisted of two walls, with towers 60 feet high, two ditches, one cut in the solid rock, and a keep 40 feet square. The town walls, which had four gates and twelve towers, were being built in 1295. Vire surrendered to the English 21 Feb. 1417, and was not retaken by the French until 26 Ap. 1450. The demolition of the castle began 20 Ap. 1630, and the ruins now consist only of the dismantled keep and some fragments of the walls. Atterhan seems to be Étréham on the Aure Inférieur,

shall be after me, *and who knoweth whether he shall be a wise man or a fool?*"¹ This, however, is not the only instance in which Henry is reported to have displayed that singular faculty, the *vaticinium stultorum*.

[In a line betwixt Waddington and Bashall, but especially about Backridge, have been discovered of late, in digging for gravel, many skeletons, which, from the manner in which they lay, must indicate the place of some great engagement. From the situation of the place, I was first inclined to refer these appearances to the battle fought on Clitheroe Moor, between David the First of Scotland and the forces of King Stephen, as part of the line, though north of Ribble, is scarcely more than half a mile from that place. But in digging gravel for the highways near Backridge, among some of these skeletons, was found a broken celt, which was brought to me, and I am assured that some brass *fibulæ* were discovered about the same time and place. The inference to be drawn from this last circumstance is, that on this spot has been a great engagement between the Romans and Britons. Had any coins been found, which has not been the case, their dates would have led to some probable conjectures with respect to the period and circumstances of this battle. From Addenda to the edition of 1818.]

Next is the village² and parochial chapel of WADDINGTON, probably erected in consequence of the agreement mentioned above, though a beam in the chancel bears date, as I remember, 1540³ [1511]. Of the Parkers of Browsholme, interred in this church, the following memorial is engraved on a large plate of brass, with the arms.

in the department of Calvados, arrondissement of Bayeux and canton of Trèvières, thirty miles north of Vire. Vernon, department of Eure, is on the Seine, about 100 miles east of Vire and about 50 from Paris. In 1419 Easter fell on the 16th April. (Dubourg D'Isigny's History of Vire, published in Mém. de la Soc. des Antiquaires de la Normandie, x. 534—636; Joanne, Dict. Geogr. de la France; Bruzen de la Martinière, La grand Dictionnaire; Bouquet, Recueil des Hist. xiii. 285.)]

¹ Eccles. ii. 18, 19.

² [Waddington, at the time of Domesday, was parcel of the Terra Rogeri Pictaviensis. We are there told, that in "Wibetun (it should be Wabetun) are 11 car." In the next place, by a survey dated 29 Edw. I. (Hopkinson's MSS. v. 40) it appears that Roger Tempest (by marriage with the heiress of Walter de Waddington) held one car. of the Earl of Lincoln, and he of the King. By inq. 3 Edw. I. the heir of Roger Tempest held in this place 1 car. and 3 oxgangs of the same tenure, and in 9 Edw. II. John Tempest held the "manor" of Waddington. In that family it continued till the reign of Charles I. when it was sold, or mortgaged and never redeemed, by Richard Tempest, the last of Bracewell. It was then valued at 253*l.* *per annum* only. The next proprietors whom I meet with are the Croasdales; and after them the Wilkinsons, whose heiress, marrying the father of Major Weddell, brought it into that family. The present owner is Richard Clerk, Esq. by marriage. Waddington Hall, though constructed of strong old masonry, has nearly lost all appearance of antiquity. But one room retains the name of King Henry's chamber. It is well known that this is the house in which he was betrayed. (Hist. of Craven, 1812, p. 25.)]

³ [In this parish is the parochial chapel of Waddington, endowed (as by composition between the Vicar of Mitton, Sir J. Tempest, knight, and others) A.D. 1438, but not improbably founded long before. The choir, at least, and I think the tower, were rebuilt early in the reign of Henry VIII., for the former has the date MDCXI (not MDXL as I had misread it, Hist. Whalley, under Waddington. The glass, as might be expected, is dated one year after the woodwork,) upon a beam, and the latter, which is of excellent masonry, bears every mark of that steeple-building æra in Craven. When Dodsworth visited this church there were in the east window the figures of a knight and lady kneeling: on his surcoat the arms of Tempest: on hers that of Bowling, Sable, an escutcheon ermine within

D. O. M.

Bonæ Memorïæ et

Spei æternæ

Edward' Parker arm' ex antiqua Parker-
 oru' Familia de Brovsholme in Com'
 Ebor' oriundus, quondam de Aulâ Claren-
 si in Academia Cantabrig' Graduatvs
 et de Honorificâ Societate Hospitii
 Graiensis Juriconsultvs necnon Com-
 itat' Ebor' et Lancastr' Iustitiar-
 ivs Pacis et Quoru'.

Qui

Deum coluit

Legiantiam tenuit

Pacifice vixit

Neminem læsit

Sv'v' c'vique tribuit,

Hic

Mortales Reliquias donec in CHRO resur-
 gant mortales deposuit in Vigiliis
 Sti Jacobi Ao. Salutis M.D.C.L. xvii.¹

C. A. P. D.

Horum mutui Amoris charissima supersunt Pignora, Thomas Parker Arm' Iusti-
 ciari' Pacis, Robert' Parker Gen'. Edward' Parker I. C. Roger' Parker Gen. et
 Maria Uxor Thomæ Heber de Hollinghall Gen'. Richvs vero Filius Natu
 Quartus præmissus est.

Florida Pax vivis, Requies æterna sepultis.

Parentibus suis omni Pietatis officio maxime colendis

Robert Parker, illorum secundo-genitus, hoc Monumentum

Posuit.

D.O.M.

Virtuti et Honori

Sacrum

Hic requiescit in Pace Maria
 Filia Rich'i Sunderland de
 High Sunderland Arm' et
 Mariæ Filia Richi Sotenstall
 Quonda' Prætoris Londinensis
 Uxor Edvardi Parker Arm'
 Variis et eximiis Animi Virtuti-
 bus exornata et ditata, fuit enim

Erga

Dev'm pientissima

Maritum obsequentissima

Liberos indulgentissima

Servos æquissima

Proximos amicissima

Pauperes et } Eleemosynaria liberalissima.
 Egenos }

Placide in Dno. obdormivit et terrenam

Vitam pro cœlesti commutavit xvij die

Redemptionis nostræ M.D.C.L.xxjij.

C. A. P. D.

an orle of martlets argent. And beneath, "Orate pro anima Ricardi Tempest, Ar', et Rosamæ uxoris suæ, necnon omnium filiorum et filiarum prædict' Ricardi et Rosamæ, qui istam fenestram fecerunt, A.D. MDXII." This chapel is dedicated to St. Helen, and in the patronage of Thomas Lister Parker, esq., of Browsholme. The present incumbent is the Rev. — Smith, Vicar of Almondbury, to whose politeness and liberality of communication, when I visited this place, I felt myself much indebted. (Hist of Craven, 1806, p. 23.) For some account of the Rev. Robert Smith, see Canon Raines's Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Wilson of Clitheroe, p. 179. Richard Tempest, æt. 26 in Feb. 1508, married Rosamond, daughter and heir of Tristram Bolling, esq. (Harl. 804, f. 159.) "In Waddington Chappell, in y^e parish of Mitton, in the east window, a kneeling kt, on his brest Tempest's coate, his wife by him, who was the daughter and heire of Bowling of Bowling, nere Bradford, on her brest sa. an escouchion er. ent' an urle of martlett's ar. paied with Tempest, vnderneath Orate pro Anima Richardi Tempest Armigeri Rosime uxoris suæ necnon omnium aliorum filiorum et filiarum predicti Richardi et Ros'mæ qui istam fenestram fecerunt A^o 1512. The chancell was builded, as appeared by these figures on the beames thereof, 1511." (Harl. 804, f. 159 b. from Dodsworth, vol. 160, Church Notes, f. 44.) Waddington Chapel, 1706, certified by Mr. Lancaster the curate, that the profits are 24*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*: viz. in land 17*l.* 10*s.*, money 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, surplice fees 2*l.* 10*s.* 1707, 22*l.* 18*s.* 0¼*d.* In 1706, 1 papist. 1728, James Mount, curate, nominated by Tho. Parker, of Browsholme, Esq. 1757, John Sedgwick, curate of Waddington, by Edm. Parker, Esq. 1764, Robert Smith, curate of Waddington, by the same. (Add. 11396 f. 127.)

¹ [25 July, 1667].

In Archbishop Holgate's return of the chantries, the chapel of Waddington, par. Mitton, was found to be of clear value £3 15s. 4d. and the chantry of Our Lady in the same chapel £3 3s.

Here is a large and handsome hospital of the foundation of the Parker family.¹

Of the æra of the parochial chapel of GRINLETON² I have no information.

¹ [At Waddington is an hospital founded in the year 1701 by Robert Parker, second son of Edward Parker of Browsholme, Esq., for ten widows. The deed of endowment sets forth "that the said Robert Parker to the honor and glory of God hath erected an hospital, with an oratory for divine worship, for the convenient reception of ten poor widows. The trustees to choose one sober and orthodox person to read daily morning and evening prayers. Also to take care that the chapel never be hereafter converted into a school, or to any other use but to the worship and service of God; and to meet yearly on 13 June, the founder's birth-day, to examine the accounts, &c., and provide an honest, able, and learned clerk in Holy Orders to preach a sermon in the chapel." In 1719 the rental of the estate belonging to this hospital was 66*l.* 8*s.* In 1799 it amounted to 254*l.* Instead of ten there are now fifteen widows. The pious founder died early in life, and unmarried, and was interred in the churchyard of Waddington. (Hist. of Craven, p. 24.) The hospital for poor widows founded by Robert Parker, gentleman, by deed dated 25 Sep. 1701, was augmented by his will dated 16 June, 1716, and regulated by Act of Parliament passed in 1825. Twenty-six widows have houses with plots of garden-ground; each receives 24*l.* per annum; the chaplain 60*l.* per annum and three guineas for a sermon on the 13 June in every year. The widows to be appointed from that part of Whitewell in the parish of Whalley which is within Yorkshire, and the townships of Waddington cum Bradford and Grindleton, and, in case of failure of widows within those places, then within Slaidburn and Newton. Endowment, 280*a.* 2*r.* 27*p.* of land. (Lawton, Collect, Rer. Eccl. 1842, p. 266.)

Ric. de Baschoff clericus gave deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Monachis de Salley cum corpore meo ibidem sepe- liendo Redditum xii^{clm} denariorum in Bradeforde in puram elemosinam de terra quam Hugo fil. Grue et Thomam de Hoderfordwra de me tenuerunt." Witnesses, Rad. persona de Mitton, W. de Mittone capellano, Oton' de Baylai, etc. (Harl. 112, f. 83 b.)]

² The following letter from R. Rauthmell, the antiquary of Overborough, addressed to Mr. afterwards Bishop Hayter, A.D. 1741, relating to the chapel of Grindleton, is sufficiently characteristic of the man.

"Dear Sir, If you would be pleased to procure the Queen's Bounty of £200, you would perform an excellent charity. I have a large congregation that attend constantly, but they are very poor; they are willing, but not able, to raise the other half. My two chapels are in the Alpes of the West Riding, and I have just now calculated that I have rid over the Alpine Mountains to attend and performe divine service at Grindleton chapel above 3000 miles, and the whole yearly stipends put in one sum amount not above £60. I am, &c, RICH. RAUTHMELL."

["Grindleton Chap. to Mitton four miles distant. Chappellry 5*l.* the interest of money given to yt use. Incumbent, noe minister; Mr. Webster preacheth sometimes there gratis." (Register of Church Livings (1654), Lansd. MSS. 459, f. 72 b.) Grinlington al. Grindleton Chappel, worth about 5*l.* pr. an. 1706. Certified by Jo. Johnson, curate, that the profits are only 4*l.* 15*s.* paid in money, the gift of piously-affected persons. 1716, Joshua Lancaster, curate. 1744, John Riley, curate, by the vicar of Mitton. (Add. MS. 11396, f. 127.)]

PARISH OF SLAYDBURN.¹

The church of Slaydburn is of much higher antiquity than it has been generally understood or represented to be, *i.e.*, of the endowment of John de Lacy. For, in the charter of Hugh de la Val, which can scarcely be referred to a later period than the beginning of Henry I. are granted to the priory of Kirkby (Pontefract) “Ecclesia de Slaydburn, cum his quæ ad eam pertinent.” (Dods. MSS. v. 161.)² And upon the restoration of the rightful owners, Henry de Lacy, the first, regranted to the same house “Ecclesiam de Sleitburna cum capellis et terris et decimationibus.” (Dods. v. 161, f. 28, 29.) The monks of Whalley abhorred Delaval’s charter, of which they had long felt the effects, and therefore upon all occasions studied to keep it out of sight. This will account for the very different representation contained in their memoir, which follows :

Tunc nulla ecclesia in illis partibus habebatur nisi solummodo la Waudan Chapelle, que quidem Capella nunc est ecclesia Parochialis de Slayteburne ab omnibus nuncupata unde Dns. Joh. de Lascy, Comes Lincolnie, tempore suo dotavit dictam Capellam cum IIII bovatis terræ jacentibus in villa de Slayteburne, qui quidem Comes postea dedit advocacionem dicte Capelle cuidam de Hamertone, nomine Orme (this was the benefactor to Edisford hospital), et dictus Orme postea dedit advocacionem supradictam Priori et Monachis de Pontefracto. Primus namque rector ejusdem Capelle (see how the story labours from this inconsistency in the terms) fuit quidam Thomas de Hamertone, post quem successit Petrus de Cestria [tempore cujus supradicto capella una cum cymeterio fuit ut dicitur dedicata et hoc ad instanciam dicti Petri] et sic Parochialis Ecclesia est effecta. Unde dicto Petro successit quidam Willielmus dictus Nunny, post quem immediate successit Will. de Wyrkesworthe, qui nunc [est. Nam in tempore Rectorum predictorum, videlicet Thome, Petri et Will’i Nunny fuit capella Castri de Cliderhou pacifice seisisa de omnibus decimacionibus totius foreste de Boulande scilicet de Brenande et omnibus aliis locis prenomatis et eciam de decimis dominicarum carucarum de Slayteburne. Unde in tempore istius Will’i de Wyrkesworthe qui nunc est quidam Elias clericus de Brunley, procurator dicte capelle Castri, vendidit decimas garbarum de terris dominicis singulis annis cuidam Johanni Paytefyn pro viii s. a tempore quo predictum tenuit tenementum [terras illas dominicas ad firmam tenebat, *interlineated*]. Et postea Rector antedictus cepit ad firmam dictas terras dominicas una cum Netlykere de Seneschallo de Blakeburnschire, solvens eidem quamdam summam pecunie annuatim, et sic a tempore quo dictas terras ad firmam cepit, dictas decimas a capella Castri de Cliderhou subtraxit et subtrahit in presenti. (Add. MSS. 10374. f. 127)].

¹ [Sladeburn and not Slateburn, I think, is the true orthography of the word; as I know not that there are quarries of slate about the place: but Slæð in the Saxon language is a road winding along a valley. In Icelandic “Slæð” is a valley itself. Either of these senses may be adapted to the situation of the place. (Hist. of Craven, 1806, p. 25.) Slæð. A SLADE, *plain*, open tract of country; vallis, campus: on an mycel slæð into a great plain. (Bosworth, Anglo-Saxon Dict.) Slétta, a plain, level field. Slettr, plain, flat, even, smooth, level. (Cleasby, Icelandic Eng. Dictionary.)]

² [“Et in Boolandia ecclesiam de Sleteburna cum hiis quæ ad se pertinent, et in Cestriæschira ecclesiam de Walleya et ad eam pertinentia, et capellam castelli mei de Clitherow cum decimis omnium rerum domini mei ejusdem castelli, et ibidem ecclesiam sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ et ecclesiam de Calna et ecclesiam de Brunlaia.” (Mon. Angl. v. 121.) Among the witnesses are Henry King of England (1099 to 1134); Robert Bishop of Chester (1121 to 1126); Richard Bishop of Hereford (1120 to 1127). The King was in Normandy from Pentecost, 1123, to the autumn of 1126. The date is probably 1121.]

On this statement I have to observe : 1st. As the rectors of Slaydburn began to cast a longing eye on the tithes of the Forest of Bowland, it was the object of the monks of Whalley to depress the antiquity of that church as much as possible, and to carry up the proofs of their own claim to an æra prior to its foundation. 2nd. It is not impossible that, although glebe lands in general are mentioned as belonging to the church of Slaydburn in the charter of Henry de Lacy, the monks might be correct in their account of its second endowment, with four oxgangs of land, the usual proportion of glebe, by Earl John. 3rd. The succession of rectors, not affecting their claim, is probably correct. 4th. The story of Orme de Hammerton, and his donation, was probably invented to account for a fact which was notorious, namely, that the priory of Pontefract was at that time actually seized of the advowson, and to account for it in such a manner as to keep the dreaded charter of Delaval out of sight. 5th. Here is an instance, which rarely occurs, of an advowson granted to a religious house, and never followed by an endowed vicarage; but this circumstance is probably to be accounted for from the poverty of the benefice.

After the time of Wirksworth, who, from the words *qui nunc*, and the date of this memoir, which belongs to Abbot Lyndlay's age, must have lived about the year 1350, there is a breach in the chain of incumbents in this church till the 5 Hen. VI. [1426-7], when William Newark occurs rector, and afterwards to the year 1470, or thereabouts, when the dispute already recorded under Whalley Abbey fell out between the monks of that house and Sir Christopher Parsons: he was a long-lived man, for I find letters of administration of the effects of this rector granted by the Prerogative Court of York to Richard Beaumont, Esq. Jan. 5, 1507. He was intimately connected with the Beaumonts of Whitley; and the following letters, with copies of which I have been favoured by their present worthy representative, throw light upon some dark transactions of those times.

Right wyschipfull S in my best man^r y^t I cane I recomend me to you desyryng hartily to here of your welefare. S I hafe resayvyd your wrytynge and psayvys ham v'ey wele and also I send George of Mytton to y^e pson on y^e Thursday afore all halo day and y^t y^e pson hafe grauntyd y^t I sall hafe a p'micion both sydys and y^e rentall of hornby. Also he has poyntyng me y^t I sall not com to hym or y^e morne aft mtynmes day and I coud not cause hym to poynt no son^r for he seyde he coud not geyt hyt or then. And I sall kepe y^t day w^t y^e grace of god. And geyt of hym all if I cane S I wold avyse you and my cosyn John herryngton man be in no Jupte of sekenes to geyt all y^e evydens of hym y^t ze can or S James com up for he is purpast to com hastly. Also S James and y^e pson of Sladeborne thynke y^t my cosyn John was puseyned and y^t his Svant was hyryd to do it by my brodr^r S Edward and yf it so be then he forfet^e all moreov^r I send Netylton for S James to mete me and speke w^t me and he said y^t he wold come home to me and yf he so do or we leyfe ze sal hafe word and as for John heton and Rog^r Leyv^r they come not here zet I send ham a lett^r by Thom^s Orscha and I had no word agayne. Also S ze wryte to me for mone and ze knawe y^t I can make no schift or candylmes bot yf ze thynk I sold go boro it of my lord Archbyschop¹ and yf ze will y^t I so do send me a byll by S I sall send Netylton to zou alshastly as I can also S on y^e frydday aft^r aft^r ze departyd come John Thornell ayer S and Will^m Wilkynson S Robt ameley and R Richytt and wold hafe dyscharge hym and wold take none at hym Also S pray zou to kepe zou out of all Japtese and to make myche of zour selfe and the holy trenete hafe zou in hys blusyd kepeyng.

To my husband be y^e byll delivd.

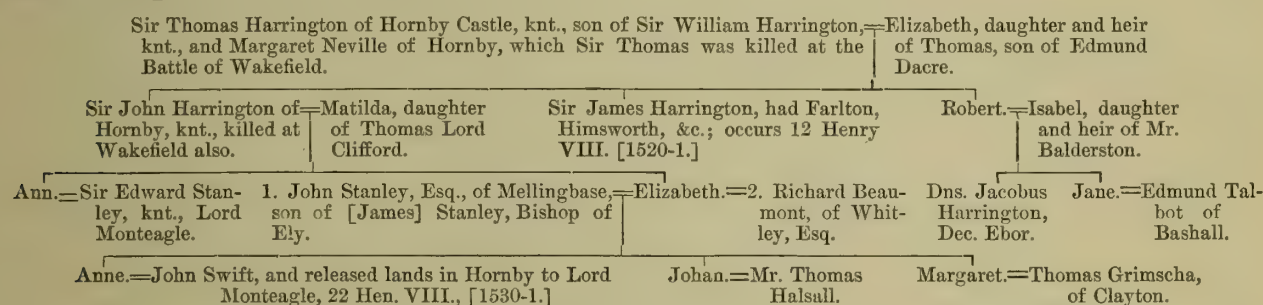
Your wyfe ELEZABETH BEAUMOUNT.

¹ I suppose Archbishop Savage [Bishop of London, elected to York 12 Ap. 1501, died 3 Sep. 1507].

To my Ryght wyrsh'ipfull & moste hartile welbiloved gud maistres Beaumontte be th^e dd Maistres as hartile as I can I recomend me unto you and of yo^r gud myend in Althyng I am Right glode and wher^eas ye saye maist^r Sir Edward Stanley has schewit that Kyng Edw^{ard} maide award betwixte you and yo^r Unkylle Tuttle Kyng Edward made nev^r nown award nor nown such can be schewit und^r seales of auctorite, it was so laibored that Kyng Richard comanded a Note to be Drawne and caused the Chaunceler of the Duche to examentt the trwe valo^r of al the maners & lyvehode the wiche yo^r fad was lawfully possessed and deyt seased off and yett this notwithstanding Kyng Richard never made ward betwixe you and yo^r Unkyls. And wher^e y^e disire evidaunc^e of c[']tain plac^e ye know S James Herryngton has theym. And more of thes evidaunc^e in gud faith I wote nott. Bott alsuche laund as wer^e in fe sympyl' wiche yo^r ffad^r deyt sesced off ar yo^r by the trwe course of the lawe of Yngland. And thus Almyghty Jhu have you & my mast^r yo^r husbaund with all yo^r Child^r ev^rmore in h^t Blessed ptecon at Slaithburn by your^e awn lovyng fr^{und} to he sempyll power.

The PSON OF SLAITBURN.

These letters, which, in point of antiquity and curiosity, may be classed nearly with those of the Pastons, refer to some obscure facts in the history of the Harringtons and Beaumonts, which I will endeavour to elucidate: and first, by the following authentic table, compiled from original evidences.



From this table, with the letters and other evidences, bearing date the 22 Hen. VII. [1530-1], it appears that Sir Edward Stanley had obtained a grant of the manor of Hornby, &c. from that king after the attainder of Sir James Harrington, uncle of his lady Ann, who, together with Elizabeth Beaumont, was daughter of his brother Sir John Harrington, of Hornby. The cousin, John Harrington, whom the parson of Slaydburn thought to be poisoned at the instigation of Sir Edward Stanley, does not appear in the pedigree. He was probably son of Sir James, and was taken off young, *i. e.* before the attainder of his father, as it would have been superfluous afterwards, when corruption of blood had rendered the father incapable of transmitting any inheritance. By this felony it is hinted that Sir Edward Stanley had incurred a forfeiture, which was true, supposing the fact to be proved. In the next place, the parson of Slaydburn affirms that Mrs. Beaumont had a right to all the lands (he must mean a moiety), of which her father Sir John died seized in fee simple. This was plain, for such lands would have descended to the heirs general; but a settlement was pretended, an award of the king to that effect set up, and Sir James, the brother, was supposed to have been tenant in tail, a pretence which it greatly concerned Sir Edward to maintain, for all these lands, of which Sir James had actually been seized, were included in the forfeiture, and the forfeited lands were by grant his own. Thus this base man having married the daughter of Sir John Harrington, in

order to obtain the whole instead of a moiety of his lands, probably procured the forfeiture of her uncle, poisoned her cousin, and defeated the claim of her sister and co-heir by a pretended settlement. This is a piece of family history unknown before; and it leaves a stain upon the memory of Sir Edward Stanley, which neither his valour at Flodden, nor the foundation of his beautiful chapel at Hornby, can ever wash away. That chapel is said to have been vowed at Flodden; but it might secretly be intended as an expiatory offering: at all events, the friends of poor John Harrington might have inscribed on his tomb, what yet remains on the front of the chapel: *Edwardus Stanley miles, Dns. Monteagle, me fieri fecit.*

In the beginning of Parson's incumbency occurs a very singular transaction in the history of this church; for, in the 36 Henry VI. [1457-8] Nicholas Hall, prior of Pontefract, and his convent, convey the advowson of Sladeburn to Lau. Booth, clerk, Nicholas Byron, Esq., and others, who in the next place grant and confirm the same to the chantry of Saint Catherine, in the church of Eccles, A.D. 1456.—Lastly, the rectory aforesaid is appropriated to the said chantry by William Booth, Archbishop of York,¹ and confirmed by Pope Paul the Second, in a bull which would almost of itself make a volume.² Notwithstanding all this, no vicarage was ever endowed. I have never met with another instance of the appropriation of a rectory to a chantry.

After a long interval occurs Edm. Townley,³ of whom I meet with the following singular letter:

For Edward Parker Esq^r. att Browsholme, these—

This is A very unman'erly request I'm making to you, but (y^e exegincy of y^e affair is such y^t though with blushing I must request you to let this bearer have two gallons (or if not so much, yet what you can

¹ [Nicholas Halle, Prior of Pontefract, and his convent having granted the advowson of Slaitburn to Lawrence Bothe, clerk, Nic. Byron, Rob. Clyfton, and Seth de Worsley, esquiers, who gave it to the chaplains of the Chantry of Saint Katherine the Virgin in the church of Eccles, William Booth, Archbishop of York, reserving to himself and his successors 6s. 8d. yearly in recompence of the damage done to his cathedral, and to the dean and chapter 3s. 6d. a year, appropriated the church to the chaplains, who were to distribute 3s. 4d. a year to the poor of the parish, pay 10l. a year quarterly, to a perpetual vicar, presentable by them, build him, at their own costs, a mansion-house for his habitation, and bear all burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on the church, except bread, wine, and lights for the high altar, which were to be found by the vicar and his successors. (Add. MSS. 11400, f. 49, from the York Registers.) Saint Katherine's, the second of the three chantries in Eccles church, was founded by Laurence Bothe, D.D., youngest child of John Bothe of Barton and of his second wife Maud, daughter of Sir John Savage. He was Master of Pembroke Hall, 1450; Archdeacon of Richmond, 21 Aug. 1454; Dean of St. Paul's, 22 Nov. 1456; Bishop of Durham, 25 Sept. 1457; Archbishop of York, 1 Sept. 1476; died 19 May 1480. William Bothe, his half-brother, was Bishop of Lichfield 1447, Archbishop of York 21 July 1452; died Sept. 1464. The royal licence to found a perpetual chantry of two chaplains is dated Westminster, 22 Jan. 1450. The trust deed, containing many minute rules, is dated at Clayton near Manchester, 20 July 1450. For a fuller account of this chantry, see Canon Raines's copious note in *Lanc. Chantries*, pp. 132-4.]

² The canonists were not inferior in verbosity to modern conveyancers.

³ I know not who was his patron, or on what terms he obtained the benefice, but in the heads of some satirical verses made upon him by his step-son Halsted I find the two words Simony and Slaidburne close together. *Vide* more of this man under Burnley [pp. 166, 167, 172].

spare, of) Claret, for now we find by our Vessel y^t it will not be sufficient to fit y^e Comunicants on Sunday, some persons have tapt it—unknown to us. We had our runlet from Lancaster & was all we could get in the Town; however it would have done our business if there had been no foul play. Sir, if this will consist with your conveniency, I will either pay you what you please for it, or will send you the same quantity as soon as I can procure it, if you can furnish me; yet, if you thought they had as much at Waddow y^t they would spare it, if you would write to M^r Wilkinson by this bearer, it would be a great favour; but I'm very much affraid we must use (y^e practice of) the Greeke & Armenian churches, & mix water in our wine. God will have mercy but not sacrifice therefore I doubt not he will pardon us, necessity pleading our excuse. So, dear Sir, with service to your Father, &c. I rest

Slaidburn, Ap. 10.=91.

Your obliged Humble Servant, E. TOWNLEY.

On this extraordinary representation it may be observed—1st. That claret, and not port wine,¹ was in general use so late as 1691. 2nd. That two gallons were required for the communion in a country parish church—it is to be feared, therefore, that the consecrated element was sometimes drunk to excess at that time, as it is now and then in country churches at present. 3rd. A small runlet was all that could then be obtained at Lancaster, where some hundreds of pipes are now imported annually. 4th. It was then doubtful whether the wine cellar at Browsholme could furnish two gallons of wine—a quantity which would not exceed the consumption of many single days in the life-time of its last resident and hospitable owner.

[RECTORS OF SLADEBURNE.²

Thomas, persona Ecclesie de Sleyteburne, occurs 20 Oct. 1246.³ Peter de Cestria, presented 29 Dec. 1290, died 20 Jan. 1295.⁴

¹ Port wine was at that time usually called claret in the North, as it is still by the common people.

² [This is the most numerous catalogue of incumbents which I shall be able to exhibit in the Deanery of Craven. But nine resignations in 21 years prove to an attentive mind the barrenness and poverty of the place in the fourteenth century. Yet it is now, perhaps, the most valuable benefice in the Deanery of Craven. Not having had an opportunity of consulting the Registers of the See of York when the History of Whalley was printed, my information with respect to this series was unavoidably defective. The succession, as it now stands, [copied from Torre's MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of York] will suggest the following reflections. Six of the first incumbents in this catalogue were presented by the priory of Pontefract without interruption from the lords of the fee. But John of Gaunt, who might choose to disclaim the grant either of Delaval or Henry de Lacy the first, was not a man to be contended with. He might, and probably did, proceed on the evidence of the monks of Whalley, that John de Lacy had long after presented to this benefice. In the exercise of this right he was followed by Edward III. and Richard II. Afterwards, however, the monks took heart again, and assigned the advowson to Booth and Byron, who gave it to the church of St. Catharine of Eccles. This donation was confirmed by a papal bull; and the chaplains attempted to exercise their right, but were borne down by the weight of royal authority. Accordingly the advowson remained in the Crown till the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, when it appears to have been granted to Thomas Compton, esq. Since which time it has been alienated again and again. The taxation of the rectory of Slaydburn, having been destroyed by the Scots, is reduced to 20 marks.—Register of Archbishop Milton. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 26; 1812, p. 28.) Ecclesia' de Slayteburne Antiqua taxatio (1288-92) 20*l*. Nova taxacio (1318) 16*l*. (Tax. Eccl. P. Nicholai, p. 321).]

³ [By fine made at Lancaster Assizes, 20 Oct. 1246, Adam f. Ade de Byri gave Thomas persona Ecclesie de Sleyteburne for three marks of silver the manor of Bradeley, from Lude to Langrig in length and in breadth from Bradelaysike to Bradelaybrok. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Hen. III. No. 116.) Thomas persona de Sleiteburne ponit loco suo Joh. de Chauntefend versus Ad. f. Ad. de Biry de placito Warancie Carte, etc. 20 Oct. 1246. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. 30 Hen. III. m. 13.)]

⁴ [Fr. Dalmaticus "suus humilis minister de Pontefracto totiusque ejusdem Loci sui humiles," presented to

- W. de Nunny, presb. inst. 23 Mar. 1295, presented by the Prior and Convent of Pontefract.
- W. de Wirksworth, Diac. inst. 18 Nov. 1317, presented by the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, resigned.
- John Playce,¹ cap. inst. 28 Nov. 1361, presented by the Prior and Conv. of Pontefract, resigned.
- Rob. de Monstroyl, cap. inst. 6 Ap. 1363, presented by the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, resigned for Gargraue, vicar of Gargraue, 4 Ap. 1363, died 1377.
- Joh. Dayvill, cap. inst. 4 Ap. 1364, presented by the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, resigned.
- Adam de Nessefeld, cap. inst. 4 Nov. 1365, presented by the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, resigned.
- Hugo de Saxton, pres. inst. 16 Mar. 1368, patron John Duke of Lancaster,² resigned.
- Rob. de Feriby, inst. 21 Mar. 1371, patron Edward III. resigned.
- Tho. de Halton, pres. inst. 19 May, 1371, patron Edward III. inst. rector of Adell 2 Mar. 1376, ob. 1391.
- Ric. de Clyfton, presb. Rector of Adell, 25 Oct. 1375, inst. 2 Mar. 1376.
- Ric. Skipse L. Bac. inst. 17 Aug. 1380, patron Richard II. died.
- Ric. de Flemyngs, cl. inst. 19 Nov. 1403.
- W. de Newarke alias Shepelay, cl. inst. 10 Aug. 1404, died.
- Joh. Mewes, cl. inst. 6 May, 1447, patron Wil. Scargill, ar.
- W. Browne, A.M. inst. 3 Ap. 1467, patron Bishop per laps., died.
- Christopher Parsons, cap. inst. 12 Aug. 1474, Edward IV., died.
- Andr. Aremain, pres. inst. 3 Nov. 1507, Henry VII. as Duke of Lancaster.
- William Johnson, cl. inst. 16 Jan. 1508, ad vicariam de Sledeburne alias Slaithburne, presented by the chaplains of the perpetual chantry of St. Katharine's in the parish church of St. Mary of Eccles.
- Jac. Denton, presb. inst. 30 Sep. 1509, Henry VII. died.
- Antonius Otteway, L.B. inst. 26 Mar. 1550, presented by Edward VI. 11 Feb. 1550 (Antony Otway capellanum nostrum), died.
- Tho. Abbat, cl. S.T.B. inst. 24 Jan. 1555, presented by Philip and Mary 10 Nov. 1554 (Harl. MS 604, f. 225), died.
- Tho. Syclemore, cl. A.M. inst. 6 Aug. 1576, Queen Elizabeth, died.
- Geo. Myddope, cl., inst. 2 Ap. 1585, Queen Elizabeth, died.
- Fr. Dalton, cl. S.T.B. inst. 26 Nov. 1588, Queen Elizabeth, resigned.
- Tho. Banks, S.T.B. inst. 15 July, 1591, Tho. Compton, ar. died.
- Abdias Asheton, cl. B.D. inst. 1 Feb. 1615, Jer. Davers hac vice vacat per cess, rector of Middleton, 1618, died 8 Nov. 1633, aged 75.
- Joh. Hodson, cl. A.M. inst. 28 July, 1619, patron Fr. Crofts, ar. vac. per cess.

Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, their clerk, Peter de Cestria, "ad Ecclesiam de Sleyburne vacantem," praying that he will deign to admit Peter on their presentation "et in eandem Ecclesiam personam instituere, salva nobis de eadem Ecclesia annuatim pensionem nostram C marcarum." Dated Pontefract 29 Dec. 1250. "The seale of the Convent of St. John's of Pontefracte to this deed, in greene wax, is an eagle on one side, I suppose because y^t John the Evangelist is commonly pictured wth an eagle, and a seale on the other side cannot be discerned: in custody Chr. Towneley of the Carr, 1658." (Harl. 2077, f. 135 b.)

¹ [John Playce ought perhaps to be preceded by Stephen, clerk of Hamerton, mentioned in the following extract. Fulco does not occur in the list of priors of Pontefract given in the Monasticon. "Out of the Leiger of Pontefract in Mr. Dodsworth's hands, June 1630. Fulco Prior and Convent of Pontefract gave to Stephen Clerke of Hamerton, his church of Sleiteburn, with the lands and tythes, and all thereunto belonging, under a yearly pension of 6 marks, fo. 78, ca. 509." (Harl. 804, f. 146.)]

² [By charter, dated in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Pontefract, 1 May 1366, the prior and convent there granted John Duke of Lancaster the advowson of their parish church of Slayteburne in Bowland for his life, saving to them a pension of six marks a year. (Great Coucher, f. 766.) By indenture, dated there 2 May 1366, it was agreed that when the Duke had once presented, and his clerk had been peaceably instituted, this charter should become null and void. (Ib. f. 71.)]

John Blake, cl. A.M. pres. 26 Nov. 1619, inst. 4 Dec.	Francis Yates, L.L.B. presented 11 Jan. 1734, by
William Hill, S.T.B. died.	Henry Marsden.
Samuel Moore, cl. A.M. presented 26 June, 1623,	Henry Wilson, A.M., presented 16 Mar. 1762 by
inst. 1 July, William Hill, S.T.B.	James Wigglesworth.
Edward Kenyon, presented by the same, 1659.	Henry Wigglesworth, A.M., presented 1 Feb. 1782, by
Richard Marsden, presented by Henry Marsden, 1661.	the same.
Edmund Tounley, A.M., presented 25 Mar. 1690, by	John Master Whalley, presented in 1838 by the Rev.
Charles Marsden pro hac vice, will proved 10 Jan.	Henry Wigglesworth.
1729.	David Jones, presented in 1861 by Leonard Wilkin-
Martin Rutter, A.M., presented 9 Feb. 1729, by John	son, died 9 May, 1876, aged 75.]
Cowley, pro hac vice.	

The chantry of our lady, in the parish church of Sladeburne,¹ founded by Peter Shawe, was returned of the clear yearly value of £5 6s. 8d.²

The advowson, however, seems to have continued in the chantry of St. Catharine till the Dissolution, and was afterwards granted to, or purchased by, the Littletons, of Hagley,³ who sold it to repair some of the breaches made in their great fortune by the civil wars of the last century. It is now the property of James Wigglesworth, Esq.

¹ [The church (a living in charge, dedicated to St. Andrew, and valued at 28*l.*) is a large and handsome structure of red fell-stone, apparently built about the time of Henry VIII.; but, as the manor was never alienated from the fee of Clitheroe, and the Hammertons, the only family of antiquity who ever resided within the parish, migrated at an early period to Wigglesworth and Hellifield, it has no sepulchral memorials. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 25.) A handsome stained and painted window of five lights with tracery lights above, representing the Adoration of the Magi, and inscribed "In Memoriam, 1869, Leonard Wilkinson, died 2 September, 1848; Elizabeth Wilkinson, died 3 October, 1863," has been placed in the chancel. A two-light window of old glass from the east chancel window with the arms of Lacy and of Wilkinson has been placed in the vestry. And a three-light window, representing the raising of the widow's son of Nain, of Lazarus, and of Jairus's daughter, has been placed at the east end of the south aisle.]

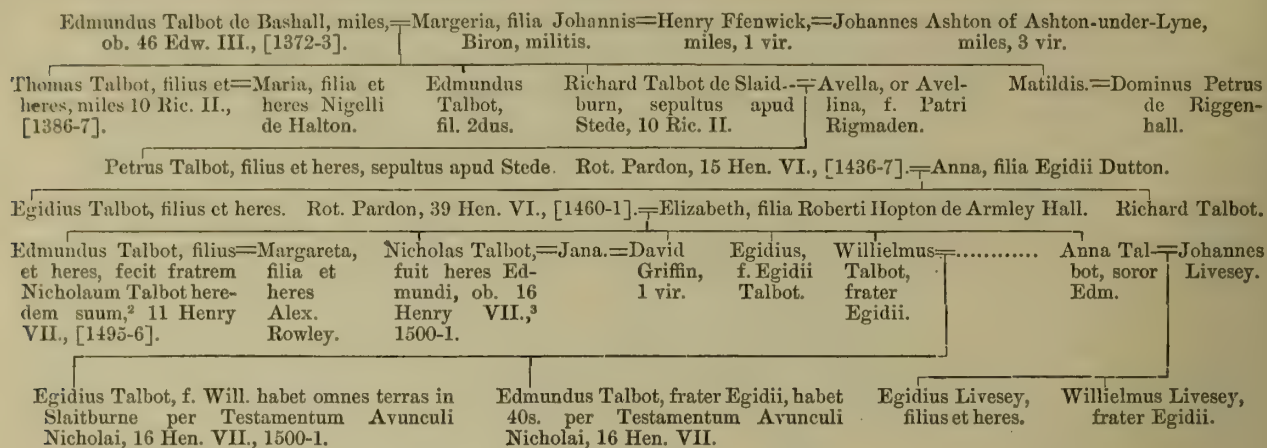
² Abp. Holgate's return of chantries.

³ [Queen Elizabeth on the petition of Thomas Earl of Ormond and Osorie granted, 12 Mar. 1591, to Edward Downinge and Roger Raute, among other things, the advowson and patronage of the rectory and church of Sladeburne, "ad solum et proprium opus et usum," of them, their heirs and assigns, for ever in fee farm as of the manor of Easte Grenewick, in Kent, in free socage and not in capite or by military service. (Pat. Rolls, 33 Eliz. part ii. m. 10.) This grant appears to have been made in trust for Thomas Crompton, whose heiress Dame Katharine (wife of Sir Thomas Littleton) daughter of Sir Thomas Crompton, Kt. and Bart., son of the above Thomas, granted it to William Hill by deed dated 17 Nov. 1618. Roger Raute by this deed "acknowledged the said Trust for the clearing of some parte of the debtes of the said Sir Thomas Crompton."—W. W.]

Henry de Lacy had on 7 June, 1294, a grant of a fair in his manor of Slaghtburne for four days in each year, viz. 31 July to 3 Aug. (Charter Rolls, 22 E. 1, No. 23.)

The monastery of Salley held lands in Slaidburn; for we find that in 33 Hen. VIII., 1541-2, the King granted to Arthur Darcy, in exchange for lands in Greens Norton, "a messuage and 2 acres in Slaydburne Woodhouse; another messuage and 19½ acres in Slaydburne Heyfield; another messuage and 6 acres 3 roods in Heyfield; another messuage and 6 acres and 3 roods in Heyfield; and also a croft containing 3 roods in the vill of Slaydburne;" which premises came into the hands of the Lord of Bolland from the monastery of Salley by virtue of an Act of Parliament.—W. W.]

[A younger branch of the Talbots of Bashall were settled at Sladeburne. The following is Christopher Townley's Pedigree :¹



HAMERTON⁴ appears to be the town of Amer, which is the same word with Almer or Aylmer, a well-known Saxon appellative. The first of the name which occurs is Richard de Hamerton, in 1170, 26 Hen. II. He paid a fine of half-a-mark. (Pipe Rolls, eo anno.) The next is Stephen,⁵ who paid a composition of 8s. for scutage in 1210. (Ibid.) The

¹ [Extracted by Mr. Langton from the Towneley MSS.]

² [Edmund Talbot, Esq. died 11 Aug. 1496, 11 Hen. VII.; buried in the Church of Preaching Friars next Newgate, in London. He bequeaths to every of the churches of Yorke, Southwell, Beverley, and Rypon, for tythes and oblations negligently withholden and forgotten in discharge of his soule, 3s. 4d. To Retford Church, to the gild there, diverse legacies, &c. His brother Nicholas Talbot his executor, to dispose of his lands in Slatburne, Wodehouse, in the co. of Yorke, which came to him from his father. (Harl. 804, f. 145.)]

³ [Nicholas Talbot made his will 8 June, 16 Hen. VII., 1501; buried in the church of Great Berthamstead in the chapell of Our Lady there. Jane his wife, whose first husband was David Griffin; his brother Edmund deceased. He had lambs in Sladborn, in Bolland. His father and mother were buried at Stede, in Lancashire, &c. (Harl. 804, f. 145 b.)]

⁴ [From the History of Craven, 1805, p. 116; 1812, p. 126. In 10 Hen. VI. 1432, William Scot presented a petition to parliament, representing that Henry Bradeley de Sladeborn, yoman, and Elys Bradeley de Rybchestre, yoman, "graundes riotteurs et misfaisours ove autres misfaisours disconuz de lour affinite," often came at night to the house of the said Suppliant at Hamerton, in Bowland, to kill him, his sons, and servants, if they could, "et les jours fuount et gisent en Boys, Mountayns, et autres Lieux desconuz," sometimes in Yorkshire and sometimes in Lancashire, so that no sheriff, "Justice de Peax," or other minister of the King, could find them, "pur eux arester a la Peax," so that the suppliant, his sons and servants, dare not dwell in their houses. "pur lour bosoignes et necessaries affaire pur doute de lour mortz." And these "misfaisours" have continued "lour riottous misgovernance" since Christmas last, "en graunde arerisment et finall destruccion del povere estate du dit Suppliant s'il n'ait hastivement remede en celle partie. Que please, a voz tres sage discrecions," to pray the King to issue writs of proclamation to the sheriffs of both counties, returnable in the King's Bench on a certain day, to make proclamation both in Skipton and Cleyrowe on three market days, summoning Henry and Elys to appear before the King's Bench on the day of the return of the writs under a certain penalty. Answer, "Le Roi s'advisera." (Parl. Rolls, iv. 416.)]

⁵ [Stephanus de Hamertone de xv. carekatis feni in pertinenciis de Hamertone. Stephen f. Hug. de Hamerton

next is Orme de Hamerton, a benefactor to Edisford Hospital, near Clitheroe. To this Orme succeeded John his son, of whom nothing more is known; and he by Richard, who, as appears by Kirkby's Inquisition, 13 Edw. I. 1283-84 (Dodsworth MSS.), held one carucate of land in Hamerton and Riston. (Qu. where is Riston?)¹ of Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln. He was succeeded by Stephen his son, who was living 9 Edw. II. [1315-16]; and had a son John, deceased sometime before 33 Edw. II.² leaving Adam, who, marrying, as above, Katherine, daughter of Elias de Knolle, brought into the family the manors of Wigglesworth, Knolsmere, and Hellifield Peele. The issue of this marriage was Richard, who by a match equally fortunate with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William de Radcliffe by Ellen his wife, niece and heiress of Henry de Langfeld, had the manor of Langfield, in the parish of Halifax, and a third part of the manors of Rishworth, Bottomley, Barkisand, and Scalmonden.

Lawrence Hamerton,³ the issue of this marriage, in 19 Hen. VI. [1440-1] obtained a

gave the monks of Kirkstall for ever "xx^{ti} carekatas feni in pertinenciis Ville de Hamerton," so that the monks shall mow the hay and make a fence round the meadow in which they take the said hay belonging to the said 20 cart-loads of hay. And besides he has given the monks his body when he shall depart from this life, with all the chattels moveable and immoveable which ought to belong to him. (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 58.)]

¹ [Rushton Hill is marked on the Ordnance Map south-east of the junction of Bridge House Dike with the Hodder. The following ancient charters relate to Rushton. Rob. de Lacy de Riston.—Rob. de Lacy gave the monks of St. Mary of Kirkstall "totam Ristune in Bochlande simul cum pastura occies viginti equabus cum nutrimentis suis duorum annorum et ducentis vaccis cum nutrimentis suis trium annorum" in frank almoigne "Excipio tamen duas Bovetas terre de Ristune quas in manu mea retineo quamdiu placuerit mihi ad opus forestariorum meorum." (Coucher of Kirkstall, f. 57b.) Rog. de Laci de duabus bovatis in Ristone. Roger de Laci Constab. Cest. gave "Mon. de Kirk. duas bovetas in Ristone in Bochlande," which Gilbertus de Laci held. "Et sciendum quod predicti Monachi inveniebunt mihi duos forestarios quos voluerint ad custodiendam forestam meam de Bochlande. Et si illi forestarii forisfecerint mihi in custodienda foresta mea Monachi ipsi habebunt eos ad rectum in curia mea." (Ibid.) Gillebertus de Laci quitclaimed to the monks of Kirkstall all his right in two bovates in Ristone in Bochlande "quas ego aliquando tenui in eadem villa ex dono Roberti de Laci." (Ibid.) J. de Lasey de terra et pastura in Boland.—John de Lasey Com. Linc. et Const. Cest. gave "Deo et Monachis Sancte Marie de Kyrk. totam terram cum bosco et pastura sine retinemento quam habui ex orientali parte aque de Hoder in Bowelande sicut predicta aqua de Hoder decendit (*sic*) a superiori capite de Gradalehals per grangiam predictorum Monachorum usque ad villam de Riston;" and from the said head to the upper head of Kesedene by the bounds between his fee and that of William de Mubray to the upper head of Kowenumcnothes, to the east head, to the upper head of Hesebrichehawebroc by the bounds between his fee and that of William de Percy, and thence as the water of that brook descends to Thirnesetegilebroc, and as thence "sicut aqua de Thirnesetegilebroc descendit usque in aquam de Hoder ad villam de Riston," so that no cattle shall feed within these bounds except those of the monks and their men, and if any enter "Monachi imparcabunt ea usque ad congruam emendaciorum transgressionis." Clause of warranty, "Retentis mihi et heredibus meis dummodo et animalibus predariis." (Ibid. f. 59.) These bounds prove that on the north and east Rushton was conterminous with the parish of Sladeburn.]

² [Agnes, late wife of John Hamerton, in her widowhood granted to Adam Slaitburne chaplain 40s. a year for her life from her manor of Hamerton and all her lands in Slayteburne, Newton, and Esington in Bolland: witnessed by Roger de Knoll, Elias de Whitdale, &c. Dat. 33 Edw. III. 1359-60. (Harl. 804, f. 48 b).]

³ [In the writings of Stephen Hamerton of Hellefeld Peele, 16 Apr. 1636.—Thomas Bishop of Durham, William Newarke, Rector of Slateburne, and Richard Mawnby, Vicar of Preston in Craven, gave to Lawrence Hamerton and his heirs male all ye messuages, lands, and tenements, &c. in the towne of Wiklesworth, together

licence to fortify (*turrellare*) and embattle his manor of Hellifield (Chart. pen. Jos. Hamerton, ar.). He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell, by whom he had issue Sir Richard his heir; and, besides other children mentioned in the following pedigree, two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth, the former of whom married Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, and the latter, John Woodrove of Wolley.¹ Sir Richard Hamerton married Elizabeth, relict of Sir Ralph Harrington, knight, and daughter of Sir John Assheton of Assheton, co. Lancaster, and had issue Sir Stephen Hamerton, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Plumptre of Plumptre, knight, and was made a knight banneret in Scotland by Richard duke of Gloucester, 20 Edw. IV. [1480]. He died 16 Hen. VII. John his son being then found his heir.² The arms of this Sir Stephen, impaling Plumptre, were remaining in the windows of Plumptre chapel at the time of St. George's visitation of the county of York.³ John Hamerton, Esq. married Elizabeth,⁴ daughter of Sir Geoffrey Middleton of Middleton, co. Westmoreland, by whom he had issue Stephen his heir, and Richard, from whom descend the present family of Hellifield Peel. Upon the marriage of his son Stephen, 21 Hen. VII. [1505-6] he enfeoffed John Bigod, Esq. and others in the manor of Langfield, and certain lands in Preston and Calton, to the said Stephen and Elizabeth his wife, and died Sep. 20, 6 Hen. VIII. [1514].⁵

Sir Stephen Hamerton⁶ married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod of Settring-

with the fourth part of the demeasne of the said towne which lately was Gilbert de Wenynghons. Witnesse, Richard Tempest, John Pudsey, kt. &c. Dat. 3 May, 5 H. VI. [1427] (Harl. 804, f. 161.)]

¹ [In the time of Dugdale and Dodsworth (Dodsworth's MSS. and Dugdale's Arm. Insig. co. Ebor. in Coll. Arm.) the figure of Elizabeth, with that of her husband, and the arms of each, "remained most lively represented" in the east window of Wolley church, with this inscription, *Orate pro anima Johannis Woodrove de Walbelay, arm. quondam Receptor D'ni Regis Edwardi IV. Dominiorum suorum de Wakefeld, Conisburgh, et Hattefeld. Cujus a't'e p'pitiatur Deus. Ora pro a'ia Elizabeth uxoris sue quondam filia Laurentii Hamerton de Wigglesworth in Craven, armigeri. Cujus anime p'pitiatur Deus.* (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 117; 1812, p. 127).]

² Esch. co. Ebor. 16 Hen. VII.

³ Vis. Ric. St. George Norroy, e 13 MSS. Coll. Arm.

⁴ [By a recital in the King's grant of the manor of Hellifield to George Brown, Esq. it appears that this lady married Edward Stanley, Esq. to her second husband. Qy. Who was this Edward? (Hist. of Craven.)]

Richard Hamerton and Stephen Hamerton, Esqs., gave to John Hamerton and Elizabeth his wife, and the heires males of their body, one messuage called Holmehouse, wherein Henry now dwelleth, in Helefield in y^e county of Yorke, and one watermill in y^e said towne; one messuage called Castlehouse, in y^e towne of Wherefe. And one messuage in y^e occupation of Thomas Holrodes, in y^e towne of Rishworth, in the said county. And one messuage in Setill, in y^e occupation of Richard de Carre, &c. Dat. 20 Sept. 13 Edw. IV. [1473]. (Harl. 804, f. 69b.)]

⁵ By Inquisition, taken at Ilkeley 14 Apr. following, he was found to have been seised in demesne, as of fee, in the manors of Hamerton, Knolsmere, Wigglesworth, Hellifield, and Langfield, and of the third part of Rishworth, &c., besides lands in Slaidburn, Newton, Settle, Pheser, Calton, and Coniston Cold (Ex chartis penes J. Hamerton, ar.). The jurors also say that the manors of Hamerton and Knolsmere are holden of the King, as of the duchy of Lancaster, by fealty and service, at the court of Bouland; the manor of Wigglesworth [is holden of the Abbot of Fountains (Harl. 804, f. 70)], and the manor of Hellifield of the prior of St. John of Jerusalem. I have cited this inquisition to show the extent of that forfeiture which followed in the next generation. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 117; 1812, p. 128.) Stephen Hamerton was son and heir, aged 21 years. (Harl. 804, f. 70.)]

⁶ [In the writings of Stephen Hamerton of Helifield Peel, Esq. 16 Aprill 1630:—Stephen Hamerton, Kt.

ton, co. Ebor, knight. In 17 Hen. VIII. not being then knighted, I find him in the train of Henry Earl of Cumberland at his creation [18 June, 1525]. But he forsook his patron in the hour of trial, for, in the great Northern insurrection, A.D. 1537, when the city of York surrendered to the rebels and the Earl nobly defended his castle of Skipton, this unfortunate man joined the insurgents, and, after having availed himself of the King's pardon, revolted a second time with Lord Darcy, Sir Francis Bigod his brother-in-law, &c. after which, having been taken prisoner, he was conveyed to London, and shortly after attainted and executed. (Baker's Chronicle, p. 304.) He left an only son Henry, who married Joan, daughter of Christopher Stapleton of Wighill,¹ and is said by Dodsworth to have been "interred in M. (qu. Monasterio, or Minster) de Ebor, die quo pater ejus decapitatus est." It is not improbable that he died of a broken heart, in consequence of the ruin of his family. Hellifield, however, was preserved by a settlement for life of the widow of John Hamerton, who was mother of Sir Stephen.

After² the attainder of Sir Stephen Hamerton, this manor remained in the Crown till 37 Hen. VIII. [1546], when the King granted all that capital messuage and manor of Hamerton, part of the possessions of Stephen Hamerton, knight, attainted of high treason, to Ralph Greenacres, to be held of the King *in capite* by knight's service. (Pat. xiv. 37 Hen. VIII). And in the 1st of Mary [1554] Greenacres obtained licence to alienate the capital messuage called Hamerton Hall and divers parcels of the said manor to Oliver Breres and his heirs.³ (Pat. xii. 1 Mariæ.)

gave to Thomas Hamerton, Esqre. and John Hamerton, Esq. his mann^r of Hamerton in Bolland, in y^e county of Yorke, to the use of the foresaid Stephen Hamerton and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ralfe Bigot, and the heires males of their bodies. And he appoynted John Caterall, Esq. and John Banke his Attourneys, to deliver possession, &c. Witnesse, Henry Hamerton, son and heire of y^e foresaid Stephen. Dat. 21 June, 20 Hen. VIII. [1528] (Harl. 804, f. 66.) Testamentary burial [at Sladeburne] 3 Maii, 1538, Elizabeth Hamerton, late wife of Sir Stephen Hamerton, of the parish of Sladeburne. (Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 26; 1812, p. 28.)]

¹ [Stephen Hamerton of Wriglesworth, in y^e County of Yorke, Kt. gave to Thomas Wharton, son and heire apparent of Thomas Wharton, Kt., John Midelton, son and heire apparent of Geoffrey Midleton, Kt., Robert Aske, son and heire of John Aske, Esq., Thomas Radcliffe of Wemerley, in y^e County of Lancaster, Esq., Thomas Saltmarch, son and heire of Edward Saltmarch, and John Redman, son and heire of Geoffrey Redman, all y^e Lands and Tenements in Sawerbyshire, in y^e County of Yorke, of y^e yearly valew of 20 Marks, and Helliefeld, in y^e County aforesaid, of y^e yearly valew of 10 Marks, to hold to the foresaid Feoffies to y^e uses in a certain Indenture between y^e foresaid Stephen Hamerton, Kt. of the one part, and Christopher Stapleton of Wighall of y^e same county of y^e other, concerning a marriage between Henry Hamerton, son and heir apparent off y^e said Stephen, and Jone Stapleton, daughter of the said Christopher, &c. Dat. 8 May, 27 H. VIII. [1535]. (Harl. 804, f. 69 b.)]

² [Hist. of Craven, 1805, p. 27; 1812, p. 28.]

³ [Breres, anciently of the Fryers in Preston, com. Lanc., afterwards of Hamerton in Bolland, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (which was purchased by John Breres, esq., who sold the Fryers) now of Leedes, give for their arms (as appears by a testimonial of Richard St. George, esq., Norroy, 12 Sep. 1613) Ermine, on a canton gules a falcon volant or, with which they quarter those of Walton of Walton, viz. Sable, three swans argent. Oliver Breres of Hamerton Hall in Bolland, esq., sold the Fryers and purchased Hamerton; he married Ann, daughter of . . . [John?] Southworth of Samlesbury. His son John, who married Elizabeth eldest daughter of William Lister of Midhope (after of Thornton), esq., by Ann daughter of Roger Midhope of Midhope, esq., had issue Oliver, who mar-

[A chantry¹ was founded by Stephen de Hamerton in the chapel of St. Mary, within his manor of Hamerton, A.D. 1332, for a competent secular chaplain, presentable by himself during his life, and after his decease by his son John and his heirs, in the said chapel, to celebrate masses, &c. for the said Stephen, Richard his father, and Agnes his mother. For the support of which chaplain he amortized 2 mess. 36A. of land and 20A. of meadow in Sladeburne and New Laund in Bowland for ever. This endowment was confirmed by William Archbishop of York, kal. Feb. 1332 [1 Feb. 1333] (Reg. Melton). Two institutions only occur for this chantry, and, as it does not appear in the catalogue of Archbishop Holgate or Browne Willis, it seems most probable that it fell long before the general dissolution.]

The township of EASINGTON² now includes the manor of Hammerton.]

ried Frances daughter of Henry and sister of Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton. His son Lawrence married Katherine daughter of Thomas Dudley of Yenworth (Yanwith) in Westmoreland, esq., and heir to her brothers Edmund and Christopher. Their son Oliver Breres of Hamerton, after of Leeds, gent., sold Hamerton to Mr. Chetham of Manchester, who settled it upon his Blue Coat Hospital there. (Thoresby, Duc. Leod. 2nd ed. p. 68.)]

¹ [From the History of Craven, ed. 1805, p. 27; ed. 1812, p. 29, John Hamerton, Cap. presented by Stephen de Hamerton, was instituted 3 Feb. 1333, as Cantarista Capelæ de Hamerton, vacant by resignation. Stephen Peytefin, Cap. presented by John de Hamerton, was instituted 6 Aug. 1338. But it is evident, from its being void by resignation at the institution of John Hamerton, that the chapel subsisted before; and indeed the endowment itself confirms this opinion. (*Ibid.*) The King's licence was dated 10 Oct. 1331. William Melton, Archbishop of York, on Sunday, 21 Jan. 1333, confirmed at Tadcaster Stephen de Hamerton's charter, by which, "to the praise and honour of my redeemer and the blessed Virgin his mother," he ordained a chantry in his chapel then built in his manor of Hamerton, viz. that the chaplain shall celebrate at the altar of St. Mary in the said chapel for the souls of Richard his father and Agnes his mother, and he assigned for the chaplain's sustenance two messuages, 36 acres of land and 20 of meadow, in Slaitburne and Newton in Bolland, and appointed John, his son and heir, and his heirs after him, presentators, &c. (Harl. 804, f. 66 b.)].

² [The keeper and brethren of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, had free warren in their demesne lands in Esington. Charter 9 Edw. I., 1280-81. (Harl. 804, f. 48 b.)]

Robert de Cliderowe gave John de Osbaldiston and William Moton of Ribbilstchester, chaplains, all his messuages, lands, &c., in Newton, Esington, and Bradford in Boghland, to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever; Edmund Talbot, witness; dated at Slaitburne in Boghland 24 Aug. 1361. (Harl. 804, f. 49.) Lawrence, son of Elias de Knoll, gave Hugh, son of Hugh de Cliderow, a place called Storthes, being all his land in Esington in Bolland; witnesses, Sir Roger Tempest, Egidius Talbot, Walter de Waddington, and Simon his brother, &c. (Harl. 804, f. 48 b.) Isabel, late wife of Laurence Knoll, released to Adam, son of Hugh de Cliderow, her rights in this land. (*Ibid.*) John Wortely, lord of the same, made Robert Hasalhede his attorney to deliver to Richard his son and Katherine his wife all his land, &c., in Esington and Gargrave; dated at Worteley, 7 Hen. IV., 1419-20. (Harl. 804, f. 48 b.)

At Dale Head, in Easington, three miles north-east of Slaidburn, the foundation stone of a small church dedicated to St. James was laid 1 May, 1851. It was consecrated 27 Oct., 1852, by Dr. Longley, Bishop of Ripon, and was endowed with 50*l.* a year, arising from a farm at Kettlesbeck, by the late William Wilkinson of Hellifield, Esq., who also gave an acre of land for the site of the church and parsonage-house. In 1870 a district in the parish of Slaidburn, consisting principally of the township of Easington, higher division, was assigned to this church. In the chancel and north aisle there are now monuments of the Wigglesworth and Wilkinson families and of the Kings of Whiteholme.]

BOOK VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

[RICHARD BALDWEN,

SON of James Baldwen, of Parke-hill, near Colne, born A.D. 1672, and educated at the grammar school of that place, where he is said to have given a mortal blow to a school-fellow, upon which he fled into Ireland, and was admitted of Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1717, he became provost, on the removal of Dr. Pratt [instituted 18 June] to the deanery of Downe. In this station he lived to extreme old age, and died Sept. 30th, 1758, having bequeathed the bulk of his large property to the society in which it was acquired. He was interred in the college chapel, with this inscription on his gravestone : —“ H.I. Ricardus Baldwen, S.T.P. Hujusce Collegii Præpositus. Ob. 30 die Sept. A.D. 1758.”]¹

JOHN DUGDALE,

Son of James Dugdale, of Clitheroe, gent. from whom he inherited an estate, which he disposed of, and settled at Shustoke, in Warwickshire,² where he had an only son,

¹ [From first edition, p. 458. Richard Baldwen was scholar of T. C. D. 1686; B.A. 1689; M.A. 1692; Fellow 1693; B.D. and D.D. 1706; Vice Provost 1713; Provost 1717. It is said that on his arrival in Dublin, being then only twelve years of age, he was found crying in the streets; that a coffee-house keeper took him in out of compassion and employed him as a waiter for a few months, when he recommended him to the provost, Dr. Robert Huntingdon (provost 1684 to 1688), who wanted a boy to keep his horse. He showed such a taste for learning that the provost had him instructed and entered at the college. He left the college his estates, worth 1,686*l.* a-year, and 36,000*l.*, being the principal part of his personal property. The right of the college was long disputed by persons claiming to be relations, and the last suit at law was decided in 1820. (Catalogue of the Graduates in the Univ. of Dublin 1595 to 1868, p. 24; Taylor, *Hist. of the Univ. of Dublin*, pp. 216, 248, 250.)]

² [John Dugdale, son of James Dugdale of Clitheroe, and of his wife, a daughter of James Woodcock of Clitheroe,

afterwards the famous antiquary Sir William Dugdale, whose hereditary connexion with this parish I am proud to commemorate. The name of Dugdale is still common in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM HEATLEY,

Born at Dunkenhalgh, now a very aged man, and Abbot of the English Benedictine Monastery of Lamspring, to which an independent principality is annexed.¹ Having been disappointed in the necessary information with respect to the life of this dignitary, I have to regret the barrenness of the present article; yet am unwilling to lose an opportunity of recording, among the living natives of the parish of Whalley, a small ecclesiastical sovereign. For, while the great spiritual Electors of Germany have been borne down by the tempest which now [1801] rages over Europe, it is the privilege of the abbot of Lamspring, insulated by the barren plains of Westphalia, to have little but the primitive wealth of mast and hogs to attract the plunderers of mankind; and while the fertile banks of the Rhine continue, from year to year, a field of blood, this diminutive prince remains undisturbed, and may end his days in the peaceable retirement of his own cloister.²

was born in 1552, and doubtless educated at the grammar-school of Clitheroe, then recently founded. He was a private tutor in Lord Giles Paulet's family, went to Oxford 1582, remained fourteen years, studied civil law in Saint John's College, Oxford, and remained at Oxford as tutor to William Paulet, a grandson of the Marquis of Winchester. On leaving Oxford he sold what he had in Lancashire, gave Mr. Paulet a large sum for a sixty years' lease of the impropriate rectory of Shustoke in Warwickshire, and settled there. He married about 1596 Elizabeth daughter of Arthur Swynfyn, esq. of Dunchurch, by whom he had a daughter Mary and one son William. He died 24 July 1624, aged 72. (Canon Raines's *Life of Sir William Dugdale* prefixed to *Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire*, vol. iii. Chetham's Soc. vol. 88; Hamper, *Life, Diary, and Corr. of Dugdale*, p. 7.) His monument is in the south wall of the chancel at Shustoke with this inscription, "H. S. E. Ioh. Dugdale (ex antiquâ ejusdem cognom. familiâ apud Cletherow in agro Lanc. ortus) Qui in Coll: S: Joh: Bapt: Oxon: LL. canon: et civil: studijs incumbens, et in gradum Mag^{ri} in Art: evectus, Clericus Compoti, et Maner' omnium dicti Coll: Seneschallus, deinde statutus. Vxorem postea duxit, Elizabetham, Arthuri Swinfen, (e familia Swinf: in com: Staff) filiam, e quâ Mariam Ric: Seawall gen. nuptam, et Gulielmum Antiq: hujus Warw. provinciæ Illustratorem, genuit. Obijt xxiiii^o. Julii, A^o mdcxxiiii^o." (*Dugdale, Warw.* ed Thomas 1730, ii. 1046; Hamper, *Life of Dugdale*, p. 515.) At Preston Assizes 23 Sept. 1354, Joh. Dugdale de Clidderhowe was presented for going continually to the sea, 26-28 Edw. III. "ubi piscatores bigantur pisces et ibi forstallat pisces et ducit eas extra patriam," so that the people of the country cannot have the price of the fishes as they were accustomed, 21, 22 Edw. III. "unde in excessu xx s." (*Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 5.—1, m. 3.*)

¹ He was elected Feb. 25. 1762; and died at Lamspring Sept. 15, 1802, aged 85. [William (in religion Maurus) Heatly, of Salmsbury, Lancashire, reached Lamspring for education on 14 July, 1736, aged 13; admitted to the habit 6 May, 1739; professed 26 May, 1740; chosen abbot 26 Jan. and blest as such 10 Feb. 1762; ceased to govern 1 June, 1802; died 15 Aug. 1802, having clothed 48 members. (*The Rambler*, vi. 138.) He "served the mission of Cheam in Surrey" from 20 July 1755 to 20 Dec. 1761, when he was succeeded by B. Bradshaw, chaplain to the Portuguese embassy. In the Cheam register, in which he signed the entries regularly during this period, and which is now in the hands of the English Dominicans, he always signs his name Heatley.—Communicated by Charles F. (Raymund) Palmer, D.D., O.P.].

² [The following account of Lamspring is from the Addenda to the Third Edition, pp. 547—550.]

As the parish of Whalley and deanery of Craven have each contributed an abbot to this house, the following account of it, drawn up by one of the last monks, for which the author is indebted to the kindness of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq., may not be unacceptable :—

MONASTERY OF LAMSPRINGE, IN WESTPHALIA.

The monastery of Lamspringe was founded by Riddagus, Count of Wintzenburg, for ladies, in the ninth century, I think in the year 835.¹ Accompanied by his countess, he performed various journeys to Rome, to obtain the consent and confirmation of the Pope. The Count had no male issue, but an only daughter, named Richburga, who was appointed the first abbess. It remained in the possession of the nuns² until the days of the Reformation, and the religious or Thirty Years' War, when they were driven

¹ Winzenburg is an ancient castle on the road between Alfeldt and Gandersheim, near the Leine, and in the bishopric of Hildesheim. Count Riddag or Riedag, and Imhilda his wife, founded in 847 a monastery for nuns at Lamspringe, usually written by English writers Lambspring, a Prussian mile from Winzenburg at the source of the Lamme, which falls into the Innerste, a tributary of the Leine, and made Richburgis their only child the first Abbess. In 838 Riddag went to the Emperor Louis the Pious, then at Hildesheim, showed him the consent of Pope Gregory IV. to build the monastery which he and Imhilda had shortly before procured at Rome, and obtained the consent of the Emperor. But the Emperor dying 20 June, 840, and the Pope 24 Sept. 844, he was obliged to obtain the consent of their successors, the Emperor Lothaire and Pope Sergius II. for which he and Imhilda again went to Rome. In 847 he began to clear the ground in the valley at Säenberg, and to build the church and monastery with all diligence. One of the bells now at Lamspringe bears the inscription :—Anno Dⁿⁱ MCCCLXIII. S. Adriani . S. Dionysius . Patroni . Ihesus . Maria . Ridagus Fundator. According to tradition, says Calvör, Richburgis, when hunting with her father Riddag, was presented with a lamb by a shepherd whom they met. Remarking that the heat of the sun made the lamb thirsty, she had it set down by a little puddle of water. The lamb would not drink, but scratched with its feet near the puddle, when a strong spring of running water burst out. Richburgis, seeing the miracle, entreated her father to build a nunnery “bey solchem Wunder-und-Lammes Brunnen,” and make her the first Domina therein. So it was named “Das kloster des Lammes-Spring oder Lamm-Springs, das ist des Lammes Brunnen.” The spring still existed in the cloister garden, not far from which its stream turned a mill. Hæc traditio, adds Calvör. The nuns had a confirmation of their possessions 1 Nov. 872 from Altfred fourth Bishop of Hildesheim, and Louis Rex Romanorum granted them his Privelegium et Protectorium at Aix-la-Chapelle 13 June, 873. (Leuckfeld, *Antiquitates Gandersheimensis*, 1709, p. 281, etc. and *Antiqu. Bursfeldienses*, 1713, p. 108 ; Hamelmann, *Opera genealogico-historica de Westphalia et Saxonia Inferior*, 1711, p. 705 ; Calvör, *Saxonia Inferior Antiqua*, 1714, p. 314 ; Lauenstein, *Historia diplomatica Episcopatus Hildesiensis*, 1740, ii. 39, 243 ; Mithoff, *Kirchen und Kapellen im Königreiche Hannover*, 1865, p. 64.) These two deeds however are rejected by many good German authorities as forgeries. Leibnitz says, “Hoc de Romanorum rege insanabile vitium est.” (*Annales Imperii*, ed Pertz, i. 726.) Falke calls them supposititious. (*Traditiones Corbeiens.* 1752, p. 522.) Wersébe laments that they should be received as truths by historical critics. (*Beschreibung der Gaue zwischen Elbe, Weser, etc.* 1829, p. 186.) But Lüntzel, one of the very highest authorities, accepts the facts as true, although he rejects the deeds. (*Gesch. der Diöc. und Stadt Hildesheim*, 1858, i. 26)].

² [Lüntzel mentions twelve prioresses occurring from 1335 to 1496. In 1383 the nuns were in great want, which continued to the close of his history in 1503, the house having lost the great possessions which belonged to it in the twelfth century. The prioresses are—(Margareta von Felmersen, living 1304 ; Adelheidis, 1307 ; Elizabeth, 1314 ; Grete, 1325 ; Joanna, 1325 ;) Johanna occurs 1335 ; Elisabeth or Ilsabe Troben, 1351—1362 ; Mechtild, 1364 ; Frederika von Steinberg, 1373 (1386) ; Elisabeth von Steinberg, 1390 ; Helena von Utze (1408) 1417 ; Grete, 1426 ; (Grete von Berle, 1426, 1428) ; Berleke von Barum, 1428 ; Margaretha Gerleves, 1450 ; (Gefe, id est Gertrudis, 1450, 1456) ; Mechtild Dritten (Wilten, 1466), 1470 ; Rykelheid Wiese (Rykelheidis Wiesen), 1474 ; (Richeidis, probably the same as Rykelheidis, 1479, 1492) ; Metke or Mechtild Kokes, 1493, 1496. Pope Innocent II. took Lamspringe under his protection 14 Nov. 1138, and appointed the election of a magister or provisor, of whom Lüntzel names twenty-six from 1146 to 1493. (*Geschichte der Diöcese und Stadt Hildesheim.*) Lauenstein names six successive

out; and at one time the Dukes of Brunswick and of Bevern, and the Lutheran parties, obtained it; at another, the Emperor, the Prince Bishop of Hildesheim, and the Catholics regained it: then lost it again. By the Peace of Munster it fell to the Catholics;¹ but the original archives and foundation instruments, &c. being secreted, and some few Lutheran nuns still in possession, it was not perfectly recovered till Clement Reyner, a monk of Dieulouard, in Lorrain, being sent into Germany by the English Benedictines to inquire whether any establishments could be obtained for the English, the German Benedictines of the congregation of Bursfield made to him the donation of Lamspringe upon certain conditions, one of which was, that the securing possession of Lamspringe, and every expense connected with it, was to be the

abbesses after the Reformation, Margaretha Koch (Mechtildis or Margaret Kock or Kokes, 1493 to 1528), Mathilda, Wiederhusen (Wiederslaufen), Giesela von Steinberge (1549), Maria von Notte (Nette 1560, 1568), Anna Stelters, and Elizabetha Asen (Osen 1595, 1606), who lived about 1600. (Margareta Luders, 1610 to 1624, Catholica instituted 1629. Elizabetha von Ohleben, the last prioress, witnessed the dispersion of her community and the destruction of her monastery). When the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse drove out Duke Henry the Younger of Wolfenbüttel, in July, 1542, and established the Reformation in Hildesheim, the ladies of Lamspring had to lay aside their monastic habit and conform to the Reformation. But when the Duke returned (19 July, 1547) they had to resume their habit and the papal religion. When, after Henry's death, 11 July, 1568, his son Duke Julius, a zealous Lutheran, became reigning prince, the ladies had once more to lay aside their habit and religion and receive the appointed ritual. "Und so viel von denen Closter-Jungfrauen zum Lamspringe." (Hist. dipl. Episc. Hildesiensis, ii. 246.) The additions in parentheses are from Townson's *Historia Lamspringensis*, and have been communicated by J. Gilbert Dolan, O. S. B. from the Downside MS.]

¹ John IV., forty-sixth Bishop of Hildesheim (31 July, 1504), found his bishopric much in debt, and many of its towns and castles in pledge. Burckhart von Saldern and his brother Hildebrand, who then held the castle of Lauenstein, refused to restore it. The princes of Brunswick granted their protection, 23 June, 1516, to them and the nobles of twenty-nine other families who held pledges belonging to the bishopric. Bishop John made war on these allies and gained a signal victory near Saltou, 28 June, 1519, on which day Charles V. was elected Emperor. Charles V. commanded the bishop, 20 Aug. 1620, to deliver to him all prisoners, and to appear at the next imperial diet under pain of ban. The bishop was put under ban of the empire 24 July, 1521, but defended himself against the Brunswick princes until 1523, when a diet was held at Quedlinburg about Easter, where all the parties appeared except the bishop. On 13 May, Albert Elector of Mentz and Duke George the Bearded of Saxony, as *Handelsfürsten*, issued their decision, which was confirmed by the Emperor and the Pope, by which the smaller part only of the bishopric, thenceforth called the Klein Stift, namely, the Ämtern, Peina, Steuerwald, Marienburg, and the Domprostet, was reserved to the bishop, while the rest, 18 Ämtern, called the Grosz Stift, was given to the executors of the ban, Henry the Younger, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, and his uncle Eric I. Duke of Calenberg. The town and monastery of Lamspringe formed part of Henry's share. During the Thirty Years' War, when Tilly had possession of Lower Saxony, Ferdinand, Elector of Cologne and Bishop of Hildesheim, obtained from the Emperor Ferdinand II. an edict of restitution for the whole Grosz Stift, and on 29 Dec. 1629 sent from Hildesheim three commissions to receive possession. One of these, consisting of the chancellor, three canons, and a notary, arrived at Winzenburg 1 Jan. 1630, and took possession of the castle, receiving the keys from the corporal in command of the small garrison of Tilly's army. The inferior officials and the inhabitants, together with the tax-collector of Lamspringe, took the oath of allegiance to the bishop, who by thus acting was held by the Protestants to have abrogated the compact of Quedlinburg. Gustavus Adolphus landed 24 June, 1630, and Tilly was soon obliged to withdraw his army from Lower Saxony to oppose the successful advance of the Swedes. Hildesheim was the headquarters of Duke George of Lüneburg in June, 1632, when General Pappenheim appeared before it. The Brunswickers left the town 12 July, and Pappenheim entered it 30 Sept. but, being ordered by Wallenstein to join him, marched off in great haste to Thuringia, leaving a garrison in the town. The Brunswick Lünebergers besieged the town in Aug. 1633, and it capitulated 12 July, 1634. After negotiations at Goslar and Brunswick, the four sons of Duke George, who were the heirs of the Middle House of Brunswick, and the youngest of whom, Ernest Augustus,

business of the English.¹ This happened about the year 1648. During the lapse of several years things succeeded very poorly indeed; but in process of time most of the archives were recovered. Clement Reyner,² the first abbot, died anno 1656, or thereabouts, having governed about eight years, and was succeeded by Placid Gascoigne,³ of the family of Barnbow-hall, in Yorkshire. His successor was Joseph

was afterwards father of George I. of England, made peace with the Emperor 9 April, 1642, ceding to him the entire bishopric of Hildesheim, which he restored to the bishop by a final decree dated 17 April, 1643, and 13 Sept. Winzenburg was evacuated by the Brunswick garrison. The treaty of Münster was not concluded until 24 Oct. 1648, and does not mention Hildesheim (Lauenstein, Kirchen und Reformations Historie, *Id.* Hist. dipl. Episc. Hildisiensis; Wachsmuth, Geschichte von Hochstift und Stadt Hildesheim; Koken, Die Winzenburg; Gobler de Bello Hildesheimensi, printed in Schardius Redivivus, ii. 81; Asche von Heimburg, Geschichte des Stiftsfelde; Koken und Lüntzel's Mittheilungen, i. 215; Puffendorf, de Rebus Suecicis; Mooyer, Onomasticon; Spittler, Geschichte des Fürstenthums Hannover; Mittheilungen des Hist. Verein von Osnabrück, i. 316—376; Urkunden des Friedenschlusse zu Osnabrück und Münster.)]

¹ [The monastery was given to the English Benedictines in 1630 by the congregation of Bursfeld, and Clement Reyner was made abbot, as appears by the renewal of the donation by the Bursfeld annual chapter, held at Seligenstadt, dated 21 Ap. 1644, which confirms the free gift made fourteen years before, and grants the said "monasterium S. Adriani Lamspringe situm" to the English congregation "sub conditionibus tunc temporis pactis." These conditions, as given by Koken from the second volume of a Lamspringe Copionale, were that the English should, 1, at their own cost obtain the monastery both from the pope and the emperor; 2, take an oath of allegiance to the Bursfeld congregation, if they did not join it; 3, send some one yearly to the annual chapter; 4, give reversals that if England be converted, and the monasteries there restored, they shall restore the monastery to the union; 5, give reversals not to sell, alienate, or in any way burden the goods of the monastery without the consent of the president or annual chapter; 6, fix on one or more English monasteries, which being recovered on the conversion of England, they shall leave what they have acquired and return to the English congregation; 7, give an account of all profits, rents, &c. to the annual chapter; 8, give reversals that if they violate these conditions they shall thereby be obliged to leave the monastery, and cede it to the Bursfeld congregation. By the reversals dated at Lamspring 29 April, 1644, Clement Reyner, SS. Theologiæ Doctor, S. Adriani Lamspringensis O. S. B. Congregationis Anglicanæ Abbas, in the name of the whole English congregation, accepted *de novo* the gift of Lamspring monastery. He took possession of it 2 Oct. 1643, and on 9 Nov. had administration in writing from the Regimen of Hildesheim, but from extreme poverty they could not inhabit the Abbey before May 1644. According to Koken, not only Catholic ladies could not be found in the almost entirely reformed diocese of Hildesheim to re-occupy the cloister, but even male candidates were wanting, and for the same reason many rich abbeys in Würzburg received foreign monks. He also states that the third condition was so far mitigated, that, instead of a yearly deputy to the annual chapter, each newly elected abbot appeared there once and took an oath gratefully acknowledging the gracious donation of the Bursfeld chapter, and promising that the conditions should be observed. (J. G. D.; Koken, Die Winzenburg, pp. 125, 167, 217; Leuckfeld, Antiq. Bursfeldenses, p. 109; Calvör, Saxonia Inferior, p. 326).]

² [Clement Reyner, D.D. of Yorkshire, professed at Dieulouart, was one of the six monks sent from thence to Paris in 1615 to minister to the nuns of Chelles, and was imprisoned in England 1 April 1618. In 1638 Francis William, Bishop of Minden, then at Hildesheim, with papal, imperial, and electoral authority, unwilling that Lamspring should be given to English nuns, both on account of its insecurity and because it was contrary to the will of the Elector of Cologne, made it an abbey for men, and nominated Clement Reyner abbot, though he was unwilling to take, and as far as was lawful refused, the honour thrust upon him. Abbot Reyner died at Hildesheim 17 Mar. 1651, and was buried there, but his remains were translated to Lamspring 17 Mar. 1692, and interred in the abbey church. (Rambler, vii. 54, 135.—J. G. D.)]

³ [John (Placid) Gascoigne, brother of Sir Thomas Gascoigne of Barnbow (see p. 5), professed at Dieulouart before he was sixteen; but, as this was found to be contrary to the Council of Trent, he had to renew his profession. He was one of six English Benedictines moved from Dieulouart to Paris in 1615 by the Abbess of Chelles to minister to her nuns, and placed in the hotel of St. Andrew. (Rambler, vii. 54.) This was the origin of St. Edmund's Con-

Sherwood,¹ who, upon his death was followed by Maurus Corker,² who gave in his resignation after he had governed the abbey only four years, viz. anno 1696. To him succeeded Maurus Knightley,³ and, on his demise, Austin Tempest,⁴ of the ancient family of that name, of Broughton, was elected by his brethren to the abbatial dignity, which he held for the lapse of twenty-one years, dying anno 1729. To succeed him Joseph Rokeby⁵ had the plurality of suffrages in the election; and, when he paid the debt of nature, Maurus Heatley was canonically named to be his successor. Placid Harsnep was the superior at the time of the Suppression.⁶

The foundation of Lamspringe was originally both very extensive and valuable; but the religious war and transfer of property made great alterations, and caused many losses. The English retained the right and exercise of a court of judicature in all cases, capital ones excepted:⁷ from which court however there

vent, of which Placid Gascoigne was prior from July 1629 to August 1633. He spent sixteen years on the mission, and passed through several important offices before he became abbot. On the death of Abbot Reyner, Dom Wilfrid Selby, their procurator at Rome, was elected, but refused the office and resigned in favour of the Pope, Innocent X. who accepted and nominated Placid Gascoigne on 13 Nov. (All Saints of the order of St. Benedict) 1651, to govern in his stead. Abbot Gascoigne died at Lamspring, 14 July, 1681, æt. 83, rel. 66, sac. 57. He gave the habit to thirty-six monks, and was buried in the abbey church. His younger brother, Michael, died in the north of England, where he was a missionary, 13 Oct. 1657. (Rambler, vii. 54, 57, 137.—J. G. D.)

¹ [Joseph Sherwood, of the diocese of Ghent, but of English parentage, professed at Lamspring 5 June, 1653. He was sometimes accredited by the Elector of Cologne as envoy to Charles II. even when prior. He died at Hildesheim 26 June, 1690, and was buried at Lamspring, having clothed thirty-six religious. (Rambler vii. 136.)]

² [James (Maurus) Corker, born in Yorkshire; professed at Lamspring 23 April, 1656; tried for the Popish Plot 18 July, 1679, and acquitted; condemned to death 17 Jan. 1680, as a Popish priest, but reprieved and afterwards pardoned; appointed by the Elector of Cologne resident ambassador in England, and as such had audience in Feb. 1688. In 1686 he established a convent at Clerkenwell, which was attacked 11 Dec. 1688, on the landing of the Prince of Orange, by the mob, who burned two cart-loads of the furniture in Holborn. He was nominated abbot of Cismar at the general chapter held at Paris 1689, and blessed abbot of Cismar at Lamspring 29 April, 1690. He was chosen abbot of Lamspring 11 Sept. 1690. He resigned 27 July, 1696, having clothed five religious, and, returning to England, died at Paddington, near London, 22 Dec. 1715. He published: 1. Roman Catholic principles in regard of God and the King, London, 1680, 4to., which went through several editions; 2. A Remonstrance of Piety and Innocence, London, 1683, 190 pages, by J. C.; 3. A sermon on the Blessed Eucharist, London, 12mo. 1695; 4. Stafford's Memories. (Rambler, vii. 136, 220; Dodd, Church Hist. iii. 487; Macaulay, Hist. of England, ii. 89, 491; State Trials, vii. 811; Bramston, Autobiogr. (Camden Soc.) p. 305.—J. G. D.)]

³ [John (Maurus) Knightley, of a good Warwickshire family, professed at Lamspring 9 May, 1670. When Abbot Corker gave up the abbey, 27 July, 1696, he began to govern, though then prior only, and afterwards succeeded as abbot. He died 28 April, 1709, and gave the habit to thirteen. (J. G. D.; Rambler, vii. 137.)]

⁴ [Francis (Augustine) Tempest, professed at Lamspring 9 Oct. 1664, elected abbot 31 July, 1709, ob. 17 Nov. 1729, gave the habit to twenty-six. His portrait is at Broughton Hall. (Rambler, vii. 138.)]

⁵ [Joseph Rokeby, of Middlesex, professed at Lamspring 21 Dec. 1703, elected abbot 6 Feb. 1730, died 6 Nov. 1761, gave the habit to forty. (Rambler, vii. 138.)]

⁶ [Placid Harsnip was substituted as superior 1 June, 1802. (Rambler, vi. 138). He was never, I believe, abbot. I find various and distracting dates assigned for his death, 25 Mar. 1807, and 9 Nov., 11 Nov. 1806—J. G. D.]

⁷ [The monastery had higher and lower jurisdiction over Lamspringe and the villages of Wöllersen, Neuohof, and Wohlenhausen. Bishop John, 24 Feb. 1611, expressly confirmed the jurisdiction of the monastery in agricultural cases within these four places. But on the division of the diocese Duke Henry the younger attached Wohlerhausen to Bilerlah, and the other places to Winzenburg. The bishop, Maximilian Henry, Elector of Cologne, by a Latin decree, 22 Mar. 1661, restored to Lamspringe the right of civil jurisdiction within a circle of 120 feet round the place; and this right was extended to the boundaries of Lamspringe by a rescript dated Bonn, 2 Feb. 1644. In 1803 the Prussian

lay an appeal to the Government of Hildesheim; but the monastery could again appeal from the courts of Hildesheim to the supreme courts of the empire at Wetzlar.

How the monastery was suppressed, an. 1803, by the King of Prussia,¹ with all its property and revenue, and what the whole was worth, may be distinctly known by an application to Amtmann Droege, or Mr. Harsnep, at Lamspringe, the Prussian commission having estimated the whole separately. Those gentlemen could also give particular information of all the privileges which the abbey enjoyed; but, in the present state of affairs on the continent, it would, I believe, be dangerous to address a letter to either of them. The person who, after the Suppression, rented the monastery, with its lands, &c. took it with all its emoluments, if we except the wood and its judiciary privileges, at the annual rent of 2,568*l.* sterling; and in those parts it is well known how much more valuable money is than in these. Now the extent of the woods alone which the king retained in his royal domain was nearly 4,000 large or wood acres, each acre of 160 rod square.

The revenue arose from various sources, *e.g.* from the land in our own cultivation, of which we had at least 500 acres, the land acre being very little less than the statute acre in England; from tythes large and small, as corn, fowls, &c.; from wood; from the sale of beer and brandy, the monastery having the privileges of brewing and distilling; from sheep, of which we had 1,400; from fish-ponds, 16 in number; from dependants, boors called *Tertiarii*, or those who paid a third part of their crops; other boors, as the two villages of Neuhoﬀ and Wollenhausen, who paid their acknowledgment in kind, of which, as long as they were able to do, they could not be dispossessed. Both these and the *Tertiarii* were obliged to do service with their teams two days each week for the abbey, which gave us the command of about 100 ploughs, or above 50 waggons at a call. The tythes of the monastery were very considerable, particularly those of Bantlem, in the Hanoverian territory; of Zelem, Boennien, Hille, and Lamspringe, in the diocese of Hildesheim; and Gernerode, in the duchy of Brunswick. At Zelem the tythe-barn, and a very good house for the farmer, were built by the Abbot Tempest, as the writing, cut in the wood over the door, yet shows. The abbey enjoyed the privileged right of hunt over a vast tract, viz. over its own grounds, and those of the villages of Neuhoﬀ, Wollenhausen, Woellersen, part of Gernerode, with the respective woods, which were large.

As to the individuals who were famous for learning, we may reckon the first abbot, Reyner, who was a very laborious collector of antiquities belonging to our order, and the author of a work entitled "*Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia.*"² Upon hearing of his (Reyner's) death, the Abbot John, of St. Michael's Monastery, in Hildesheim, exclaimed, "*Magnum lumen ordinis nostri extinctum est.*" In Abbot Tempest's days there were two brothers, John and Augustin Townson, who were eminent for their learning. The former took the degree of D.D. in one of the German universities [Treves.—J. G. D.], and taught Theology, both in his own abbey and in that of St. Michael's, in Hildesheim. He has left behind him several manuscript writings on different subjects. He was also a very useful member to his abbey in the active department of life. The

Government made it a kammeramt, and united the whole monastic jurisdiction to the small amt of Bilderlah. By a decree of Jerome, King of Westphalia, 24 Dec. 1807, Lamspringe was made a canton in the district of Goslar and the department of the Ocker. In 1822 the government of Hanover united Bilderlah and Winzenburg under the name of Bilderlah, and the Amtslokal was removed to the unoccupied monastic buildings of Lamspringe. (Koken, *Die Winzenburg*; *Bulletin des Lois et Décrets du Royaume de Westphalie*, i. 168.)]

¹ [The King of Prussia's commissary Malchus, on 3 Jan. 1803, announced to them the suppression of their house, with the allowance of a small pension to be spent within the king's dominions. (Rambler, vii. 138).]

² [The collections for this work were made by David (Austin) Baker, who died of the plague in Gray's Inn Lane, London, 19 Aug. 1641, æt. 69, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. His dear friend, F. Jones, reduced the mass of materials into respectable Latinity. John Jones, alias Leander a Santo Martino, was fourth prior of St. Gregory's, Douay. See Wood, *Athenæ*, 1544. (Rambler, vii. 214, 320.) Abbot Reyner does not lay claim to the

latter published some works of piety in Latin.¹ Mr. Rokeby, who was afterwards abbot, applied himself with great assiduity to the study of theology in the university of Douay, and was created D.D. in that university. Mr. Heatley, Abbot Rokeby's successor in the abbatial dignity, having for some time taught the classics in his own house, was permitted to go to Douay to pursue his theological studies, where he took the degree of Licentiate of Divinity. During his abbatial government he contributed very much to revive literature amongst his monks. He sent Mr. Harsnep to Fulda to study his philosophy; who, after his return to Lamspringe, taught several courses both of philosophy and theology, and by his means the monastery was rendered noted through those parts for its learning.

The abbots, excepting Abbot Corker, who lived some time after his resignation in England, where he died, are buried in the middle aisle of the church, with the tombstones over them, bearing their coats of arms, crosier, and mitre; among whom is Abbot Craythorne, last Abbot of Cismar, a house in Holstein, given to the English Benedictines by the Germans. These tombstones are much disfigured, being the groundstones or pavement of the church, if we except the monumental covering of Abbot Gascoigne, which is brass. Its inscription informs us that "his brother and he sleep there together."² This brother of the abbot was a kind of exile from England, who at the very advanced age of 85 had been accused, about the year 1678 [11 Feb. 1679], of plotting against the King and Government, of which, however, by a jury of his country, he was found not guilty. Hence, not long after his trial, Sir Thomas went over to Lamspringe, where he ended his days. Of him one Carr, the English Consul at Amsterdam, in a book he published of his travels, entitled "Remarks of the Government of several parts of Germany, Denmark, &c. Amst. 12mo. p. 143, an. 1688," speaks thus:—"From this Prince's court (the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel), I directed my journey to Hanover, taking Lamspring in my way, where there is a convent of English monks, and there I met with a very aged, worthy, and harmless gentleman, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, a person of more integrity and piety than to be guilty, so much as in thought, of what miscreants falsely swore against him, in the licentious time of plotting." The picture of this gentleman the Rev. Mr. Birdsall brought over with him from Germany, and has at present in his possession, at Bath.³

As to monuments, there is one against the wall of the church, of the Steinburg family,⁴ of Bodenburg,

authorship of this work. In his dedication to Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio he says, "Qui non author operis sum, sed jussu congregationis editor, et dedicatorem."

¹ [John Townson, S. F. P., in religion F. Augustine, professed at Lamspring 7 May, 1674, died 4 July, 1718. His chief work, *Historia Lamspringensis*, has, unfortunately, never been printed; it exists in MS. at Downside and at Ampleforth. It was begun in 1688 and finished in 1692, by order of Abbot Joseph Sherwood, and comes down to 1686. In the *Pfarrarchiv* at Lamspringe is "*Historia Monasterii SS. Martyrum Adriani et Dionysii, vulgo Lamspring*," begun in 1688 and finished in 1692, "per admodum reverendum et eximium Patrem Joannem Townson, S. Theol. Doctorem ejusdemque monasterii professum." He is usually quoted by German writers of the last century as Hr. Domson. His printed works are, *Brevis Expositio Missæ, Hildesii*, 1703, 12mo; *Euchiridion Confessariorum, Hildesheim*, 1705. (J. G. D.; Rambler, vii. 429; Mithoff, Kirchen, p. 60.)]

² [John Gascoigne of Lasingscroft, Parlington, and Barnbow, created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. died 3 May, 1677, had by his wife Anne, who died 20 Jan. 1637, daughter of John Ingleby of Laukland, four sons: 1. Sir Thomas his successor, 2. John Abbot of Lamspring, 3. Francis a secular priest, 4. Michael a monk; and five daughters, of whom Catherine was abbess of Cambray, died 1676 æt. 76. His son Sir Thomas had three sons and five daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Thomas, æt. 43 in 1666, died 1698, s. p. (Collins, Baronetage, iv. 337.)]

³ [Sir Thomas died at Lamspring in 1686, æt. 93. (Rambler, vii. 137.)]

⁴ [There are in the church two tombstones, one with a praying figure in armour to Siegfried von Steinborge, who died in 1550, "am Fridage nach exaudi" (23rd May); on the other a lady with four girls, and a knight with a boy, are kneeling at the foot of a crucifix, who appear by the inscription to be Henni van Steynbargen, died 1548, and his widow, Anna van Reden. (Mithoff, p. 60.) Steinburg was "mons castro instructus prope Goslar." (Harenberg,

who formerly had been great benefactors to the monastery, but who, in the times of the religious wars, took most of their benefactions back. There is another monument of stone against the wall, of, I think, one Maire¹ and his wife, who were benefactors. In the cryptum there are two monuments, one of the founder Riddagus,² the other of Plunkett,³ titular Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, who was put to death in those days when Oates and Bedloe lived by swearing. His hand is preserved in the vestry; the finger ends and hair upon it much shrivelled by the fire, into which, as the hand of a traitor, it had been cast. His bones are deposited in the wall behind the stone in the cryptum. They were carried over by Abbot Corker, who was the companion and fellow-sufferer of the archbishop when in prison.

The church was raised anew after the English obtained possession. It was begun by Abbot Sherwood, and finished, I think, by Abbot Corker.⁴ The monastery, if it had been completed with the third side,

Hist. Ecclesiæ Gandersheimensis, p. 1579.) Siegfried was a Steinberg of Wispenstein. (Ib. 1583.) Henning was of the Bornhaus line. (Ib. 1582.)]

¹ [On a sandstone monument is an inscription to D. Maximilian Henricus de Meitre, Dom. in Rodinghaus, Satrapiæ Winzenburg præfectus, died 29 July, 1708, æt. 48, and to Dom. Catharina de Meitre, nata de Nicolartz, died 26 July, 1704, æt. 36. (Mithoff, Kirchen, p. 60.)]

² [Unter dem hohen Chore in der so-geannten Crypta oder Gruft, stehet auch gerade dem Altare, so vor die Verstorbenen verordnet, bey dem Auszuge an der Thür zur rechten Hand, dieses Grafen Riddagi und seiner Gemahlin Imhild, auch gemeldter Tochter Richburg, welche letztere, wo ich mich recht besinne, einen Crantz auf ihrem Haupte trägt, Bildnisz nach alter Art in einen Stein zusammen gehauen, so da bezeuget, dasz diese Personen daselbst begraben liegen, gleichwie auch A° 1693 der damalige Engelländische Prälat Hr. Maurus Cörcker diesen Stifts-Personen zu Ehren ein neues Epitaphium in eben dieser Crypta an der Wand gegen Mittag aufrichten lassen, worauf diese Worte stehen:—Hic requiescunt ossa Riddagi illustris ac piissimi Comitis de Wintzenburg, qui hoc monasterium ex integro fundavit, relictâ unica filia Ricburga, Sanctimoniali hujus monasterii prima Abbatisa, anno salutis DCCCXLVII. Hunc tumulum erexit R^{mus} D^{mus} Maurus Corker, hujus Monasterii Abbas, Anno D. MDCXIII. (Leuckfeld, Antiq. Gandersheimenses, p. 285. See also, Mithoff, p. 60.) Their grave was covered "mit einem von Gips gegossenem Stein," on which their figures were to be seen, and about the year 1600 it was surrounded by a railing. (Lauenstein, Hist. Episc. Hildesiensis, ii 245.) Bini illic lapides sepulcrales antiqui in crypta sub choro eminente visuntur, unus in monumentum conjugum fundatorum, ubi maritus dextra ecclesiam, sinistra gladium tenet, uxor manus junctas ad coelum elevat: alter filiam eorum primam abbatissam repræsentans, monialis habitu, librum gestantem. (Leibnitz, Annales imperii occid. i. 725.) Mithoff, who wrote in 1865, does not mention these figures.]

³ [Oliver Plunket, titular Archbishop of Armagh, born 1629, consecrated 1669, was executed at Tyburn for high treason 1 July, 1681. On the morning before he suffered he made Mr. Corker a present of his body, which was buried in St. Giles's churchyard until the Ryehouse plot in 1683, when Mr. Corker caused it to be transferred to Lambspring and honourably entombed in the crypt with this inscription:—Reliquiæ sanctæ memoriæ Oliverii Plunket, Archiepiscopi Armachani totius Hiberniæ Primatis qui in odium Catholicæ fidei laqueo suspensus extractis visceribus et in ignem projectis celebris Martyr occubuit Londini primo die Julii anno salutis MDCLXXXI. Hunc tumulum erexit R^{mus} D^{mus} Maurus Corker hujus monasterii Abbas MDCLXXXIII. Abbot Corker caused the right hand to be placed in a rich case, and it is still so preserved in the church of Lamspringe. The head he encased in a rich shrine, as he eagerly looked forward to the recognition of his martyrdom by the Pope, and actually applied in April, 1684, for permission from Rome to keep a perpetual lamp burning before the shrine. He afterwards gave the head and shrine to Cardinal Norfolk (Philip Howard, third son of the fifteenth Earl of Arundel, became a Dominican novice 28 June, 1645, and took the name of Thomas; created Cardinal Priest 27 May, 1675; died at Rome, 17 June, 1694, aged 64. Life by Fr. C. F. Raymond Palmer, O. P., 1867), who took it to Rome, where it was given to Dr. Hugh MacMahon, titular Bishop of Meath, who, when the Dominican convent of Drogheda was founded in 1722, presented it to Catherine Plunket, niece of the Archbishop, the first prioress. (Dodd, Church Hist. iii. 281-4; Rambler, vii. 137; Mithoff, Kirchen, p. 60; Moran, Memoirs of Oliver Plunket.)]

⁴ [The first stone of the church was laid 26 May, 1670. The church was dedicated May, 1691; had eight or

making, with the church on the fourth, a quadrangular building, having a small cloister garden in the middle, would have been one of the first religious buildings in Germany. As it is, it presents the appearance of a palace, a bold, noble, stately erection. The front is grand and imposing, supported by a double ascent of stone steps with balustrades, the whole bold and proportionate. The grand saloon is up-stairs, in the centre of the front, and the whole width of the building, with double rows of windows on each side, one above the other; a room not to be equalled by any, at least in that part of Germany, for size, stucco work, and ornamented ceiling. The stately edifice of Lamspringe was begun and finished as it now is, excepting only a wall at the end, by the Abbot Rokeby, successor to Abbot Tempest. It was begun about the year 1733. Abbot Tempest had saved a very considerable sum of money for the undertaking. It proved, however, not sufficient, and some capitals were borrowed, and some burdensome agreements were entered into, in order to continue the work. The Prussian, or Seven Years' War, hurt the monastery much, the buildings having exhausted its finances, and the soldiers living upon the monks and their dependencies.

The number of religious, in these latter years, was smaller than formerly, being at the time of the suppression only twenty-one, including three lay-brothers and one novice; whereas at some times before it was double that number, exclusively, in both cases, of the missionaries in England.¹

Abbot Tempest was himself an example to his brethren in all spiritual regularity. He executed, himself, the office of Signifer; hence he is painted with his watch on the table before him.

Sir JONAS MOORE, Knight,

Born in Pendle Forest, where the two names have frequently been united [Jonas Moore, of Whitelee, Pendle, gent. occurs 1654]; and, according to family tradition, related to the author of this work. I have, however, sought in vain for the register of his baptism. Of this person I know no more than that he was a minor philosopher in the earlier part of the last century, and lived in London, where he had some office about the Tower.²

nine altars, and an organ with forty-eight stops. (Rambler, vi. 135.) It has now a high altar and six side-altars, a font-cover carved in wood, carved confessional and choir chairs, a crypt with an altar, three bells, and a separate sacristy. Of Riedag's church nothing remains. Mithoff, p. 38, &c.)]

¹ [According to the writer in the Rambler, the eight abbots gave the habit to 205 religious, being about four in every three years.]

² [Sir Jonas Moore was born 8 Feb. 1618, at White Lee, in Higham Booth, a house dated 1593, and situated on the southern slope of Padiham Heights near the summit. He appears to have removed to Durham early in life, where, as Aubrey was informed by Sir Edward Sherburne, he was clerk under Dr. Burghill, chancellor of Durham. This was probably Thomas Burwell, A.M., vicar-general, constituted spiritual chancellor 30 Sep. 1631, buried in St. Mary's church, Westminster, 25 Mar. 1673. During the civil wars he devoted himself to mathematics, to which he was inclined when a boy. He says in his Arithmetic that upon the first coming of the Scots he fell on mathematics. The Scots crossed the Tweed 20 Aug. 1640, and on 4 Sep. the bishop and nearly all the clergy fled from Durham. "In a solitary retyredness, with a settled resolution I fell upon the studyes Mathematicall, animated thereunto by the promised helpe of Mr. William Milburne, Minister of Brancepeth, in the county of Durham; my most worthy friend, and a great Master in all parts of Learning, who not many weeks after departed this life, leaving me either in choise to give over my journey or travel without guide or company; and a long time did I wander in the by-paths of other men's mechanicall practises, till at last, by a most happy accident, I had Mr. Oughtred's Clavis Mathematicæ bestowed upon me, by which I unlocked the mysteries of the demonstrations of the Auncients, and set myselve in the highway

He was author of a little volume entitled "England's Interest," in which he undertakes, 1st, to show how land may be improved from 20s. to 8*l.*, and so to 100*l.* per acre

to perfection; unto which booke and to the author's most absolute favours I owe all the mathematicall knowledge I have." William Oughtred, son of an Eton scrivener, was born there in 1573, instituted rector of Albury, in Surrey, 10 Oct. 1610, died 30 Jan. 1660, at Albury, aged, says Aubrey, "88 + odde days." The chief mathematicians of that age owed much of their skill to him. His house was always full of young gentlemen who came to receive his instruction. Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, was with him "halfe a yeare and he would not take a farthing for his diet. Sir Jonas was with him a good while and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before." He married in 1606 Christ's-gift Caryll, who "was a penurious woman and would not allow him to burne candle after supper, by which meanes many a good notion is lost, and many a probleme unsolved, so that Mr. Henshaw, when he was there, bought candle, which was a great comfort to the old man." His *Clavis* was long a popular mathematical work, and passed through many editions in English and Latin. About the beginning of the civil war Jonas Moore, being in Lancashire, "had the favour from Mr. Christopher Townley of Carr (a great promoter of arts and lover of all ingenuous men) not onely the use of his library, but copies of such mathematicall MSS. as he had by him; the which with great care he had obtained from several artists," among others Mydorgius' *Conicall Sections*, which he afterwards translated and published. Claude Mydorge was born in Paris in 1585 and died there in July 1647. His *Libri 4 Conicarum* were published in Paris 1639, fol. In the dedication of his *Arithmetic* in 1660 to the Duke of York Jonas Moore says, "Whilst your Father, our late gracious Sovereign (of glorious memory), was at Durham, in His expedition to the Northern parts, I was favoured so much by a person of quality, who had acquainted His Majesty of my studies, that I gave an account of them to Him and received this comfortable expression from him, 'That I should follow that study and should receive encouragement.'" The first visit of Charles I. to Durham was on June 1, 1633, when he slept there. On 30 Apr. 1659, he remained for some days, and on 3 Feb. 1647, when the Parliamentary Commissioners who had received him from the Scots were removing him from Newcastle to Holdenby, he slept there. In November, 1646, Jonas Moore was in London, and seems to have been there some time, for Elias Ashmole notes that "Mr. Jonas Moore brought and acquainted me with Mr. William Lilly; it was on a Friday night and I think on the 20 of Nov." Charles I. did not forget his promise, "and afterwards from Holmby House, when your Highness was at St. James, did direct that I should be employed as your Highness servant for your instruction in Arithmetick, Uses of the Globes, and Geography; but the malicious and cunning subtilty of Mr. Ascham and your Highness happy departure from thence caused that no great progress was made therein." Charles I. was at Holdenby House, in Northamptonshire, from 13 Feb. to 4 June, 1646, and the Duke of York escaped from St. James's 21 April, 1648. While in London Jonas Moore appears to have been in difficulties, in which he was assisted by Colonel Giles Strangways, LL.D., son and heir of Sir John Strangways, of Melbury in Dorsetshire, a colonel of horse in the king's army, born 1615, imprisoned in the Tower from Sep. 1645 to Apr. 1648, F.R.S. 1673, died 1675. Their loyalty is said to have cost the Strangways family at least 35,000*l.* In the dedication of his *Algebra* to Colonel Strangways in 1660 Jonas Moore says, "Your great respects and kindnesses to me in my greatest need (when loyalty was the only crime), ever since that I had the happiness to wait upon you when you were a prisoner in the Tower, causeth me now publickly to acknowledge that, Sir, you did not only yourself contribute to my subsistence, gave me credit amongst those eminent persons your fellow-prisoners, but prosecuted my interest, so as by your means and commendation I was chosen Surveyor to the work of draining the great level of the fenns." His first work, his *Arithmetick*, consisting of the two books of arithmetic and algebra, was published in 1649. The Epistle to the Reader is dated from his chamber at Mr. Elias Allen's house over against St. Clement's in the Strand, 30 Oct. 1649.

The Act for draining the great level of the fens, afterwards called the Pretended Act, was passed 29 May 1649. Jonas Moore was examined as a witness at Peterborough, 25 Mar. 1651, and on 8 Dec. 1651 it was ordered that Mr. Moore the surveyor shall have four Scotts prisoners to assist him in rowing and carrying the chain, &c., in order to the surveying of the fenns. These were prisoners taken at the battle of Dunbar, of whom a great number were employed in the drainage. Aubrey relates that in his survey Jonas Moore observed the line the sea made on the beach,

per annum [with great ease and for an inconsiderable charge]. 2d. The best and quickest way of raising a nursery. 3d. How to make cyder, perry, cherry, currant, gooseberry,

and made his seabanks of the same line, by which means he got great credit in keeping the sea out of Norfolk. On 25 Mar. 1653 the level was adjudged to be fully drained, and next day a general thanksgiving for the completion of the work took place in Ely Cathedral. At the assembly of the participants and adventurers for dreynyn the Greate Levell of the Fennes, held at Ely 29 Sep. 1656, Jonas Moore, gent. of Southery, was appointed one of the 24 Jurats for the Great Level, who were to have the same powers as any the Jurats of Rumney Marsh. Southery is a village in the Norfolk fens, situated on a gentle eminence on the Ouse, and seven miles south of Downham Market. Two lots in Southery Fen, on one of which is a house, on the left bank of the Ouse near its junction with the Branden, are marked Moore in Sir Jonas Moore's large map of the fens. While in Norfolk Jonas Moore finished and translated Oughtred's analysis of the two first books of Mydorgius on conic sections, which had been given him by Christopher Towneley. "Having with me Mr. John Goddard, an excellent workman at my house in Norfolk gravyn me plates for the great Level of the Fennes, I caused him at spare hours to cut me the schemes for this book." (Arithmetick, 1660, Conicall Sections.) These plates are probably the maps in Sir William Dugdale's History of Imbanking, London, folio, 1662, undertaken at the instance of Lord Gorges and the principal Adventurers. Seven of the original copper-plates of the maps were preserved at Merevale in 1827. In a large volume of Dugdale's collections for his history, Harl. MS. 5011, is a note, "Map of the Great Levell. To be reduced by Jonas Moore" (f. 150). Dugdale received 150*l.* from Lord Gorges for the history, and in May, 1657, visited the fens. On 22nd May he arrived at Suthrey from Ely, and went on to Denvir next day. In a letter written 9th May, 1658, Dugdale speaks of Jonas Moore as still chief surveyor of the fens, and it was probably at this time that "he made a modell of a citadell for Oliver Cromwell, which Mr. Wyld has; and the citadell was to have been the crosse building of St. Paules church." (Aubrey, Lives of Eminent Men, ii. 460.)

In 1660 Jonas Moore published the second edition of his Arithmetick, containing, besides the two books of arithmetic and algebra, "A contemplation geometrical upon the ellipse," and the two books of Mydorgius. The epistle to the reader is dated "from my house in Stanhope Street, next to the Golden Mortar, near Newmarket, Jun. 10, 1660." While residing here he taught mathematics. On 23rd May, 1661, he met Pepys at the Rhenish wine-house, "and there he did by discourse make us fully believe that England and France were once the same continent by very good arguments, and spoke very many things not so much to prove the Scripture false as that the time therein is not well computed or understood." On 2nd Feb. 1663, Pepys met him at the house of Lord Sandwich, master of the great wardrobe, admiral of the narrow seas, and lieutenant-admiral to the Duke of York, the lord high admiral of England, to whom he had come on some mathematical businesses. On 9 June, 1663, John Creed, secretary to the commissioners for Tangiers, told Pepys "of a way found out by Mr. Jonas Moore, which he calls duodecimal arithmetique, which is properly applied to measuring, where all is ordered by inches, which are 12 in a foot, which I have a mind to learn." In the summer of 1663 he was sent to Tangier, and at a meeting of the Royal Society on 10th June Mr. Hoskyns desired some leads and balls for sounding without a line, for one Mr. Jonas Moore, going to Tangier, upon which the operator was ordered to provide four leads and two balls between that and the Monday following (15th June), and to deliver them to Mr. Hoskyns for Mr. Moore. Sir Jonas Moore related to the Royal Society, 18th April, 1678, that he had made many trials with those wooden balls and weights of lead, and found it difficult to determine anything by them, as it was almost impossible to observe their re-appearance, though they would often leap high into the air, because they rose sometimes 200 fathoms from the place where they were let down into the water, and that of twelve he had tried at the Straits' mouth not one was found at its first appearance. The mole was begun in the end of August, 1663, and on 28th Sept. Pepys was at Whitehall, at a meeting of the commissioners for Tangier, "and there my Lord Teviott, together with Captain Custance, Captain Evans, and Jonas Moore, sent to that purpose, did bring us a brave draught of the mole to be built there; and report that it is likely to be the most considerable place the King of England hath in the world." A view of the Mole of Tangiers from the original drawing in the Pepysian library is given by the Rev. Mynors Bright in his edition of Pepys' Diary, 1876, ii. 323. Jonas Moore had

mulberry, and birch wines, as strong and wholesome as French and Spanish wines; and the cyder and wines so made to be sold at 3*d.* a quart, though as good as wine

been absent from England less than four months, but at a meeting of the Royal Society, 13th Dec. 1677, he remarked that he had himself observed the barometer at Tangier for a whole year, so that he was probably sent there a second time about the mole, the building of which went on for several years.

On 4th Feb. 1665, Jonas Moore was commissioned by Sir Charles Harbord, the surveyor-general, to view, describe (*i.e.* to map), and value, &c. the waste lands between the main land of Sussex and the isle of Selsey. Sir Charles reported, 10th March, 1665, to Lord Southampton, lord high treasurer, that Jonas Moore had estimated the land at 1,300 acres, and the cost of embanking, on a plan he detailed, at 5,000*l.* (Add. MS. 5705, f. 16.) A warrant was directed to the Commissioners of Ordnance, 21st June, 1665, to admit Jonas Moore, assistant surveyor, as the duties of the surveyor at this present conjuncture (the Dutch war) are of great importance. Salary, 150*l.* a-year. From this time many of his letters, dated from the Tower, are among the state papers. He was appointed, 14th Nov. 1665, to assist the commission for making the River Cam navigable, and connecting it, or some other there, with the Thames. Pepys, being in his chamber 26th May, 1667, "Jonas Moore comes, and tells me the mighty use of Napier's bones; so that I will have a pair presently." In Sept. 1669, Jonas Moore had a grant of the office of Master Surveyor of His Majesties Ordinances, Ammunitions, and Habiliaments, in place of Francis Nicholas, deceased, to hold during His Majesties pleasure, with a fee of 2*s.* per diem to be paid quarterly, to comence from Midsomer last past. (Signet Office, Docquet Book, No. 16, p. 269.)

In June, 1670, John Flamsteed, who was born 19 Aug. 1646, was sent from Derby to London by his father that he might become acquainted with his correspondents Mr. Oldenburg, the secretary to the Royal Society, and Mr. Collins, to whom he had become known from sending to the president, Lord Brouncker, on 4 Nov. 1669, a list of remarkable occultations of stars by the moon for 1670. Mr. Collins took him to see the Tower and Mr. Jonas Moore, who gave him Townley's micrometer, and undertook to procure for him at a moderate rate glasses for a 12-feet telescope to fit it. Flamsteed left three guineas in Mr. Collins's hand for the glasses, which he received 18 Sept. but the eye-glass did not suit, and both Sir Jonas and Mr. Collins, having employments which kept them continually in business, could not send him proper eye-glasses until the autumn of 1671. Charles II. founded the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital in 1672. It was opened in 1673, and Sir Jonas Moore, Samuel Pepys, and others, known to be friends and favourers of the mathematics, were appointed governors of Christ's Hospital, for the better managing and settling this new Royal School. From Flamsteed's letters to Collins, printed in the *Biographia Britannica*, it appears that Jonas Moore was knighted between 20 Feb. 1672 and 26 July 1673.

A table of the true southings of the moon during the year 1673 was made by Flamsteed at the request of Sir Jonas, who, calculating from it the times of high water by Phillips's theory, "found," says Flamsteed, "they showed the times of the turn of the tide very near: whereas the ordinary seaman's coarse rules would err sometimes two or three hours. Sir Jonas wrote to Flamsteed, 7 Mar. 1674, "I am resolved, God willing, further to assist you with either books or instruments, as you will please to call for them. I am ashamed such hopes, as we might have from you, should be discouraged by your charges and pains, so little encouragement is there for poor astronomy. Therefore, to lessen your labour, I have proposed you will choose such a person as may be capable to do it to be attendant upon you and commanded by you; and to make observations, and to write and compute as you direct. And to such I will, during my life, bind myself to pay 10*l.* per annum; and I question not to get 10*l.* per annum more. For Mr. Sherburne and Capt. Geo. Wharton, both in the Tower, are willing to give 5*l.* per annum each more." Edward Sherburne, clerk of the ordnance, was descended from the Stonyhurst family; born 18 Sept. 1618; published his translation of the *Sphere* of Marcus Manilius 1675; was knighted 6 Jan. 1683; died 4 Nov. 1702, according to the continuators of Collier; but xiv. Cal. Oct. 1702, that is, 18 Sept. according to his epitaph, as given by them. George Wharton, treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance, was born at Kirkby Kendal, in Westmoreland, 4 April, 1617; sold his property to raise a troop of horse for the King; was created baronet 12 Aug. 1681; died 12 Aug. 1681. In the same letter is an invitation, repeated most pressingly in two subsequent letters, "I rejoice much that I may again hope to see you; and do with all earnestness beg from you that, whilst you stay at London, you will make my house your abode."

now sold for 18*d*. 4. Directions for brewing the finest malt liquors better and cheaper than hitherto known. 5. Instructions for breeding horses much cheaper and to far greater

I have a quiet house; a room fitted for you, and another for your servant; and I have a library and all things else at your command." When Flamsteed arrived in London, 2 May, 1674, Sir Jonas told him how acceptable a true account of the tides would be to the King, and offered the help of his servant to make it. It was in good part finished before midsummer, but not completed till near Christmas, as Flamsteed returned to Derby 17 Aug. Since his visit to Towneley, in June, 1671, Flamsteed had observed the barometer and thermometer three times a day, and often discoursed to Sir Jonas of the certainty of judging of the weather by it. "Something of this," he says, "had been noticed by Mr. Boyle, but not prosecuted, by reason that daily watching its motions and noting them was perhaps thought a trouble that such a trifle as the weather-glass deserved not. But now, at Sir Jonas' request, I set him up a pair of these weather-glasses, and left him materials for making more. It had been long settled fair weather when I left London; soon after that my glasses began to sink, but no rain followed till the fourth or fifth day after. This made him esteem his glasses and rules very much, of which informing the King and Duke of York, he was ordered to fit them with them the next day, which he did, together with my directions for judging of the weather from their rise or fallings. He had showed them my telescopes and micrometer before; and, whenever he acquainted them with anything he had gathered from my discourse, told them freely it was mine; whereby he confirmed them in their just opinion of his sincerity and candour."

The King, by patent dated 8 Ap. 1669, had given Chelsea College to the Royal Society, who continued to hold their meetings at Gresham College, and seem to have had much difficulty and perplexity in managing their acquisition. In a letter to Flamsteed 10 Oct. 1674, Sir Jonas proposed to fit up a house at Chelsea as an observatory, and to appoint Flamsteed to the care of it. Mr. Hooke acquainted the Council of the Royal Society 19 Oct. 1674 that Sir Jonas Moore had been with him at Chelsea College, and had made an overture of engaging a gardener, a sufficient man, to take a lease of the house and land about it for a considerable number of years on condition of repairing the house and walling in the land, and paying a yearly rent for it; allowing withal to the Society a power to make hortulan experiments there; as also to build an astronomical observatory; which latter Sir Jonas Moore himself would undertake to do at his own charges to the value of 150*l*. or 200*l*. The proposition was well received by the Council, and Mr. Hooke was desired to urge Sir Jonas to proceed. Sir Jonas wrote to Flamsteed 15 Dec. 1674, "I desire to see you at the Tower, where you will be extremely welcome to all of us, and where you may seek after such instruments as are needful for observation; and question not, long before we are satiated with your company, we shall have provision made for your future maintenance." The President of the Royal Society, Lord Brouncker, a commissioner of the navy, proposed Sir Jonas as a candidate 30 Nov. 1674. He was elected and admitted 3rd Dec. and desired to meet Sir William Petty and Sir Christopher Wren on Tuesday 8 Dec. as a committee to try Mr. Hooke's new quadrant. Flamsteed arrived at Sir Jonas' house 2 Feb. 1675, and was "very cordially and kindly entertained by him." "He had designed an employment for me in which I might have been helpful to his son, for whom he had procured the reversion of his place: which, though in nothing like his father, he enjoyed for the few years he lived. But, finding that I persisted in my resolution to take orders, and that his son's temper was such as would make me as uneasy as himself, he did not dissuade me."

Between Candlemas and Easter, 1675, a Frenchman, who called himself Le Sieur de St. Pierre, and professed to have discovered the longitude, procured from the King, by the interest of the Duchess of Portsmouth, a kind of commission to Lord Brouncker, Sir Jonas Moore, and several other mathematicians, to examine his proposals. Sir Jonas Moore took Flamsteed to one of their meetings, held at the house of Col. Silas Titus, the author of *Killing no Murder*, when they elected him one of their number. The Frenchman required certain observations of the moon and two stars, which were given him by Flamsteed. He thought they could not have been given, and said they were feigned. Flamsteed wrote letters proving that the data required were insufficient for the purpose, and that the catalogues of the stars and the lunar tables were so incorrect that the longitude calculated from them would sometimes be 15° or 300 leagues wrong. Nothing more was heard of the Frenchman, but the letters being shown by Sir Jonas to the King, he was startled, and exclaimed vehemently that he must have the tables corrected for the use of his seamen, and, when asked who could or should do it, replied "the person that informs you of them." In consequence, Sir Jonas Moore

advantage than any yet known. 6. Of the husbandry of bees, and the great benefit thereby. 7. Instructions for the profitable management of fish-ponds, and for the

on 4 Mar. 1675, brought Flamsteed a warrant appointing him the King's astronomer at 100*l.* a year. Next a site was to be fixed on for the observatory. Some proposed Chelsea College, the ruins of which Flamsteed went to view, and judged it might serve the turn, and the better because it was near the court. Sir Jonas rather inclined to Hyde Park, but Sir Christopher Wren mentioning Greenwich Hill it was resolved on. The King allowed 500*l.* in money, bricks from the spare stock at Tilbury Fort, and some wood, iron, and lead from a gatehouse demolished in the Tower. The warrant for building was dated 22 June. In July Flamsteed left the Tower for Greenwich to have an eye to the workmen; Sir Jonas by the King's order took charge of the structure; the first stone was laid 10 Aug.; the roof was on by Christmas; and Flamsteed entered it to inhabit on 10 July 1676. It cost 520*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* and near the entrance is the following inscription:—*Carolus II. Rex Optimus, Astronomicæ et Nauticæ Artis Patronus Maximus, speculam hanc in utriusque commodum fecit Anno Dni. MDCLXXVI. Regni Sui XXVIII. Curante Jona Moore, R. T. S. C.*

While staying with Sir Jonas in the Tower, Flamsteed made many observations recorded in the *Historia Cælestis*, i. 26–29, and dated 18 April to 11 July. He also contrived a large sextant of six feet nine inches radius, which Sir Jonas Moore at his own expense caused the Tower smiths to form, first in wood and then in iron, and Tompion to add a brass limb and index. Flamsteed was not provided with any instruments, and had only his own and those given him by Sir Jonas, who, besides this sextant, some books, and a telescope object glass of 52 feet, gave him two clocks made by Thomas Tompion, having 13-feet pendulums and uncovered works, and going for twelve months without winding. He afterwards added a ten-feet iron quadrant contrived by Hooke, who persuaded Sir Jonas that he would make it at less expense than Flamsteed, but it was so badly contrived and so clumsy as to be quite useless.

Sir Jonas was chosen a new member of the Council of the Royal Society on 30 Nov. 1675, and was nominated vice-president 18 May 1676. He frequently attended the meetings of the society in 1678 and 1679, and often spoke. On 16 Jan. 1679 he observed, concerning great pits dug in the fens, that they will in a short time fill again with good peat fit to be dug, and mentioned that at the top of Pendle Hill in Lancashire is a plain a quarter of a mile over, which, being dug to the depth of five or six feet, is found to contain great numbers of fossil trees supposed to be fir. He added that this hill was a great receptacle for waters, and that there had been several times observed great gushings out of water from the sides of it, which had happened at several times at the distance of about thirty years. On 7 Aug. 1679 he was appointed one of a committee to go to Chelsea and discourse with Mr. Cheney concerning Chelsea College. In returning from Portsmouth, where he had gone on the King's business, he was seized with ague at Godalming in Surrey, and, after two or three violent fits, died 27 Aug. 1679. He was buried in the Tower, Aug. 1679, and sixty pieces of artillery were discharged at his funeral. His monument in the Tower chapel is a white marble columnar tablet set in the pillar under the gallery nearest the chancel, and pointing southwards, inscribed:—

M.S. Jonæ Mori Equitis aurati, in agro Lancastriensi apud vicum Whitelee nati viii^o die Februarii Anno à partu Virginis MDCXVII. Qui ob egregiem erga principem suum fidelitatem, summam in rebus mathematicis scientiam, et singularem in negotiis peragendis solertiam et industriam, a rege Carolo II. ad officium Supervisoris Generalis rei Tormentariæ bellicæ evocatus est, qui munere dum digne fungitur, ingenuas etiam disciplinas artesque mechanicas, non magis ad animi sui oblectamentum quam publica patriæ commoda studiosissime excoluit. Et imprimis Astronomiæ et Nauticæ artis fautorem munificentissimum se præbuit, easque promovendi causâ speculum Grenovicensem (jubente rege) extrui curavit, instrumentis idoneis locupletavit, editisque Mathematicis operibus utilissimis orbi inclaruit. Vixit annos 62, devixit 27 Aug. An. Christi MDCLXXIX. Filium unicum de uxore charissima susceptum post se reliquit, qui eundem quem pater tenuerat et locum et honoris gradum adeptus præpropera Morte extinctus hic una sepultus est. Maria filia è duabus natu Major, ejusque maritus Gulielmus Hanway, Generos. Patri optimo, et Fratri Monumentum hoc LL. MM. PP.

"Sir Jonas," says Aubrey, "was tall and very fat, thin skin, faire, cleare grey eie." Evelyn (*Numismata*, p. 261) includes him among the renowned, famous, and illustrious mathematicians worthy the honor of a medal. "By his death," says Flamsteed, "the Observatory was deprived of its best friend, and not only of the necessities he had pro-

increase of fish. 8. A guide for young anglers, teaching them the best method of catching trout, carp, barbels, jacks, pikes, perch, roach, dace, &c. As also how to dress them

mised, a mural semicircle of three feet radius, a voluble quadrant, a skilful assistant and calculators, but many others, wherewith out of a love to useful knowlege and an earnest desire to promote the honor and good of his country he had designed to adorn and support it." On the death of Sir Jonas the observatory languished for the want of a good support from the Navy and Admiralty.

Sir Jonas Moore died, as he had desired, in the King's service. In the dedication of his *Arithmetick* to the Duke of York, he says that his name cannot be found in the black book. From his sudden death he died without a will, which was a great loss to the Royal Society, as he had always intended to leave them his mathematical books. His library was sold for 402*l.* 15*s.* at Millington's auction room, over against the Black Swan, in Ave Maria Lane, by auction beginning 3 Nov. 1684. The British Museum possesses three copies of the catalogue, 4*to.* 41 pages. His mathematical books, besides above 180 sold in bundles, numbered 1,135, of which 255 were in French, 179 in Italian, and 29 in Spanish, German, and Dutch.

His only son, Jonas, who had the reversion of his office, granted in Jan. 1675 (*Signet Office Docquet Book*), was elected F.R.S. 11 March and admitted 25 March, 1680, and knighted by the King at Windsor, 9 Aug. 1680, as well in consideration of his own abilities as of the faithful services of his father; "but," says Aubrey, "young Sir Jonas, when he is old, will never be old Sir Jonas for all the Gazette's eulogies." Flamsteed had a dispute with him about the instruments, and proved before the Board of Ordnance in 1681 that his father had given them to him. Young Sir Jonas had a fall from his horse 12 July, 1682, of which he presently died. Jonas Moore, chief engineer at the siege of Carthage in 1741, is supposed to have been his son. He was mortally wounded 23 March, as he was observing from an embrasure of his battery the effects of the shot on the castle of Boca Chica, and had served at the siege of Gibraltar in 1727.

Sir Jonas Moore's works were his *Arithmetick*, London, 1650, 1660, 8*vo.* 1688, 3rd edition, edited by John Hawkins, who was the editor, and according to Professor De Morgan the forger, of Cocker's *Arithmetic*, 1677, which he considers merely a patchwork collection, of which a good deal is taken from Moore, often verbatim. 2. *Fortificatio moderna seu elementa architecturæ militaris*, 1656, 12*mo.* 3. "A Mapp of the Citty of Tanger with the Straits of Gibraltar. Described by Ionas Moore, surveyor to His Royal H^s the Duke of York," 1664; three sheets engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar, scale about 37 yards to an inch, showing the windows in each house. It also contains a small map of the Bay of Tangier, scale about 40 perches to an inch, and another of the Straits of Gibraltar, scale about 9 miles to an inch. Hollar also engraved Fourteen Views of Tangier, drawn perhaps by Jonas Moore. 4. A Map of the Coast of England from the South Foreland to Orfordness, published in Seller's *English Pilot*, 1671, folio, book i. 5. His Map of the Great Level of the Fens, 16 sheets, has frequently been reproduced on various scales both with and without his name. 6. *Modern Fortification, or the Elements of Military Architecture*, London, 1673, 8*vo.*; 1689, 8*vo.* 1704. In the trade-sale catalogue of the stock of books in quires belonging to the publisher, Obadiah Blagrove, held after his death, 9 Oct. 1691, both 8*vo.* and 12*mo.* copies are mentioned. *Military Architecture, or the Art of Fortification*, London, 1704, 1708, is probably the same book. 7. A *Mathematical Compendium* collected from the papers of Sir Jonas Moore, by Nicholas Stevenson, one of His Majesties gunners, London, 1674; noticed in the *Philosophical Transactions* (ix. 83), which call it a well-stored pocket-book; Moses Pit's sale catalogue, 30 Nov. 1685, describes it as 1667, 8*vo.*; 2nd edition, London, 1681, 12*mo.*; 4th edition, London, 1705, 12*mo.* 8. An excellent table for finding the periferies of elleipses, London, 1674, a single folio sheet; reprinted in his *Artillery*. 9. *Ichnographia Speculæ Regis Grenovici exquisitè facta*, London, 1676, 4*to.* 10. A new systeme of the Mathematicks, London, 1681, 4*to.* 2 vols. Sir Jonas left this book, designed for the use of the mathematical school at Christ Church Hospital, unfinished, in the press. He had written and printed the *Arithmetic*, *Practical Geometry*, *Trigonometry*, and *Cosmography*, and before his death was ready to enter on the chapter of *Navigation*. The *Algebra* and *Euclid* were done by Mr. Perkins, master of the school. The *Astronomical*, *Logarithmic*, and *Trigonometrical Tables*, now forming 494 pages of vol. ii., were printed off. The *Geographical Maps*, which number 51, were engraved. He had written part of the *Geography* and collected the *Tables* for it, so that, with good reason, "he conceiv'd himself within view of the much desired conclusion

after the newest fashion. Lastly, *Physic for families*; containing many useful medicines for several distempers, particularly the plague. By Sir J. Moore. London, 1721. On the whole, he appears to have been a sanguine projector, of some knowledge, but of no great comprehension or judgment.

ALEXANDER NOWELL,

Second son of John Nowell, Esq. son of Roger Nowell, Esq. and Grace his wife, daughter of John Townley, of Townley, Esq. and Isabel Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, was born at Read, A.D. 1506. Wood, Bishop Tanner, and the compilers of the "*Biographia Britannica*," are alike mistaken in supposing him to have been son of Dowsabell Hesketh, who died, leaving an only son Roger,¹ from whom the present family are descended; for,

of his work." After his death "all was at a stand for many months," until William Hanway, his son-in-law, came over from Ireland and "vigorously concerned himself in hastening the publication," in which he was seconded by John Potenger, "another son-in-law of Sir Jonas." The *Navigation* was undertaken by Perkins; the *Doctrine of the Sphere* by Flamsteed, who has prefixed his name to the appended tables in the form of an anagram, "*J. Mathesin à Sole Fundes*;" and Halley undertook to revise and complete the *Geography*. 11. A general *Treatise of Artillery* by Tomaso Moretti, translated by Sir Jonas Moore, London, 1683, 8vo.; the notes are evidently by young Sir Jonas. Moretti's *Trattato dell' Artiglieria*, 4to. was printed at Venezia 1665 and Brescia 1672. Sir Jonas Moore's copy, Ven. 1665, was sold at his auction for 4*l*.

It may be doubted whether he wrote any part of *England's Interest*. The title of the first edition, as given in the *Catalogue of Books printed in London in Hilary Term, 1699-1700*, is "*England's Interest and the Farmer's Friend: showing the best way to improve Land; plainly demonstrating that one acre of land now worth but 20*s*. per annum may be improved to 8*l*. and so to 100*l*. per annum with ease and inconsiderable charges*, by S. J. More, London, 24mo." The second edition, "*England's Interest, or the Gentleman and Farmer's Friend: with large additions*," London, 1703, 12mo. The third edition, same title, London, 1705, 12mo. These editions contain 166 pages. That of 1721 contains 188 pages, the old matter with some slight additions occupying 102 pages, and the remaining 86 pages being quite new; part 8, much increased, ends at p. 157; and the last part, to p. 168, is from Mead's *Discourses concerning Pestilential Contagion*, London, 1720, the dedication of which, dated 25th Nov. states that it was drawn up at the desire of the Lords Justices on account of the sickness now in France. The directions for curing the plague (pp. 169-185) are taken verbatim, but with many omissions, from Willis's *Plain and Easie Method of Preserving from the Plague*, London, 1691.

The *Royal Almanack*, by N. Stevenson, for 1676 and 1677, contained Sir Jonas Moore's directions for the tides. Flamsteed and Halley communicated their observations and discoveries to the Royal Society in letters addressed to him. In the *Philosophical Transactions* for July and August, 1678, is an extract communicated by him from a letter by Borelli about the prices of his telescopes. (*Phil. Trans.* xii. 1005.) His signature is preserved in Harl. MS. 4251, ff. 4, 9. His portrait, ætat. 35, 1649, was prefixed to his *Arithmetic*, and another, ætat. suæ 45, 1660, to the second edition 1660. The print-room of the British Museum possesses copies of both portraits. (*Aubrey, Lives of Eminent Men*; *Birch, Royal Society*, i. 259; iii. 139, 157, 362, 399; iv. 26, 29, 107; *Sherburne, Catalogue of Astronomers*, p. 91; *Notes and Queries*, 2 S. ix. 363, 391; 3 S. iv. 286; *Wells, Great Level of the Fens*, i. 218, 240, 277, 307; *Dugdale, Life*, pp. 28, 104, 105; *Lands. MS.* 722, f. 30; *Add. MS.* 5705, f. 16; *Calendars of State Papers, Domestic*, 1664-5, p. 439; 1665-6, p. 57; *Bailey, Account of Flamsteed*; *Hutton, Philosophical Dict.*; *Maitland, London*, ed. Entick, p. 938; *Allen, London*, iii. 557; *Hone, Every Day Book*, i. 1089; *Ashmole, Diary*; *Biogr. Brit.* p. 1945, &c.; *Flamsteed, Historia Cælestis Brit.* iii. 102; *Luttrell, Narration*, i. 19, 53, 205; *London Gazette*, 1680, No. 1537; *Account of the Expedition to Carthage*, 1743, p. 56; *Journal of the same*, 1744, pp. 18, 56.)]

¹ Roger Nowell was a very irreligious man, and never attended any public worship. This may illustrate Dr.

on her decease, John Nowell, the father, contracted a second marriage with Elizabeth Kay, of Rochdale, by whom he had issue Alexander, the subject of the present article; Laurence, of whom in the next; Robert, Attorney of the Court of Wards; and Elizabeth, who, A.D. 1530, marrying Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. became, in 1547, mother of the celebrated Dr. William Whitaker.

Of young Alexander, it may reasonably be conjectured that he received the first tincture of classical learning in the neighbouring abbey, then probably one of the best seminaries in the country, where an apartment still retains the name of the "Old School House."¹ At thirteen he became a member of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he is said to have continued thirteen years, and took both the degrees in arts, though, for some reason which does not appear, not till some years after he became of sufficient standing.

He was elected, in course, fellow of his college, and soon became distinguished not only for learning and piety, but for his zeal in the cause of the Reformation, during the last dangerous years of Henry VIII.²

Dec. 5, 1551, he was installed prebendary of Westminster; and in the first Parliament of Queen Mary had the singular fortune (for it could scarcely be sought by himself) to be returned burgess for Loo, or Westlow, in Cornwall [5 Oct. 1553], though his election, as might have been foreseen, was declared void, on account of his having a vote in the House of Convocation.

About the same time, being schoolmaster of Westminster, he appears to have drawn up, for the use of his pupils, at least an outline of that admirable Catechism, which he lived to complete and publish in more auspicious days. But he now discovered, and happily in good time, that purity and perspicuity of style, when employed in the cause of reformation, had no charms for Bonner; and like Erasmus, whom he appears somewhat to have resembled, both in elegance and timidity, feeling no appetite for martyrdom, he put himself under the protection of Mr. Francis Bowyer, a merchant, afterwards [1577] sheriff of London, and by his assistance withdrew to Frankfort.³ Merchants at that time, from their

Paley's remark, that the English practice of leaving the whole estate to the eldest son spoils only one in a family; but, when it is considered that the younger brother of this man was one of the most eminent Christians which the Church of England ever produced, it is impossible to forget a more serious passage, "There shall be two men in one bed; the one shall be taken, the other left." (Luke xvii. 34.)

¹ [He and his brothers were educated at Middleton School, as appears from Dean Nowell's letter to Lord Burghley in 1596: "My brother Robert, late attorney of Her Maties courte of wardes, about vi houres before he dyed, said unto me: Forget not Mydleton schole and the college of Brasennose wher we were broght upp in our youth: and yf yow wolde procure any thyng to continue with my money you shall doe it beste and moste surely in the Quenes Maties name, whose poore officer I have bene. And uppon these words I was occasioned to thinke of the fundation of Middleton schole, and of certen scholars to be chosen out of that schole into the college of Brasennose, ther to be maynteyned with certein exhibition." (Churton, *Life of Nowell*, p. 421; *Lansd. MS.* 82, f. 101.)]

² [He was B.A. 29 May, 1536; M.A. 10 June, 1540; Master of Westminster School, 1543-55; licensed by the King to preach about 1550. (Churton, pp. 6, 10, 11.)]

³ [It happened in the first of Queen Mary he was fishing upon the Thames, an exercise wherein he so much delighted, insomuch that his picture kept in Brazen-nose Colledg is drawn with his lines, hooks, and other tackling, lying in a round on one hand, and his angles of several sorts on the other. But whilst Nowel was catching of

intercourse with the Hanse Towns, appear to have been generally favourable to the Reformation; and the same cause which inspired them with the inclination furnished them with the means and opportunities, first, of transporting the persecuted clergy, and afterwards of remitting contributions for their support. Here, in consistency with the moderation of his own principles, Nowell united himself with the episcopal congregation [21 Dec. 1557], yet in a spirit of charity towards all the exiled brethren, equally remote from the imposing arrogance of Cox, and the puritanical rigour of Whittingham. This character, the effect of a clear head and calm temper, followed him through life. Unaltered by the charms of preferment and the sunshine of a jealous court, we find him, in his latter days, the advocate by turns of Udal, a conscientious puritan, and of Townley, a peaceable recusant. On the demise of Queen Mary, he was the first exile who returned to hail the accession, and to share the bounty of Queen Elizabeth; nor were his hopes long deferred, for on Jan. 1, 1559-60, he became Archdeacon of Middlesex; on June 21 of the same year, prebendary of the seventh stall in Westminster Abbey; and on Nov. 17, 1560, he attained to the summit of his preferments,¹ and probably of his wishes, in the rich deanery of St. Paul's, which he enjoyed through a long and tranquil period of forty-one years, without any relaxation of diligence, or abatement of zeal, or decay of intellect; happy in the esteem of all good men, and in the general, though not uninterrupted, favour of his royal mistress, before whom he was a frequent and faithful preacher for 30 years. In the pulpit he seems to have possessed an useful versatility of talents; for in his excursions to his native county he is said to have been eminently successful, when preaching was little practised and less encouraged, in bringing over the rude and bigoted people of Lancashire to the Established Church.

With the same benevolent intention he founded a grammar school at Middleton in that county, and endowed it with £30 per ann. together with exhibitions of £3 6s. 8d. each, to thirteen scholars for six years, provided that, if that school should at any time be deficient in persons properly qualified, recourse should then be had to the schools of Whalley and Burnley, and, in failure of candidates from thence, to any other school within the county of Lancaster.²

fishes, Bonner was catching of Nowel, and, understanding who he was, designed him to the shambles, whither he had certainly been sent, had not Mr. Francis Bowyer, then Merchant, afterwards Sheriffe of London, safely conveyed him beyond the seas. Without offence it may be remembered that, leaving a bottle of ale (when fishing) in the grasse, he found it some days after, no bottle, but a gun, such the sound at the opening thereof: and this is believed (casualty is mother of more inventions than industry) the original of bottled ale in England. (Fuller's Worthies, 1662, p. 115.)]

¹ By this is meant that he never attained any higher rank in the Church, nor probably sought it. But after he became Dean of St. Paul's several valuable pieces of preferment were heaped upon him; such as the prebends of Wildland and Tottenhall, in his own church, which he held in succession; the rich parsonage of Hadham, in Hertfordshire; a canonry of Windsor; and, lastly, the headship of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, which he held only three months. October 1, 1595, on occasion of this last appointment, he was created D.D. with an especial grant of precedence over all the doctors in the University, as well on account of his age (at least 84), as his station and dignity in the Church.

² Wood, Hist. and Ant. Univ. Ox. lib. 11, 214.

In the year 1570 he published the celebrated Catechism, which, as it had been undertaken as a kind of synopsis of the doctrines of the Church of England at the request of Cecil, as it had been reviewed and interlined by the Convocation in the year 1562, and was at last committed to the press at the joint request of the two archbishops, may in some measure be considered as a work of public authority. Of this little book, it is not too much to affirm, that the orthodoxy of its precepts is equalled by the purity of its style; and that, as it was written at a time when the Church of England had neither forgotten nor grown ashamed of her own doctrines, a late republication of it by the present learned and vigilant Bishop of Chester¹ is entitled to the gratitude of every friend to the Establishment, or to genuine Christianity. The general introduction of Nowell's catechism into schools and colleges might be a means of reinfusing a new portion of that spirit which once animated our pulpits, and of opening upon the minds of young preachers better views of religion than have been generally exhibited of late, excepting in combinations which disgrace them. In the year 1575 Mr. Nowell received an elegant tribute of gratitude in a classical translation of the Catechism into Greek, from his nephew, Mr. Whitaker, then fellow of Trinity College, and rising to great distinction in the University of Cambridge. The celebrity of the original work, sometimes perhaps called *The Catechism*, by way of eminence, gave rise to an opinion that Alexander Nowell was "the composer of that good plain unperplexed catechism, which is in our good old Service Book." Such are the words of old Isaac Walton, who, as he lived near the time, and conversed familiarly with the first ecclesiastics, might have been better informed, though the real author of that excellent formula, probably bishop Poinet, has never been clearly ascertained.

At length, after having prolonged his life, by temperance, exercise, and tranquillity of mind, to ninety-five years, he died full of honour as of days, Feb. 13, 1601. He is recorded by Isaac Walton, a man of the same tranquil devotion, and who attained nearly to the same length of days to himself, to have spent a tenth part of his time in angling, an amusement suited beyond every other to calm and contemplative minds, and sacred, as it should seem, to the relaxation to eminent divines; Donne, Herbert, Whitaker, and after them Archbishop Sheldon, having been fondly attached to it. Dr. Alexander Nowell was interred in his own cathedral, and had a monument erected to his memory,² which perished with many more in the fire of London; but its figure and inscription were preserved by the timely industry of Dugdale, and the immortal hand of Hollar.³

¹ Dr. Cleaver (1801), Bishop of Bangor; afterwards of St. Asaph.

² [Dugdale, *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, 1658, pp. 110, 111.]

³ This is merely such a sketch as could be exhibited in a work like the present; but a more expanded life of Alexander Nowell has appeared from the excellent biographical pen of the Rev. Ralph Churton. [Oxford, 1809, 8vo., 448 pages.]

LAURENCE NOWELL.

Of this eminent scholar, the restorer of Saxon literature in England, I have met with few memorials. He was brother of Alexander, and probably indebted, like him, for the first rudiments of literature to the neighbouring abbey. Where he completed his education,¹ what were his early preferments, how he escaped the *Mariana tempora*, or whether his profession of religion at that time rendered them dangerous to him, I have nowhere learned. But, in the earlier part of Queen Elizabeth's time, we find him active in the cultivation and encouragement of the Saxon language, which, after the dissolution of the monasteries, in some of which it had been systematically taught,² and after the fatal dispersion of their MSS. and charters, was in danger of falling into total oblivion. With this claim to royal patronage, and aided probably by the interest of his brother, who then stood high in the favour of Elizabeth, he became Dean of Lichfield, into which dignity he was installed April 29th, 1559. He was also Prebendary of York and Chichester, and Rector of Haughton and Drayton Bassett, in this diocese. He died in 1576 or 1577, leaving a widow,³ four sons, and several daughters, and is supposed by Willis⁴ to have been interred in the church of Weston, in Derbyshire. Camden, who was under obligations to

¹ He was admitted of Brazenose College, Oxford, about the year 1535, and took the degree of A.M. in 1544. [18 Mar.] (Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Ox. p. 216.) [He was entered of Brazenose College, Oxford, in 1536. He soon after removed to Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1541-2, and was incorporated B.A. 19 July, 1542, at Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 18 Mar. 1544. He was appointed master of the grammar-school at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, 1 Oct. 1546, and while resident there was ordained deacon by Bp. Ridley 9 Nov. 1550. The corporation of Sutton having exhibited in Chancery articles against him for neglect of his school, "after sitting of a commission and sundry depositions taken," a letter from the King in council was addressed to them 28 Feb. 1551, not to remove him except any notable crime could be proved against him. In Queen Mary's reign he was concealed for some time by Sir John Perrot at his house, Carew Castle, Pembroke, and afterwards went to Germany, where he joined his brother Alexander. In 1558 he was Archdeacon of Derby; 9 Aug. 1563, preferred to the prebend of Ferring, co. Sussex, diocese of Chichester; 27 May, 1566, to that of Ampleford, York. He was succeeded as dean by George Boleyn 22 Nov. 1576. His will is dated 17 Oct. 1576, and was proved 16 Aug. 1577, by his widow. His five sons were executors. His son Laurence, baptized at St. Mary's, Lichfield, 7 Dec. 1571, was commoner of Brazenose 1590. Thomas was baptized 5 Apr. 1573. He had four daughters, Catherine, Sarah baptized 1 May, 1569, Mary ob. v.p., Mary baptized 1 Aug. 1574. (Strype, Memorials, Book i. chap. xxv.; Dugdale, Warwickshire, p. 970; Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 146; Athenæ Cantabr. i. 357; Bp. Kennett's Collections, Lansd. MSS. 981, f. 133; Petheram, Anglo-Saxon Literature, p. 39.)]

² Particularly in the Abbey of Malmesbury. [Camden says of Tavistock Abbey, "laudabili instituto, avitæ nostræ linguæ, Anglo-Saxonicum dico, quæ jam in desuetudinem abiit, lectiones in hoc usque ad patrum memoriam habebantur, nè quod nunc ferè evenit, hujus linguæ cognitio intercideret." (Britannia, 1607, p. 144.) The Saxon school of this abbey was pulled down in 1736 to build a house for the Duke of Bedford's steward. (Ib. ed. Gough, i. 33.) See Mon. Angl. 1819, ii. 492.]

³ Relict of a Mr. Glover. His children, according to the family pedigree, pen. Auct., were Samuel, Laurence, Robert, Alexander, Catherine, Mary.

⁴ Cath. vol. i. p. 400.

Laurence Nowell, has honoured him with this eulogy: “*Vir rara doctrina insignis, et qui Saxoniam majorum nostrorum linguam desuetudine intermortuam et oblivione sepultam primus nostra ætate resuscitavit.*” He left behind him: 1st. “*Vocabularium Saxonicum,*”¹ MS. in Bib. Bodl. compiled A.D. 1560; 2nd. “*Collectanea e Chronico Gregorii Caerwent Monachi Cœnobii Glocestriensis ab Anno 681 ad An. 1290,*” &c. MS. Bib. Cotton; 3rd. “*Fasti Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis;*” 4th. “*Polychronicon et Perambulationes Forestarum temp. Hen. III.*” Pedigrees of the British Kings, Foundation of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and the Succession of Abbots to the year 1400.” A miscellaneous work in MS. formerly in Thoresby’s Museum. The late Mr. Lye, in his accurate edition of Junius’s *Etymologicon*, has availed himself of the labours of the Dean of Lichfield.

THOMAS TALBOT,

Second son of John Talbot, of Salesbury, Esq. and Anne Banastre, of Altham, was born at Salesbury, and educated at Oxford. In 1580, he was Keeper of the Records in the Tower. He assisted Camden in the Catalogue of Earls for the “*Britannia,*” and left: 1st. “*Collections relating to the Antiquities of Yorkshire,*” MS. in the Cotton Library, together with several other MSS. purchased by Sir Robert Cotton of his executors; 2nd. “*Analecta quamplurima diversi generis, viz.: ex quibusdam Chronicis, cartis aliisque autenticis Registris, Epitaphia, Genealogia, et alia ad rem historicam spectantia,*” MS. in the Heralds’ Office. In the dedication to Mill’s *History of Honour*, he is called “*Limping Thomas Talbot, a great genealogist, and of excellent memory.*”²

THE TOWNLEY FAMILY.

This is not one of those long lines which are memorable only for their antiquity. In the last two centuries it has produced a series of persons distinguished for their talents and virtues. Of these, though last in time, yet first in point of interest, was its late elegant and accomplished representative.

CHARLES TOWNLEY was the oldest son of William Townley, of Townley, Esq. and

¹ [Now in the Bodleian Library, as well as a beautiful transcript in Junius’ own hand. This is the original, and was given by Lawrence Nowell to Lambarde, whom he instructed in Anglo-Saxon while at Lincoln’s Inn and assisted in his *Archaionomia*. It afterwards belonged to Sumner and Selden. (*Athenæ Oxon.* i. 427.)]

² Gough’s *British Topography*, vol. ii. p. 397. [The work quoted by Gough is “*The Catalogue of Honor, or Treasury of true Nobility,*” 1610, folio, by Thomas Milles. In Hearne’s *Collection of Curious Discourses* is a tract “*Of the time when England was first divided into shires and the reason of such division.*” A volume of his notes from the records, Harl. MS. 2223, contains 303 folios. One of his note-books, Cotton. *Vespasian D.* xvii. has been frequently quoted in this edition. He was made B.A. 20 July, 1523. (*Wood, Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 95.)]

Cecilia his wife, sole heiress of Ralph Standish, of Standish, Esq. by Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk. His paternal grandmother was heiress of the house of Widdrington. He was born in the house of his ancestors October 1, 1737; and succeeded to the family estate, by the premature death of his father, in 1742. This event, united with religious considerations, sent him in early childhood to France for education; to which, however, much more attention was paid than is usual in the seminaries of that country. At a later period he was committed to the care of Turberville Needham, a man of considerable reputation at that time upon the continent as a natural philosopher. His own native taste and activity of mind carried him far beyond his companions in classical attainments; and a graceful person easily adapted itself to all the forms of polished address, which are systematically taught in France.¹ Thus accomplished, he came out into the world, and was eagerly received into the first circles of gaiety and fashion, from the dissipations of which it would be vain to say that he wholly escaped. These habits of life, however, in which imbecility grows old without the power, and vanity without the will, to change, after having tried them for a few years, his vigorous and independent mind shook off at once; and, by one of those decisive efforts of which it was always capable, he withdrew to the Continent, resumed his literary pursuits, studied with critical exactness the works and principles of ancient art, and gradually became one of the first connoisseurs in Europe. During this period of his life he principally resided at Rome: from whence, in different excursions, he visited the remotest parts of Magna Græcia and Sicily. I have heard him relate, that on arriving at Syracuse, after a long and fatiguing journey, he could take neither rest nor refreshment till he had visited the fountain of Arethusa. This, though a trifling, is a characteristic, circumstance, for he never spared himself, nor ever desisted from any pursuit, till he had either attained his object or completely exhausted his strength. Though far from indifferent to any of the fine arts, statuary was his favourite, and he soon became too ardent a lover of antiquity to remain a spectator of its fairest forms without courting the possession. His principal agent at Rome, after he ceased to reside there, was Mr. Jenkins. How he acquired so many specimens of ancient art from the East, I always neglected to inquire, and have now no means of learning. When his "dead family," as he was wont to call them, grew considerable, he purchased for their reception two successive houses in London; the latter of which (in Park Street, Westminster,) he fitted up with great elegance, and made it his principal residence till his death; which happened, to the unspeakable grief of his friends, January 3, 1805. The Townley Marbles were now become a national object: the Trustees of the British Museum, therefore, obtained from Parliament a grant of 20,000*l.*, probably not half the original cost; and for this sum they were purchased from the family. In the midst of an expensive war, and under the administration of one whose great mind rarely condescended to patronise the fine arts, this may be considered as a remarkable testimony to their value.

¹ To be convinced how long the French have been our masters in this accomplishment, see the Life of Edward Lord Herbert, p. 45.

On the whole they were undoubtedly the most select assemblage of Greek and Roman sculpture ever brought into England. That of the Earl of Arundel, the first which travelled so far beyond the Alps, though much more numerous, appears, from the remnants of it which are preserved, to have been filled with subjects of very inferior merit. The same, perhaps, may be said of a few celebrated collections yet remaining in some noble houses. But, in the Townley Museum, there was not a single statue, bust, or basso relievo, which did not rise far above mediocrity; and, with the exception of seven or eight subjects beyond the hope or possibility of private attainment, it certainly contained the finest specimens of ancient art yet remaining in the world. Among these may be distinguished the far-famed head of Homer, the apotheosis of Marcus Aurelius, the younger Verus, the Astragalizontes, a small but exquisitely beautiful group,¹ the Isis,² the female Bacchus,³ the ivy-crowned Muse, and the small bronze of Hercules Alastor, found at Biblus in Syria. The Townley Museum was also rich in gems, terra cottas, sepulchral monuments; and, above all, in a series of Roman imperial large brass, second only in extent and preservation to that of the late King of France, which alone had cost the collector above 3,000*l*. The Greek medals were rather specimens than a collection; having been selected for a particular purpose, which will now be explained. Mr. Townley was a zealous advocate for the mythological system of D'Ancarville,⁴ who compiled the

¹ This is probably a copy from the bronze group by Polyclethus, mentioned by Pliny as existing in his time in the Atrium of Titus, 1. xxxiv. c. 8. ["Duosque pueros, item talis nudos ludentes, qui vocantur Astragalizontes: et sunt in Titi imperatoris atrio: quo opere nullum absolutius plerique judicant." (Pliny, lxxxiv. c. 19.)]

² This figure is remarkable for the attributes given to the Rerum Natura Parens by Apuleius, Met. 1. xi. "Cujus (verticis) media quidem supra fronte plana rotunditas, in modum speculi vel immo argumentum (qu. arcuamentum vel augmentum) lunæ candidum lumen emicabat. Dextra lævaque sulcis insurgentium viperarum cohibita, spicis etiam Cerealibus desuper porrectis."

³

—————"Tibi cum sine cornibus adstas,
Virgineum caput est." OVID, Met. 1. iv.

⁴ See "Recherches sur l'Origine [l'Esprit] et les Progrès des Arts de la Grece, à Londres, M.DCC.LXXXV." [2 vols. and supplement 4to, price 3*l*. 18*s*. Pierre François Hugues, who called himself D'Hancarville, was born at Nancy 1 Jan. 1729. "Son père était marchand de draps, ce qui n'empêcha pas le fils de se faire passer pour un bon gentilhomme." (M. Justin Lamoureux, avocat à Nancy, in Barbier's Examen des Dictionnaires Historiques, i. 428.) He died at Padua 9 Oct. 1805, and was buried there in St. Nicholas's church, where his age is entered in the parish register as circa 86. (Valery, Voyages en Italie, 1835, p. 158.) I am indebted to the subject of the present article for a copy of this work, enriched with his own notes, and with engravings (never published) of the principal statues and busts in his possession. The Homer has been engraved for the splendid edition of the Iliad [and Odyssey] lately published at Oxford [by Grenville, Porson, &c. 1801, 4^o, 4 vols. The bust of Homer forms the frontispiece of vol. i. "A. Tendi delⁱ. L. Schiavonetti A. V. inc^t."] Prefixed to the Introduction of the "Recherches" is a profile of Mr. Townley, as on a Greek medal: reverse, ΗΡΟΝΟΙΑ: but the likeness is not a good one. He was himself no contemptible engraver; and a sardonyx bicolor, in the same work [vol. i. plate xviii.], bears his name, "Car. Townley sculpsit [1783]." I may also be allowed to add, that the light thrown on the architectural projections in Basire's beautiful plate of the Cloister Court of Whalley was from a correction by Mr. Townley's hand. At the time of his death, a magnificent plate of one apartment in his museum, from a painting by Zoffani, was, as it is yet, under the engraver's hands. It contains a tolerable likeness of himself at forty-five; and of his friends, the Hon. Mr. Greville,

greater part of his curious work in Park Street, and derived some of his best illustrations, from specimens in that collection. Of this system, which has not been generally received in England, it must be allowed that, amidst the silence of the earlier writers of antiquity, it is powerfully supported by the later Platonists, and the remains of ancient art. The symbols employed by sculptors and engravers to adumbrate the creative, destroying, and restoring powers of the universe, appear to have been connected with the mysteries. By the vulgar they were considered as the attributes of common Polytheism; by the initiated they were referred to the *ΑΠΟΡΡΗΤΑ* of their own system. But, to return: though an indefatigable writer, Mr. Townley never printed anything but a Dissertation on the Ribchester Helmet, in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Antiquarian Society. The reason of this reserve may partly have been much native delicacy of mind, and partly a consciousness that his English style was tinctured with foreign idioms. Indeed, he never spoke his native tongue but with some hesitation, and had frequent recourse to French and Italian words to remove his embarrassment. I have just now ascribed to him much native delicacy of mind: a quality never more conspicuous than in the familiar, extenuating manner in which he spoke of his own antiquarian treasures: treasures such as the Medici might have boasted of.

“*Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei.*”

To young connoisseurs, and in general to his inferiors in taste and science who sought his assistance, he was an active and zealous patron, sparing neither his interest nor his exertions to promote their views. For many such acts of friendship the writer of this memoir has reason to remember him with the warmest affection and gratitude. But it would be injurious to the memory of this excellent person to consider him merely as a virtuoso. He was one of the most benevolent and generous men I have ever known. The demands of taste, however importunate, could never tempt him either to rapacity or retention. In his conduct to a numerous tenantry he was singularly considerate and humane: and, whether present or absent from his house in the country, the stream of his bounty to the indigent never dried up or diminished. In one year of general distress, approaching to famine, he distributed among the poor of the neighbouring townships a sum equivalent to a fourth part of the clear income arising from the estate. His personal habits, though elegant, were frugal and unostentatious. He never even kept a carriage. He was an early riser, and an exact economist of his time. To his own affairs he was minutely and skilfully attentive. In his later years he grew more attached to his native place, and displayed, in adorning the grounds about it, a taste not inferior to that which distinguished his other pursuits. His temper, though naturally cheerful, was calm and sedate. His conversation, though regulated by the nicest forms of good-breeding, was

Mr. Astle, and Mr. D'Ancarville. But the misfortune is, that, for the sake of effect, many of the subjects have been transferred from their real situations. The stipulated price of this plate was no less than 1,200*l.* [“Zoffani considered this among his best works. It has since been engraved by Cardon.” (Nichols, *Illustrations*, iii. 737.)]

seasoned with a kind of Attic irony, not always unfelt by those about him. His manner had much both of dignity and sweetness. He was happy in a vigorous constitution, and still more so in a slow and sensible decay; for, after half a century of uninterrupted health and spirits, which gave but too keen a relish to every enjoyment, a lingering disorder which hung over him for the last three years of his life, co-operating with other means, brought him to a deep and serious sense of religion; and in this sense he died. Excepting the last circumstance, he may well be represented in the beautiful character of *Atedius Melior*, by Statius :¹

Cui nec pigra quies, nec iniqua potentia, nec spes
Improba; sed medius per honesta et dulcia limes,
Incorrupte fidem, nullosque experte tumultus,
Et secrete palam, qui digeris ordine vitam;
Idem auri facilis contemptor, et optimus idem
Comere divitias, opibusque immittere lucem.

Mr. Townley was interred, January 17, 1805, in the family chapel at Burnley in Lancashire, where those who love his memory would rejoice to see the best judge of sculpture in Europe commemorated by a bust at least. Added to that memorial his name would be enough: for, till this generation shall have passed away, the truest sepulchral panegyric would be useless—in another it would be suspected.

The following, however, has at length been chosen, and is entitled to a place here for its classical purity and elegance.²

M. S.
CAROLI TOWNELEII,
viri ornati, modesti;
nobilitate stirpis, amœnitate ingenii, suavitate morum,
insignis;
qui omnium bonarum artium, præsertim Græcarum,
spectator elegantissimus, æstimator acerrimus, judex peritissimus,
earum reliquias, ex urbium veterum rudibus effossas,
summo studio conquisivit, suâ pecuniâ redemit, in usum patriæ reposuit;
eâ liberalitate animi, quâ, juvenis adhuc,
hæreditatem alteram, vix patrimonio minorem,
fratri spontè cesserat, dono dederat.
Vixit annos LXVII. menses III. dies III.
Mortem obiit Jan. III. A. S. MDCCCV.

JOHN TOWNLEY, Esq., son of Charles, second son of Sir John Townley, knight, married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Townley, his uncle. He was celebrated for his recusancy and sufferings. In Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*" are many memorials relating to him and his fellow-sufferer Sir John Southworth. The following

¹ *Sylvæ*, l. ii. 3. 66-71.

² [See before under Burnley, p. 162.]

inscription, under a portrait¹ of himself, his lady, and children, in the library at Townley, will supply what is wanting in this narrative :—

This John about the 6 or 7 yere of her ma'tie yt. now ys, for professing ye apostolicall catholick Roman faith, was imprisoned first at chester castell, then sent to marishalsea, then to york castell. the' to ye blockhouses in hull, then to the Gatehouse in Westminster, then to Manchester, then to broughton in Oreforthshire, then twice to Ely in Cambrigeshr. and so now of : 73 : yeares old and blinde, is bounde to appeare and to kepe with in fide myles of towneley his house, who hath since ye statute of 23 : paid in to ye Exchequer **XXL** ye mounth and doth still, yt theer is paid already abobe fide **MIL.** 1601.

CHRISTOPHER TOWNLEY, grandson of the above, and younger son of Richard Townley, sen. Esq. was born at Townley, Jan. 9th, 1603. This is that indefatigable transcriber, to whom the present work is so much indebted. Of his labours I have now discovered no less than twenty-two volumes, mostly in large folio, at Townley.² Writing seems to have been the business of his life; but it is to be lamented that he did not intersperse a little anecdote and reflection with the drudgery of transcribing. Perseverance, however, was his talent, and those who have followed in the same walk are infinitely indebted to him. He married Alice, daughter of John Braddyll, of Portfield, Esq. and widow of Richard Townley, of Carr, Esq. for which reason he is called by Mr. Whitaker and Sir Peter Leycester, Townley of Carr, though his residence before marriage was at Moorhiles. He was interred at Burnley Aug. 1674.

RICHARD TOWNLEY, Esq. oldest son of Charles Townley, killed at Marston Moor, was born in 1628. The distresses of the times, and probably the natural bent of his own mind,

¹ "The annexed portrait of Mr. Towneley, progenitor of Charles Townley, Esq. the late celebrated collector of the Towneley Museum, is copied, by favour of Peregrine Towneley, Esq. the present proprietor of Towneley, from a very curious family painting in his possession, on board, very perfect, containing sixteen figures, all kneeling, the father with seven sons in order of primogeniture behind him; the mother with as many daughters in the same situation. Between the parents is a double desk, and a crucifix above. On a book upon the desk, before the father (as in the engraving), are the words 'FIAT VOLUNTAS TUA;' before the mother, 'UT IN CŒLO ITA IN TERRIS.' Above the crucifix, 'VIRTUTE DECET, NON SANGUINE NITI.' From the back of the youngest son and daughter spring two vines, emblems of fruitfulness, which mantle over the heads of the figures; that on the right laden with black grapes; that on the left with white. From the branches on the right depend the shields of the Towneleys, with their various empalements; from those on the left the shields of the Wimbishes, until the two stems unite in Sir Richard Towneley and Frances Wimbish, and terminate in John Towneley and Mary Towneley (daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard), who, in the language of their monumental inscription, 'united and preserved the family.' Mr. Towneley was interred in the family chapel, on the north side of the choir of Burneley church, on the 1st of March, 1607; probably, therefore, at the advanced age of fourscore. The interchange of kind offices, and frequent instances of trust reposed in him by the Nowells, may be regarded as so many instances of fraternal affection and unsuspected integrity: while the attitude and accompaniments with which he chose to be handed down to posterity in this family group show 'How firm his sacred, though mistaken zeal.'"—(Churton's *Life of Nowell*, pp. 284-6.)

² [Sixty volumes of transcripts preserved at Towneley are described in the Fourth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1874, pp. 408-10. "Christopher Townley of Carr in Lancashire, Esq. who stuck not for any cost or labour to promote as well Astronomical as other Mathematical Studies, by a diligent Correspondence kept and maintained with the learned professors in those sciences." (Sherburne, *Catalogue of Astronomers*, p. 93.)]

led him to a retired and studious course of life. After his marriage with Margaret¹ Paston his earlier years appear to have been spent at Nocton, a fine estate then belonging to the family, near Lincoln; but, upon the Restoration, he was compelled to dispose of this, in order to heal the breaches made by sequestrations; and from that time till some years after the marriage of his son, 1685, seems to have resided principally at Townley. He then withdrew to York, where he died of a mortification, Jan. 1706-7, æt. 77.² In Leigh's "Lancashire," l. 2, p. 17, etc. is a letter from Richard Townley, Esq. to Dr. Croon, touching an instrument for dividing a foot into many single parts, invented by a Mr. Gascoigne, slain in the civil wars; letter on the quantity of rain, *ibm.*; a table of rain at Townley from 1677 to 1693; observations on an eclipse of the sun, in a Latin letter to Mr. Flamsteed.³ His attainments as a philosopher and mathematician were certainly very considerable; and he is said to have been a man of mild and amiable temper, averse from business, which he devolved almost entirely upon his brother and faithful friend, who was afterwards his executor. I cannot forbear mentioning how few steps, in the traditionary history of this family, carry us up two centuries: my informant⁴ having conversed with an aged relative married into the family in 1685, and for several years resident in the same house with another, who was born in the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHN TOWNLEY, Knight of St. Louis, grandson of the former, and younger son of Charles Townley, Esq. by Ursula Fermor, was born at Townley, 1697; and, having been originally intended for the law, was placed in the office of the famous Salkeld. But his inclination leading him to prefer a military life, he entered into the French service, and was present at the siege of Philipsburg, where the Marshal Duc de Berwick was killed. He was afterwards honoured with the Cross of St. Louis. Having spoken, in company with Voltaire, and other wits of the time, at Paris, of the English poem *Hudibras*, and

¹ [Margaret or Maria. See before, pp. 161, 191.]

² The particulars of his complaint are related by Thoresby, in the style and spirit of an old nurse. Duc. p. 642. Vide his elegant Epitaph, under Burnley, p. 161. "That ingenious virtuoso Rich. Towneley of Towneley, Esq.; died at York 22 Jan. 1706. A corn dropt off his foot as he was in bed; he thought himself well rid of it, and took no further notice till it gangren'd. His father died in the Bed of Honour for King Charles I." (Duc. Leod. ed. 1715, p. 629; ed. 1816, Appendix, p. 157.)]

³ [His observations at Townley on the eclipse of the sun on 11 June, 1676, were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, xi. 663-4. This is the eclipse mentioned above, the date of which Leigh does not give. In Phil. Trans. xviii. 51-58, is a letter dated 9 Jan. 1693-4, giving the monthly rainfall at Townley, in pounds Troy, on a "round tunnel of" 12 inches diameter, from Jan. 1677 to Dec. 1693, omitting 1687, 1688. It is that printed by Leigh without date. The rainfall at Townley in 1697 and 1698, and some remarks on the variations of the barometer, being part of a letter to Mr. William Derham, *ib.* xxi. 47, 48. A prospect of the weather, winds, and height of the barometer on the first day of the month, and the rainfall of each month from Jan. 1703 to Apr. 1704, when he left Townley, *ib.* xxiv. 1877-81. The average annual rainfall at Townley from 1696 to 1704 was 42½ inches. A description of his micrometer, which divided an inch into 3507 parts, *ib.* ii. 457-8, 541-4, viii. 6095; *Historia Cælestis*, iii. 95. Sir Edward Sherburne says that for some years he had been a diligent observer of Jupiter's satellites, "whose motions he hath reduced to Exactness of Rule and Order." (Catalogue of Astronomers, p. 114.)]

⁴ John Townley, jun. Esq.

translated some small portions of that inimitable work almost extempore, he was induced to attempt a version of the whole, which he published, with the following title :—" *Hudibras, Poëm écrit dans le tems des Troubles d'Angleterre ; et traduit en Vers François, avec des Remarques et des Figures. A Londres, 1757.*" [3 vols. 12mo.]¹ With what success he atchieved a task of such extreme difficulty may be conjectured from the following extract, notwithstanding its brevity :

An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell Dock,
At Westminster, and Hicks's Hall,
And Hiccius-Doctius play'd in all ;
Where in all governments and times
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes,
And us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hind'ring justice, or maintaining :

Un vieux sot, qui comptoit les heures
Constamment près de ces demeure
Où sont logés fripons et gueux,
A Westminster et d'autres lieux,
Ou la Justice se debite,
Il étoit partout émérite.
Là sous chaque Gouvernement
Il alloit indifféremment
Poursuivre, ou défendre le crime,
Et par cette double maxime,
Il gagnoit, à solliciter
Justice, comme a l'empêcher. (Vol. iii. p. 55.)

¹ ["My late uncle John was about the year 1715 entered of Gray's Inn and filled the place of clerk under Mr. Salkeld, succeeding therein the late Lord Chancellor Hardwick. He soon quitted that employ, and entered into the French service, which at that time the subjects of England were allowed to do. In 1748 he was admitted into the military order of the Knights of St. Louis. He fixed his abode in Paris about 30 years. He there frequented some of the Rendevouz of the Literati, who are accustomed in that city to assemble in a social manner in the evenings at the houses of antiquated ladies of fashion who were opulent and polite and who gained respect by receiving such company. Literature was the prevailing topic of conversation, mingled with wit and the amusements of social intercourse. On the publication of Voltaire's thoughts on the poem of Hudibras, every real or pretended man of letters chattered on the subject of Hudibras, which was praised by some and villified by others. My uncle, being almost an adorer of that ingenious work, was irritated, and for the vindication of his favorite, and for the amusement of one of these societies, Madame Dublay's, I think, produced to them a translation of about 60 or 100 verses from some chosen passage. They excited great surprize and pleasure in the company and invitations to bring them more. He occasionally amused himself and his friends in this manner, without having the least thought of completing the translation. After a year or two Mr. Needham, the naturalist and friend of Buffon, entreated my uncle to fill up the chasms which he had omitted, and at length obtained the donation of the manuscript, with reluctant permission from my uncle to publish it, but without a name. My uncle wrote a short preface or rather an apology for the attempt, signed The Translator ; and Mr. Needham compiled explanatory notes for the assistance of the French readers. My uncle was born at Townley, 1697, and died at Chiswick, 1782." (Letter from Charles Townley, dated 30 Sep. 1800, bound up with Dr. Whitaker's copy of the Third Edition.) Voltaire's "Thoughts" on Hudibras were published in the 22nd of his "Lettres Philosophiques," or "Lettres sur les Anglais," printed at Rouen in 1731, and publicly burnt at Paris 10 June, 1734, when several editions were quickly issued. The notice of Hudibras began : "Il y a surtout un poëme anglais que je desespérais de vous faire connaître." But in the edition of 1756 the notice was recast and much extended, beginning : "Il y a un poëme anglais difficile à faire connaître aux étrangers," and accompanied with a translation of the first 456 lines (translated by Townley in 512 lines) compressed into 108, "pour éviter la prolixité, car ce Butler ne finit jamais," but yet very loose and incorrect.]

The following inscription, under an engraving¹ from a miniature portrait in the possession of his nephew, will supply the dates wanted to complete this short account :

Ad impertiendum amicis inter Gallos, Linguae Anglicanae nonnihil peritis, facetum Poema Hudibras dictum, accurate festiveque Gallice convertit Hic JOHANNES TOWNELEY, Caroli Towneley de Towneley in Agro Lancastriensi Armigeri filius Nat. A.D. 1697 Denat. A.D. 1782. Grato pioque animo fieri curavit Johannes Towneley nepos A.D. 1797.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Of this extraordinary man, one of the ablest and most learned that have been connected with the parish of Whalley by birth or habitation, I have been able to retrieve very few particulars but from incidental hints which he gives of his own history in his works. In his epitaph he states himself to have been born in Villa Spinosa, in Agro Cucullato, that is, at Thornton in Cuxwold; and he speaks, in one passage of his works, so familiarly of the neighbourhood of Cambridge that I presume him to have been educated in that University. Whether medicine or theology were his original destination I do not know, but it is certain that he entered into holy orders,² and about the year 1634 was

¹ [By W. Skelton, inserted in each volume of the copy of the translation of Hudibras, presented by Charles Towneley to the British Museum 10 May, 1800. It has been re-engraved by R. Cooper.]

² [He was ordained after July, 1632. "That pious and learned person Dr. Thomas Morton then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to whose memory I cannot but owe and make manifest all due respect, because he was well known unto me, and by the imposition of whose hands I was ordained Presbyter when he was Bishop of Durham." (The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, chap. xiv. p. 275.) Dr. Morton was installed at Durham 20 July, 1632, and died 22 Sep. 1659, æt. 95. "He regularly examined all candidates for holy orders, and admitted into the ministry only those of whose learning and piety he was himself personally convinced." (Surtees, Durham, vol. i. p. xciii.) Webster had learned chemistry before 1635, probably as part of his medical studies. "Some may deem that it is my ambition to be thought or esteemed an Adeptist, or at least to speak myself so highly knowing in these Arcanas, that thereby I may draw some to make suit unto me for further unveiling of these secrets. To which I will say little, but onely this, that my motto hath long been, and is, 'Qui bene latuit bene vixit;' and however they may censure I shall easily pass by it and answer with that of Paracelsus, 'Alterius non sit qui suus esse potest;' and shall modestly tell them that it is above 35 years since I first learned a course of common chemistry under old John Huniades, and have ever since at times and seasons been employed therein, and have been and am a continual reader of and studier in the best authors that have written in mystical philosophy." (Metallographia, 1671, p. 161.) In the "Certified particular of the names of all such strangers born as dwell within such parts of co. Midd. as are ajacent to the City of London," made 18 July, 1635, No. 105, under "Whitechapell," is "John Hunniades, borne at Hunger [Hungary], an Alcamist." (State Papers, Domestic, Charles I. vol. 294, f. 22.) Wood calls him "John Huniades the great chymist." (Athenæ, ii. 543.) Sir Thomas Browne, in a letter to Elias Ashmole, says, "Dr. Arthur Dee was a yong man when he saw this projection made in Bohemia [by his father Dr. John Dee], butt he was so inflamed therewith, that he fell early upon that studie and read not much all his life but bookes of that subject, and two years before his death [he died Sep. 1651] contracted with one Hunniades, or Hans Hanyar, in London, to be his operator. This Hans Hanyar having lived long in London and growing in years, resolved to return into Hungarye: he went first to Amsterdam, where he was to remain ten weeks, till Dr. Arthur came unto him. The Dr. to my knowledge was serious in this buisnesse and had

curate of Kildwick, in Craven, where he seems to have had the first opportunity of exercising that sagacity in detecting imposture for which he was afterwards so conspicuous. I refer the reader to the account of the Pendle Forest witches in this volume, and shall here subjoin Webster's own account of the young impostor there mentioned :¹

And it came to pass that this said boy was brought into the church of Kildwick, a large parish church, where I (being then curate there) was preaching in the afternoon, and was set upon a stall (he being but about ten or eleven years old) to look about him, which moved some little disturbance in the congregation for a while. And after prayers, I inquiring what the matter was, the people told me that it was the boy that discovered witches; upon which I went to the house where he was to stay all night, where I found him, and two very unlikely persons that did conduct him, and manage the business; I desired to have some discourse with the boy in private, but that they utterly refused; then, in the presence of a great many people, I took the boy near me, and said: "Good Boy, tell me truly, and in earnest, did thou see and hear such strange things of the meeting of witches as is reported by many that thou dost relate, or did not some person teach thee to say such things of thy self?" But the two men not giving the boy leave to answer, did pluck him from me, and said he had been examined by two *able* Justices of the Peace, *and they did never ask him such a question*; to whom I replied, the persons accused had therefore the more wrong. (Chap. xiv. p. 277.)

As the laws of England and the opinions of mankind then stood, a mad dog, in the midst of a congregation, would not have been more dangerous than this wicked and mischievous boy, who, looking around him, could, according to his own caprice, put any one or more of the people in peril of tortures or of death.

On another occasion he was called to visit a boy supposed to be possessed, of which he gives the following account:

I presently judged it to be neither natural disease nor supernatural distemper, but only knavery and imposture, [and so made the woman silent, and told her she was a cheater, and deserved due punishment, and that what she told were the most of them lies of her own inventing;] and told the father and the son, that I could soon cast off all the devils that he was possessed with; but then I must have him in mine own custody, and none of them to come near him nor speak with him. A long time I expected to have seen him in one of his fits, but his devil was too timorous of my stern *countenance and rough carriage*. (Chap. vi. p. 125.)

At what time Webster forsook the ministry of the Church of England I cannot discover,² but during the Civil Wars he certainly attended one of the armies in the capacity, as may be inferred from the following passage, rather of a surgeon than a chaplain:

For we ourselves in the late times of rebellion have seen some thousands of dead bodies that have had

provided all in readinesse to goe; but suddenly he heard that Hans Hanyar was dead." (Works, ed. Bohn, iii. 531.) "1646, Aug. 28, Hans Honger, alias John Huniades, the chymist without Algate, died." (Smith's Obituary, Camden Soc., p. 22.)]

¹ [See Vol. i. pp. 300-4. "The informer was one Edmund Robinson (yet living at the writing hereof, and commonly known by the name of Ned of Roughs), whose father was by trade a Waller, and but a poor man." (The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, p. 276.)]

² [About 1635. "And as the Lord in mercy hath cleared my spirit from all these mists, so he hath led me forth to give my testimony with the rest of his Saints in behalf of his cause and truth, against all perverseness and unright-

divers wounds, and lying naked and being turned over and over, and by ten or twelve thrown into one pit, and yet not one of them have issued any fresh and pure blood. [(P. 306.)]

That Webster really practised surgery is evident, not only from the style which he gives himself in the title page of his own book, but from another curious and characteristic passage, which I will subjoin :

We our selves having practised the art of medicine, in all its parts, in the North of England, where ignorance, popery, and superstition doth much abound, and where for the most part the common people, if they chance to have any sort of the epilepsie, palsie, convulsions or the like, do presently perswade themselves that they are bewitched, fore-spoken, blasted, fairy-taken, or haunted with some evil spirit, and the like ; and if you should by plain reasons show them that they are deceived, and that there is no such matter, but that it is a natural disease, say what you can, they shall not believe you, but account you a physician of small or no value, [and whatsoever you do to them it shall hardly do them any good at all because of the fixedness of their depraved and prepossessed imaginations.]—(Hence, I am sorry to say, that our Author, who was probably a better physician than a casuist, infers the lawfulness of using periaptas, or any other insignificant things, to hang about their necks). [But if you indulge their fancy, and seem to concur in opinion with them, and hang any insignificant thing about their necks], assuring them that it is a most efficacious and powerful charm [you may then easily settle their imaginations, and then give them that which is proper to eradicate the cause of their disease], and so you may cure them, as we have done great numbers. (Chap. xvii. p. 323.)

But surely this is doing evil that good may come, for, by parity of reason, a clergyman who was sent for to visit a hypochondriacal man persuaded that he is actually possessed, if he believed that such a stratagem might tend to the removal of the disorder, would be justified in practising upon him all the forms of dispossession.

When Webster speaks of “the late Rebellion” he uses the language of his later days, when his book was written, for as he returned to the office of a preacher during the Usurpation, and became a surgeon once more after the Restoration, it may be presumed that

teousness of men. For after the Lord, about eighteen years ago [before 28 April, 1653], had in his wonderful mercy brought me to the sad experience of mine own dead, sinful, lost, and damnable condition in nature, and fully shewed me the nothingness and helplessness of creaturely power, either without or within me, and graciously led me forth to witness with the Prophet David, that “he had drawn me forth of the horrible pit, and set my feet upon a rock, and established my goings;” and then, and ever since, carried me forth, sometimes in much power, sometimes in weakness (according to the working of his own will), to declare unto the sons of men what he had done for my soul. This no sooner appeared in me and others whom it pleased the Lord to reveal his Son in, but the power of Babel in the Ministers of Satan transforming themselves into ministers of righteousness, then in the Episcopal and Prelatical form, pouring forth all their malice and spite against the truth, and against all those in whom it appeared: then throwing dirt upon us, and hotly raging in persecution against us, in and under the terms of Puritans, Separatists, Grindletonians, and Antinomians: And also continued the same bitterness in malice in the tayl of the Dragon (though then disguised under the name of Presbyterians, and a new form of pretended godliness) by the former odious titles and addition of new, as Libertines, Blasphemers, Sectaries, and Hereticks: and since hath not ceased under the new devices of Independency, and Church gathering, keeping still the same appellations, and superadding of others, as Dippers, Quakers, and indeed what not? calling and accounting all others as Hereticks that were not of their tribe and trade, form and judgment.” (Saints’ Guide, Preface.)]

he thought the conduct by which the then existing authorities obtained their power was no rebellion. Yet it must have been his politics rather than his theology which were warped. He was a very learned divine; but the authors to whom he perpetually refers were the best theologians of the Church of England; neither is there a tincture of puritanical cant in his writings.¹ His taste had evidently been formed on better models. He complains that in the year 1658 all his books and papers were taken from him;² a robbery of which no other account can be given than that he laboured under some suspicion of loyalty. However this may have been, he seems to have withdrawn, soon after the Restoration, from Mitton to Clitheroe, where he finally renounced his ministry, and spent the remainder of his days in study, metallurgy, and the practice of medicine. With some inconsistency in his principles, Webster was certainly an extraordinary man. Had his penetration and rational incredulity, his indefatigable industry, and profound erudition, had the benefit of modern discoveries, he would have been a philosopher of the first order. Besides the two ancient languages then critically understood by every scholar, he read and cited with

¹ [In earlier years his opinions were very different. Speaking of ministers he says: "Their power ariseth not from commissions and licences given or granted from magistrates, parliaments, or numbers of persons proudly and Lucifer-like stiled Divines, from committees or colleges, presbyteries or academies. . . . The strength and might of their weapons is not academical and scholastical learning (the rotten rubbish of Ethnical and Babylonish ruins), nor fathers, modern writers, expositors, commentators (the ayerie bubbles that ignorance, corrupt custom, and humane tradition hath blown up, and guilded over with the unsuitable and heterogeneous title of Orthodoxal Authors), nor their wit, reason, nor collected notes (the rotten crutches to support lameness), no nor any of these, or whatsoever can arise from the flesh, but only the Spirit of truth, that leads into all truth." (Saints' Guide, p. 15.) His fifth reason for publishing his sermons is: "That the Lord alone may be magnified, who hath carried forth my spirit to bear witness against all unrighteousness of men, who withhold the truth of God in unrighteousness, and that without respect of persons, and especially against all those churches, worships, professions, confessions, opinions, covenants, gatherings, traditions of men, observations of times, idol-pastors, hirelings, false teachers, forms, and such like, which are made, appointed, constituted, ordained, set up, and practised by men; by the carnal wisdom, learning, wit, reason, and policy of the world." (Sermons, Epistle Dedicatory, 5th page.) "All those that claim an ordination by man or from man, that speak from the spirit of the world, from wit, learning, and humane reason, who preach for hire and make merchandise of the souls of men; I witness that they are all Baal's Priests and Idol Shepherds, who destroy the sheep and are thieves and robbers. . . . And are the magicians, sorcerers . . . which the Lord will cut off out of the land." (Ibid. 7th page.) "Hath any one a Church but only Jesus Christ? Will any man dare to assume to himself any part of the Immaculate Church, or of any one member of Jesus Christ, and say, this or these are my churches and my people and my congregation? Oh! blasphemy in the highest degree." (Sermons, p. 129) "Let them look to it who love to be called Rabbi or by the blasphemous title of Divine." (Ibid. p. 151.) "How have men beat their wits and layd their counsels together to form and model religion, to make it passe for currant in the world, that they may be accounted Artists and Pastors and Doctors! and according to that fine invented word ORTHODOX; and some adding that blasphemous title DIVINE." (Ibid. p. 240.) The following passage presents a striking contrast to these extracts, and affords a clear proof of the great change in his opinions: "And that it is often as vain to presume upon having the guidance of the Spirit, as are the other two, is manifest in the late times of rebellion and confusion; where, every man pretending the Spirit, made such wild and extravagant expositions of the Scriptures as few ages have known before; and is still kept up by the giddy troop of fanatical Quakers and the like." (Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft, chap. vii. p. 138.)]

² ["I had a copy of it until about the year 1658, when I had it and many other books and papers taken from me." (Chap. xvi. p. 300).]

facility the Hebrew, German, Italian, and French. Of his skill in Hebrew he thus modestly speaks :

It is far from us to compare our selves with those learned men that were masters of the Hebrew and Greek tongues, being in comparison but a smatterer in those languages, yet have in our younger years both studied and taught them to others, and, as far as we undertake, we hope we need not fear the censure of the most rigid critick. (Chap. vi. p. 106.)

His medical knowledge was the best of his times, collected from multifarious reading of the old physicians, frequently corrected in their fancies and superstitions by his own better judgment.¹ His stories are often very lively, and sometimes picturesque. Of both these the following are specimens :

[A very lepid and pertinent accident once] in my younger years [happened in Burrow Bridge upon a great Fayr holden there upon St. Barnabas Day :] I being in company with divers gentlemen, whereof two

¹ [His works are, 1. "The Saints' Guide, or Christ the Rule, and Ruler of Saints. Manifested by way of Positions, Consecrations, and Queries, wherein is contained the Efficacy of acquired knowledge, the Rule of Christians, the Mission and Maintenance of Ministers, and the Power of Magistrates in Spiritual things. By John Webster, late Chaplain in the Army." London, 1653, 4to. pages 7, 38. The dedication, dated 23 Ap. 1653, "To all who Love the Lord Jesus Christ in truth and sincerity," is followed by an address, dated 28 Ap. "To all those that set up forms and external worship instead of the spiritual and those that call themselves the Ministers of the Nation." He queries whether natural reason and human learning be not the fruit and effect of the forbidden tree and "that same hellish and serpentine wisdom by which the Devil ruleth his kingdom." (P. 6.) A national ministry he concludes to be a picture without life, a husk and shell without a kernel, "nay, no less then a Babylonish, Hellish, and Satanical Ministry," all licences and commissions to preach "vain, corrupt, and abominable," and those who hold them "no less than Ministers of Satan and firebrands of Hell." (P. 22.) It was reprinted 1654, 4to.; 1699, 16mo.

2. "Academiarum Examen, or the Examination of Academies. Wherein is discussed and examined the Matter, Method, and Customes of Academick and Scholastick Learning, and the insufficiency thereof discovered and laid open ; as also some Expedients proposed for the Reforming of Schools, and the perfecting and promoting of all kind of Science. Offered to the judgements of all those that love the proficiencie of Arts and Sciences, and the advancement of Learning. By John Webster." London: 1654, 4to. pages 14, 110. In the dedication to Major-General Lambert, dated 21 Oct. 1653, he says : "I present these rude lines . . . because some years agoe a short draught of them was brought to your hands, and your Honour was then pleased to judge it worthy of your view and consideration." In the Epistle to the Reader he says : "The Prelacy, though it sought to bow me, yet it could not break me ; though the Presbyterian pride did seem to threaten me, yet it could not hurt me, and the Independent forms could never inform me beyond the basis of a better building than man can erect : nor can the spoil of Academies ever please my mind, nor shall fill my purse . . . nor all the levelling that hath been in these times hath not mounted nor raised me, nor can they make me fall lower. *Qui cadit in terram, non habet unde cadat.*" "I am a free-born Englishman, a Citizen of the world, and a seeker of knowledge, and am willing to teach what I know, and learn what I know not." In this work Webster's love of astrology, alchemy, and the Rosicrucian philosophy frequently shows itself. He calls John Dee "that myrror of manifold learning" (p. 20), "that expert and learned man;" Paracelsus, "that singular ornament of Germany" (p. 70), "that miracle of industry and pains" (p. 77); Kircher, "that grand gatherer of all kinds of learning" (p. 78); Von Helmont, "that miracle of learning" (p. 10). He speaks of "the highly illuminated fraternity of the Rosie Crosse" (p. 26); "that sublime and never sufficiently praised science of Pyrotechny or Chymistry" (p. 70); "that laudable, excellent, and profitable science of Physiognomy" (p. 76); "the most admirable and soul-ravishing knowledge of the three great Hypostatical principles of nature—salt, sulphur, and mercury" (p. 77).

were masters of arts [and walking in the Horse-fayr], we espyed a great crowd and ring of people, and drawing near, there was a person commonly known, through most of the northern parts of Yorkshire, by the name of John Gyspie, being as black as any of that tribe, with a feather in his hat, a silk slasht doublet,

Two answers to this work were published. The first was "*Vindiciæ Academicarum*, containing some briefe Animadversions upon Mr. Webster's Book, stiled *The Examination of Academies*." Oxford, 1654, 4to. 65 pages. The Epistle to the Author is signed N.S. that is, Dr. John Wilkins. The writer says of Webster: "I have heard from very good hands that he is suspected to be a Friar, his conversation being much with men of that way." "This worthy author, who by a smattering and superficial knowledge hath raised himselfe a repute amongst his ignorant followers." The answer was by Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and at that time Savilian Professor of Astronomy. Dr. Walter Pope says that Ward wrote "*A Vindication of the Universities in reply to one Webster of Cletherow*, who had writ a Pamphlet to prove them useless." (*Life of Seth Ward*, p. 188.) The second answer forms the last part (pp. 193 to 239) of "*Vindiciæ Literarum, The Schools guarded*:" by Thomas Hall, B.D. Pastor of King's Norton, in Worcestershire; London, 1654, 8vo., and is entitled "*Histrio-Mastix. A Whip for Webster* (as 'tis conceived) the Quondam Player; or, An examination of one John Webster's delusive Examen of Academies; where the Sophistry, Vanity, and Insufficiency of his New-found light . . . is briefly discovered," &c. London: 1654. The preface is dated 4 Sept. 1654. A "*Defence of Logick*, by a very Learned Pen" is annexed, beginning "This Mr. Webster (as I suppose) is that Poet whose Glory was once to be the Author of Stage-plaies, as the Devil's Law-Case, but now the Tutor of Universities." Mr. Dyce maintains that the writers were quite aware that their adversary was not the dramatist, and that Mr. Hazlitt was wrong in concluding from these words that Webster was a College Tutor. (*Webster's Works*, 1857, p. xix.)

3. An account of William Erbery, in an address "*To the truly Christian Reader*," 8½ pages, signed J. W. and prefixed to Erbery's tract, "*The Great Earthquake, or the Fall of all the Churches*." London, 1654, 4to. He says of Erbery, "He was rather a presser forward, than an apostate." "Our author was of this mind, better no ministry than a pretended one." "The author was a person raised up by the Lord to bear his testimony against all formal and traditional waies of religion, ordinances, and government in the (so called) Christian world; a designe, though seemingly managed by him with some eagerness and severity of spirit (if you abstract some passages in this and his other discourses), yet in much love and oneness of spirit with the worshippers themselves, that their persons might be saved, but so as by fire, 1 Cor. iii. 15." "As for prayer, he was led into the secret places of the Almighty, to see that it was not to be limited (as the Jews did) to morning and evening tides, that it was the least part of it to be vocal; that all divine performances are to be managed within; that it was proper only for saints, and not mixt multitudes."

On 12 Oct. 1653, Erbery, "with one John Webster, sometimes a Cambridge scholar, endeavoured to knock down learning and the ministry both together, in a disputation that they then had against two ministers in a church in Lombard Street, London." (*Wood, Athenæ, Bliss*, iii. 361.) The whole passage is quoted in Mr. Crossley's introduction to Pott's *Discovery of Witches* (Chetham Society). Erbery has given his own account of what occurred in a tract entitled "*A Monstrous Dispute: or the Language of the Beast, in two men professing themselves Ministers of the Gospel; both proved at a Publick Dispute in Lumber Street, Oct. 12, 1653, I. That they are no Men but Beasts; II. That they are no Ministers, but Monsters*." London, 1653, 4to. Thomason's copy is dated 18 Oct. "The Dispute I call Monstrous, because it had neither head nor tail (as they say): the Opponent could not at first finde the Question nor form an argument to the last, and the Defendant was faine to frame both for him. Mr. Webster the Respondent had published a Book and publicly preached for the exalting of God alone and of Christ in the Spirit . . . two professed ministers came publicly to oppose . . . there was also a third that is a Presbyter, Independent, and Anabaptist." (P. 1.) "Mr. C. who came to oppose would needs . . . begin the dispute with prayer, but I prayed him to forbear his prayers till he came to his closet . . . I spake this that he and the other Ministers might once forbear their superstitious forms of Prayer." (P. 2.) "At the end I could not chuse but break forth in these Queres, saying, Sir, I see you cannot object anything against Mr. Webster; will ye please to Answer my objections? First, I assert, you are no man, but a Beast. Secondly, that you are no Minister, but a Monster." To the first he argued that Mr. C. was an Ass, therefore a beast. Erbery's proof was that he might say of Mr. C. what God did truly say of his people, and God said

upon a fair Holland [half] shirt, counterfeiting himself half drunk, and reeling to and fro, with a [fine] tape [or inkle string] tyed fast together at the two ends, and throwing it (as it were) carelessly, two or three times about a smooth rod that another man held by both ends, [and then putting the bout of the tape upon the one

of his people that Israel was an ass. Mr. C.'s friends would not allow Erbery to prove his second proposition. According to Wood the dispute ended in a riot, which Erbery denies. "While these things were babled to and fro, the multitude, being of various opinions, began to mutter, and many to cry out, and immediately it came to a mutiny, or tumult (call it which you please), wherein the women bore away the bell, but lost (some of them) their kerchiefs. And, the dispute being hot, there was more danger of pulling down the church than the ministry." (*Athenæ*, iii. 361.) "Truely there was no fighting nor blows at the Dispute (as 'twas reported at Westminster), but the Dispute was so confused, without any forme or order, without method, or matter indeed, that I ne'er saw less Reason or Learning in rational men and Scholars, less Religion in Saints." (*Monstrous Dispute*, p. 3.) Perhaps Webster's sermon, "The builders of Babel confounded," was preached at the close of this disputation.

"There is one Mr. Erbery that lived in Wales, who in the beginning of the Parliament was an Independent, but by degrees is fallen to many grosse Errors, holding universal Redemption, &c. and now a Seeker and I know not what: This man was a Chaplain in the Earl of Essex's Army a great while, and did broach there many Antinomian doctrines and other dangerous Errors." (*Edwards, Gangræna*, 1646, p. 77.) "In July last he was at Berry where he exercised in private, some 40 persons being present; he declared himself for generall Redemption; that no man was punished for Adam's sin; that Christ died for all; that the guilt of Adam's sin should be imputed to no man. He said also that within a while God would raise up Apostolicall men, who should be extraordinary to preach the Gospel, and after that shall be the fall of Rome. He spake against gathering Churches, the Anabaptists rebaptizing. . . And then, after the fall of Rome, there shall be new Heavens and new earth, there shall be new Jerusalem, and then the Church shall be one, one street in that city and no more." (*Ib.* p. 78.) "Very many of the Anabaptists are now turned Seekers, denying the truth of any Church upon earth for many ages past, denying that there are any Pastors now on the earth, that there may be any preaching of the word, any joyning in prayer, any celebration either of Baptism or of the Lord's Supper, any Church discipline at all, or any Church act, Church state, or Church ordinance whatsoever." (*Baillie, Anabaptism*, 1646, p. 97.) "And many of them have jangled so long about the Church, that at last they have quite lost it, and goe now under the name of Expectants and Seekers, and doe deny that there is any true Church, or any true Ministers, or any Ordinances: and some of them affirme, that the Church is yet in the Wildernesse, and that they are seeking for it there: others say, that the smoke is yet in the Temple, and they are groping for it there, where I leave them." (*Bastwick, The second part of that book called Independency not God's Ordinance*, 1645, p. 37.) John Saltmarsh, a Seeker, published "The Smoke in the Temple." London, 1640, 4to.

4. "The Judgement Set, and the Bookes Opened. Religion tried whether it be of God or of Men. The Lord cometh to visit his Own, For the time is come that Judgement must begin at the House of God. To separate the Sheep from the Goats. and the precious from the Vile. And to discover the Blasphemy of those that say, They are Apostles, Teachers, Alive, Rich, Jewes, but are Found Lyars, Deceivers, Dead, Poore, blind, naked, The Synagogue of Satan. In severall Sermons at Alhallows Lumbard-street, by John Webster, A servant of Christ and his Church." London 1654, 4to. pp. 22, 312. Reprinted, Brighton 1835 8vo. The author was at that time "at a great distance from the Presse" (Epistle to the Reader), and had probably left London for the North, where, in 1654, he sometimes preached at Grindleton (see before, p. 506). Three epistles are prefixed; the first Dedicatory "To all these Dear and Pretious Soules that have been hearers," by John Webster (8 pages); the second, To the Reader (2 pages), by three ministers John Cardell, Joshua Sprigge (author of "*Anglia Rediviva: being the History of the Army under S^r Thomas Fairfax*," 1647), and Robert Bacon; the third, To the Reader, by Thomas Somerton, in praise of the work (8 pages). The contents are:—1. "The Vail of the Covering Spread over all Nations," on Isaiah xxv. 6, &c. "Delivered on a publique day of Thanksgiving, June 23, 1653." This was for General Monk's victory over the Dutch, on June 2, off the North Foreland. It was reprinted separately, London 1713, 8vo. 2. "The Builders of Babel confounded in their Language. Being an Exposition by Mr. Webster. At the end of a Disputation at Alhallows Lombard Street; he being requested to dismisse the multitude with some profitable Exhortation," on Gen. xi. 1-9; no date. 3. "The Power

end of the rod,] and then crying, It is now fast for five shillings; but no sooner reeling and looking aside, the man that held the rod did put off the bout of the tape again, and still John Gypsie would cry and bet that it was fast, then would there come two or three, and bet with him, and win, and go away (as it were)

of Divine Attraction," on John vi. 44. 4. "The Cloud taken off the Tabernacle that the Israel of God might journey," two sermons on Exodus xl. 36-38. Reprinted, London, 1708, 8vo. 5. "The Secret Southsayer, or Hidden Sorcerer discovered;" two sermons on Micah v. 10-13. Reprinted, London, 1716, 8vo. 6. "The Rooting up of every Plant not Planted by the Heavenly Father;" two sermons on Matt. xv. 13, 14. 7. "The Saint's Perfect Freedome, or, Liberty in Christ asserted, In opposition to all Yokes of Bondage;" two sermons on Gal. v. 1. 8. "A Responsion to certaine pretended Arguments against my Book called The Saints Guide;" an answer to chapter xv. pp. 109-129 of The Modern States-man. By G. W. Esq. London, 1654, 12mo. 9. "A Testimony Freely Given by Mr. Jo' Webster of Dr. Everard's late Printed Sermons in his publick speaking in the meeting-place at Alhallows Lumbard Street;" namely, in the second sermon of No. 7. John Everard, D.D. who died before 1649, translated "The Divine Pyman-der of Hermes Mercurius Trismegestus." London, 1650, 8vo.; 1657, 12mo. His sermons entitled "Some Gospel Treasures opened" (London 1653) were twice reprinted there in 1659, and again at Germantown in Pennsylvania 1757; two were reprinted singly in London 1800 and 1817.

5. "Metallographia: or, an History of Metals. Wherein is declared the signs of Ores and Minerals both before and after digging, the causes and manner of their generations, their kinds, sorts, and differences; with the description of sundry new Metals, or Semi-Metals, and many other things pertaining to Mineral knowledge. As also, the handling and shewing of their vegetability, and the discussion of the most difficult Questions belonging to Mystical Chymistry, as of the Philosopher's Gold, their Mercury, the Liquor *Alkahest*, *Aurum potable*, and such like. Gathered forth of the most approved Authors that have written in Greek, Latine, or High-Dutch; With some Observations and Discoveries of the Author himself. By John Webster, Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery." London, 1671, 4to. pages 14, 388. The "Epistle Dedicatory" to Prince Rupert and the preface are without date. The book was published in Michaelmas Term 1670, "price bound 5s." (Catalogue of Books printed in London.) According to Boehmer (*Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, Theil iv. Band i. p. 34) there were three editions, London, 1661, Waller; Ibid. Kittilby, 1670, 4to; Ibid. 1676, 4to. An account of it was given in the *Philosophical Transactions* 8 Aug. 1670, (pp. 2034-6), beginning "The Author of this history hath with much diligence and curiosity delivered the signs of Ores," &c. It was also noticed in the *Journal des Sçavans* for 1678 (p. 159), "Il y a peu de choses sur les Métaux que cet Auteur n'ait ramassé dans cet Histoire." Morhof praises it very highly, "Post omnes mineralium Scriptores Johannes Websterus, Anglus, in Metallographia sua, libro Anglicè scripto, magna diligentia collegit unò librò, non adeo spisso, quicquid apud auctores veteres et recentiores invenire potuit, quod ad Historiam metallicam pertineret. Eo itaque velut indice uti possumus in Autoribus his evolvendis." (*Polyhistor*, 1714, ii. 402.)

6. "The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft. Wherein is affirmed that there are many sorts of Deceivers and Imposters, And Divers persons under a passive Delusion of Melancholy and Fancy. But that there is a Corporeal League made betwixt the Devil and the Witch, Or that he sucks on the Witches Body, has Carnal Copulation, or that Witches are turned into Cats, Dogs, raise Tempests, or the like, is utterly denied and disproved. Wherein also is handled, the Existence of Angels and Spirits, the truth of Apparitions, the nature of Astral and Sidereal Spirits, the force of Charms and Philters; with other abtruse matters. By John Webster, Practitioner in Physick." London, 1677, folio, pages 15, 346. Opposite the title-page is "Imprimatur, July 29, 1676. Jonas Moore, Soc. Regiæ Vice Præses." It is dedicated "To his Worshipful and honoured Friends, Thomas Parker of Braisholme, John Asheton of the Lower hall, William Drake of Barnoldswick-coat, William Johnson of the Grange, Henry Marsden of Gisburne, Esquires, and his Majesties Justices of Peace and Quorum in the West riding of Yorkshire." His reasons for "presenting of this poor piece to your reading and judgements" are, first, that they have been "not only well known unto me for many years as being my near Neighbours, but also with whom I have been freely admitted to a Noble and generous converse, and have been trusted and honoured by you in your Domestick concerns, wherein by my Medical Profession I might be serviceable to you or your families;" second, that "you have all fully known me and the most of the particulars of my life, both my follies and frailties, as also my other endowments and abilities." "It is

laughing him to scorn, yet still he would continue, and pray the fellow that held the stick not to deceive him, and plainly show the people that it would be fast when the bout was put on, then would the fellow that held the stick still put off the bout when John Gypsie looked away, whereby the people believed that he was in drink, and so deceived by him that held the rod, and so many would come and bet with him and lose: so that he used to win much money, though the bout was put off every time, and none could discern any alteration in the string. This strange feat (which [I confess as he handled and acted it,] was one of the neatest that ever I saw in all my life) did so surprize all my companions, and in part myself, that some of them were of opinion that he had some stone in the ring upon his finger, by virtue of which he performed the trick! But the most part concluded that it could not be done but by the power of the devil, and resolved to come no more near John Gypsie [as a man that was a witch and had familiarity with the devil]. But *I, that then was much guilty of curiosity*, [and loth to be imposed upon in a thing of that nature, then also] knowing the way [and manner] how all the common jugglers about Cambridge and London [(who make a trade of it)] did perform their tricks, I slipt away from my company, and [went to the place again where I found him still playing; and thrusting in, I] desired to hold the stick, which he refused not; and so, in a short time, I perceived how it was done, [and so returned to my company, and showed them the sleight and mystery of it, which made them very much ashamed of their folly and ignorance]. They may deride this story that list, and yet it may serve for instruction to the wisest, and there are hundreds yet living that knew this person, and where he was born, which was at Bolton Bridge, near Skipton in Craven, [and have seen him play this trick of fast and loose, as I have related it: so that if a man meet with a crafty cunning fellow, he commonly by way of proverb calls him John Gypsie.] (Chap. iv. p. 61.)

The following passage, in which he is speaking of a sound judgment as necessary to a competent witness, is grotesquely told:

They ought to be of a sound judgment, and not of a vitiated and distempered phantasie, nor of a melancholick [temper or] constitution; [for such will be full of fears, and strange imaginations, taking things as acted and wrought without, when they are but only represented within.] These will take a bush to be a Boggard, and a black sheep to be a Demon; the noise of the wild swans flying high upon the nights to be spirits, or (as they call them here in the North) Gabriel Ratchets, the calling of a daker-hen in the

not unknown to you that (excepting my Physical Practice, which Age and Infirmities will not suffer me much to attend) I have for many years last past lived a solitary and sedentary life, *mihi et Musis*." 3. "Also it is not unknown to you that I have had a large portion of Trouble and Persecution in this outward world, wherein you did not, like many others, stand aloof off." "Silver and gold have I none."

The preface is dated 23 Feb. 1673. Dr. Henry More in his *Præfatio Generallissima* alludes to his having written the *Academiæ Examén*, "*Talem, inquam, nactus Adversarium, Academiæ porro nostrarum, eis temporibus quibus spes aliquâ suberat nocendi, importunum Calumniatorem et Sycophantam nunc verò abjectissimum Somatistarum Parasitum, miserumque sed impudentem Lamiarum Patronum*" (Opera, ii. p. xvii.) Glanvill's *Saducismus Triumphatus* (Part ii. pp. 1-85) contains an answer to Webster's arguments from Scripture, and in a letter and postscript, which Dr. More prefixed to that work, he heaped on Webster much severe and contemptuous language, as "the weaknesses and impertinencies of his discourse," "the profane impudence of J. Webster," "grossly impious and blasphemous," "his beloved Hags," "O the impudent profaneness of perverse shufflers and whiffers," "the elusory cavils that profane buffoon," "his derisorous interpretation of Holy Writ." (*Saducismus Triump.* part i. pp. 19, 29, 37, 45, 58.) In 1701 the distinguished philosopher and jurist Christian Thomasius published his "*Disputatio de Crimine Magiæ*." Hearing of Webster's book he procured it, and with much difficulty had it translated into German and published as "*Johann Websters, Med. Pract. Untersuchung der vermeinten und so genannten Hexereyen*," &c. Halle im Magdeburgischen, 1719, 4to. pp. 56, 611, 97. It has a long introduction by Thomasius.]

meadow to be the Whistlers; the howling of the female fox in a gill or a clough for the male to be the cry of [young children or such creatures as the common people call] Fayries. (Chap. iv. p. 60.)

The Gabriel Ratchets, in our author's time, seem to have been the same with the German Rachtvogel or Rachtraven.¹ The word and the superstition are still known in Lancashire, though in a sense somewhat different; for the Gable-Raches are supposed to be something like litters of puppies yelping (gabbling) in the air. Ratch is certainly a dog in general.² The Whistlers are, I believe, the green or whistling plover, which fly very high in the night, uttering their characteristic note.

We are at present little aware of the mischiefs from which such men as Webster sought to deliver their age and country. Let the reader take his own account :

By which wicked means and unchristian practices divers innocent persons, both men and women, lost their lives; and these wicked rogues wanted not greater persons (even of the ministry too) that did authorize and incourage them in their diabolical courses. And the like, in my time, [and remembrance,] happened here in Lancashire where divers both men and women were accused for supposed witchcraft, and were so unchristianly, unwomenly, and inhumanely handled, as to be stripped stark naked, and laid upon tables and beds to be searched for these their supposed witch-marks: so barbarous and cruel acts doth diabolical instigation, working upon ignorance and superstition, produce. (Chap. v. p. 82.)

The powerful artillery of our author, directed, as it was, against the mischievous superstition of his times, was unfortunately pointed over the heads of the stupid and superstitious people among whom he lived, while it seems not to have reached those who were capable of being benefited by it. It may be doubted whether Sir Matthew Hale, for example, who condemned men without scruple for this imputed offence, ever read "Webster's Discovery of pretended Witchcraft."³

He was neglected alike by the wise and the unwise; but what he sought to effect by force of reason has since been accomplished by the general progress of philosophical knowledge in one quarter, and by a gradual oblivion of ancient usages and opinions in another. He died at Clitheroe, where all tradition of him is now lost,⁴ leaving behind him an

¹ ["Strix doth properly signifie a nocturnal bird, à *stridendo sic dicta*, that do use to suck the dugs of goats and also of young children. . . . This is that sort of bird that Gesner calleth Caprimulgus, and the Greeks, *Ἀιγροθήλας*, the Germans Rachtvogel or Rachtraven, the Hebrews לילית *Lilith*."] (Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, chap. ii. p. 22.) A misprint for Nachtvogel, Nachtrabe, two of the numerous German names for the Caprimulgus Europæus, the common goatsucker, nightjar, nighthawk, or fern-owl.]

² See Junius, *in voce*.

³ [Sir Matthew Hale resigned the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench 21 Feb. 1676, and died on Christmas Day following. (Foss, Dict. of Judges.)]

⁴ [During the Usurpation he is said to have headed a party by whom the three crosses of Whalley were removed from their site, and placed as a boundary fence for some adjoining fields. After the Restoration, when his religious views had become sobered, he is said to have purchased the crosses from the person who then possessed them, and to have re-erected them on their present site at his own cost. It is further said that his favourite and regular walk in his latter years, until he became too infirm, was to the ruins of Whalley Abbey, and that a path along the Calder was long called Webster's Walk. Mr. Crossley obtained these traditional anecdotes from an old inhabitant of Burnley, who had learned them from his grandfather. (Potts, Discoverie, Introd. p. xxxix.)]

excellent library, valued at more than 400*l.*, of which a catalogue is preserved at Browsableholme.¹ He had also a sort of cabinet, one article² of which travelled into Thoresby's Museum, who says that it had been among the curiosities of Mr. Webster, of Clitheroe. He was born Feb. 3rd, 1610, and died June 18, 1682.

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

The life of this eminent divine has been so often and so copiously written,³ that I shall content myself with a few leading facts and dates in those parts of his history which are already known, with the addition of some circumstances drawn from authentic family documents. William Whitaker was third son of Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of John Nowell, of Read, Esq. By this marriage he was not only descended from the first families of Lancashire, the Sherburnes, Townleys, Stanleys, and Harringtons, but allied to a constellation of distinguished ecclesiastics, whose erudition and talents were superior to their stations: for his mother's brethren were Alexander and Laurence Nowell, respectively Deans of St. Paul's and Lichfield, whose lives have already been given; and her sister Margaret was mother of Woolton, Bishop of Exeter, whose daughter married Francis Godwyn, Bishop of Hereford (son of Thomas Godwyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells), the learned commentator of "*De Præsulibus Angliæ.*" The marriage contract of Thomas Whitaker and Elizabeth Nowell, of which the original is in my possession, bears date Feb. 3, 1530. Her fortune was 40 marks, and her jointure 46*s.* charged upon all the "manors, meases, lands, tenements, and services, of Richard Whitaker, her husband's father," who was then alive.⁴ William, the subject of my narrative, was born in the first year of Edward VI. according to the original life prefixed to his works,⁵ "*in Prædio perantiquo et accolis notissimo, nomine Holme, infra parochiam de Burndley, loco montoso, [qualis propter aeris tenuissimi frequentem agitationem,*

¹ [He left an extensive library, composed principally of chemical, hermetical, and philosophical works, of which the MS. catalogue is now in the possession of my friend the Rev. T. Corser. (Potts's *Discovery of Witches*, Introduction by James Crossley, Esq. p. xli. Chetham Society.)]

² [An antique smoothing-iron for linen, the box, four inches deep, being for charcoal, not iron-heaters. It was amongst Mr. Webster's curiosities of Clitheroe (author of the *Discovery of Supposed Witchcraft*, a very learned and ingenious man), and was given me by his kinsman of the same name. (Ducatus Leodensis, Museum, Artificial Rarities, p. 45.)]

³ Vid. Vit. et Mort. Whitakeri, prefixed to his works in fol. Gen. 1610. Holland's *Heroologia*; Fuller's *Worthies in Lancashire*, Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*; *Biographia Evangelica*; and many scattered facts in Strype's *Memoirs of Whitgift*.

⁴ Such was the simplicity of the times, and the scarcity of specie, that a considerable part of this fortune was paid in oatmeal, for which I have seen a release (Townl. MSS.) from Thomas Whitaker, the husband, to Charles Townley, Esq., stepfather and guardian to Elizabeth Nowell, the wife.

⁵ [Opera, 1610, i. 698. This life was first published with Whitaker's last "*Concio ad Clerum*" of 9 Oct. 1595, entitled *Cygnea Cantio Gulielmi Whitakeri*, 1599, appended to his "*Prælectiones de Ecclesia contra Pontificios*," 1599, and was by Abdias Assheton, as appears by the title-page.]

optimis ingeniis pariendis aptissimus longe habetur, ut Ciceroni placet.”] And, saith Fuller, “in the first year of that pious prince’s reign was William Whitaker borne at the manner of Holme, in the parish of Burndley, in the County of Lancaster.” In the same house, after an interval of more than 250 years, the descendant of his elder brother is now recording his life. At this period, a dawn of classical literature began to appear, even in the remotest parts of England. Many royal foundations of Edward VI. made some compensation for the spoil committed upon hospitals and chantries; and, about the same time, one Hartgrave is said to have opened an unendowed seminary at Burnley. In this obscure retreat, and among a people sunk in the grossest ignorance, appeared the first symptoms of a genius which was soon to be heard of in the Vatican. At twelve years old, however, young Whitaker was transplanted to a more genial soil, his uncle, Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul’s, having taken him to his own house, and placed him in the adjoining school, then one of the most flourishing in the kingdom. Here it was found unnecessary to detain him long. Boys, not young men, were then admitted into the universities; and a public school would probably be of little farther use to a boy like him, than to wear off the coarseness of his native dialect, to correct the bashfulness of his native manners, and to give him a better taste in classical composition. However this may have been, in 1563 I find him described as A.B. and scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.¹ Why the Dean of St. Paul’s, whose interest lay in the other University, preferred in this instance that of Cambridge, must now be left to conjecture. But his other uncle, Robert Nowell, attorney of the court of wards, was intimately acquainted with Cecil; and to this connection Whitaker was indebted for an interest in that great man, which he never forfeited, though he sometimes perhaps neglected to improve it. His situation in Trinity College introduced him also to another patron, Dr. John Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who became master of the college in 1567. His exercises for the degrees in arts (both of which were equally attended to at that time) afforded him the first opportunity of displaying that acuteness and strength of intellect, that facility, if not consummate elegance, in the Latin language, which raised him to the theological chair. In 1573 he gave a more public testimony of his classical attainments by translating the celebrated Catechism of his uncle into Greek. On this occasion he was not inattentive to his interests or his feelings, and inscribed the work to Cecil. It appears that in those days solemn disputations in arts were held at every commencement, under the moderamen of one of the proctors; and it happened about this time that those two officers contending for that honour, were both set aside by the University in favour of Mr. Whitaker, then a young M.A., who discharged the delicate and invidious office imposed upon him with great applause to himself and credit to the University. The next important fact recorded in his life indicates a continuance of the same disposition

¹ [William Whitaker matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 4 Oct. 1564; was elected a Scholar; proceeded B.A. 1567–8; admitted a Minor Fellow 6 Sep. 1569; admitted a Major Fellow 25 Mar. 1571; M.A. 1571; B.D. 1578; incorporated at Oxford, 1578; installed Canon of Norwich, 3 Feb. 1578; Regius Professor of Divinity, 1580; D.D. 1587; installed Canon of Canterbury, 10 May, 1595. (*Athenæ Cantab.* ii. 197.)]

in the senate towards him. He was now B.D., for which degree he had performed the accustomed exercises with distinguished approbation, and was pitched upon to keep a public theological act at the commencement; in which, as in the foreign universities at present, there was an open opposition; the oldest doctors, and even heads of colleges, usually condescending, on these occasions, to turn opponents.¹ About the 31st year of his age, and before he was of standing for the degree of D.D. he was elected [1580] Regius Professor on the resignation of Dr. Chadderton. At a time when great deference was paid to age, and when the university abounded with grave and learned divines, this elevation must be regarded as an evidence of very extraordinary talents in the successful candidate. The office of Regius Professor, sufficiently laborious at present, did not then consist only in moderating over the public disputations, but also in reading theological lectures every term. In this respect the first years of Mr. Whitaker's professorship were most usefully employed; for his "Prælections," instead of the barren subtleties of school divinity, were a series of valuable expository criticisms on the most important books of Scripture. In 1585 he first became a controversial writer; and in the remaining ten years of his life, with many other avocations, produced that huge tome of polemical theology which was printed at Geneva some years after his death; a monument at once of incredible industry and great facility in composition. In the midst of all these toils, he had leisure to contract two marriages successively with women of respectable birth, but of puritan principles. By their influence he was for a while prevented from commencing doctor in divinity, which the statute required; though he had been anxious to obtain it on his first appointment, when his want of standing rendered it impracticable. But, the mastership of St. John's now becoming vacant, he was, by the interest of Cecil, though after great opposition, elected to that distinguished office, Feb. 25th, 1586-7, and was then constrained, by the remonstrances of his friends, to proceed to his last degree. In this station he continued more than eight years, discharging the duties of it with great mildness and temper, with a liberality even exceeding his resources, and with an impartiality never warped but by religious prejudice. Dr. Whitaker was in doctrine a rigid Calvinist, and with respect to discipline, though conformable himself, yet somewhat too favourable to the Puritans. On these accounts he regarded everything that looked like popery with perfect abhorrence; and, having long suspected an inclination towards the old religion in one Everard Digby,² a fellow of the college, he fell into a very common species of injustice, that of punishing with illegal severity a trifling offence which can be proved,

¹ I mention these circumstances, on account of their extreme dissimilitude to modern academical manners. But of the University of Cambridge, in a much shorter interval than between that time and the present, it was observed by Dr. Caius: "*Nova personarum, nova rerum omnium facies erat [novi mores, novus habitus, novus vultus et pronuntiatio] nova denique docendi, discendi, et disputandi forma.*" (Hist. Cant. Acad. l. 1.) [John Caius, born 6 Oct. 1510, became a student of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, 12 Sep. 1529. He left England in 1539, and returned to Cambridge in 1558, "*quò cum perveneram, mirum quantam dum aberam metamorphosin.*" The interval, therefore, was less than 20 years.]

² He had however not mistaken his man, for Digby afterwards declared himself a Catholic.

in order to be avenged on a much greater, which is but suspected. Digby, in a sermon, had commended voluntary poverty: this, though an heinous offence in the master's eyes, was not unstatutable.¹ But Mr. Digby's commons had been unpaid for three weeks. He had been admonished, put out of commons by the master, sat down to table while under the sentence, and for this transgression was summarily deprived of his fellowship. I need not ask what would be thought of such a stretch of discipline at present, when, even in those days of rigour, it was exclaimed against as arbitrary and cruel. Digby appealed to Cecil, as Chancellor of the University, and to Whitgift, as visitor of the College during the long vacancy of the see of Ely, and was very properly reinstated. I am ashamed to relate of the master that, during this contest, finding himself not only deserted, but opposed and reprov'd, by his old patrons, he scrupled not to court the favour of Leicester—a conduct of which those two excellent men expressed a very proper and dignified resentment. Another ebullition of zeal and bigotry, which happened a few years after, contributed to shorten his life. One Barrett, a fellow of Caius College, in a “*Concio ad Clerum*” for the degree of B.D.² asserted, besides some other positions of less moment, that assurance of salvation did not amount to absolute certainty; at the same time treating the names of Calvin, Beza, and Zanchy with a levity and petulance certainly unbecoming his age and station. The Regius Professor, with some other heads, took fire at this. Barrett was summoned before them; retracted [10 May]; then withdrew his retraction [2 July], and appealed to the archbishop, whose sense of these abstruse questions seemed to approach more nearly to that of the culprit, than his accusers. The heads for a time declined the jurisdiction of the metropolitan; then submitted; and, in the month of November 1595, Dr. Whitaker, together with Dr. Tindal, Master of Queen's, waited on the archbishop at Lambeth, and, probably with his acquiescence rather than approbation, drew up the nine famous propositions [20 Nov.] which Bishop Warburton, who was far gone in the other extreme, calls the horrible Lambeth articles. This was the last act of Dr. Whitaker's life;³ a constitution previously broken by study, much anxiety, a winter journey, and neglect of proper accommodations, all conspiring

¹ [It appears that during the time of a sermon and communion he went about fishing openly in the backside with a casting-net, with some scholars in his company; that he frequently used to blow a horn and halloo after it; and that he threatened openly to set the president in the stocks in the hearing of the scholars, when in the master's absence he supplied his room. (Athen. Cantabr. ii. 146.)]

² [Barrett's sermon was preached in the beginning of Easter term 1595. He read his retraction (printed in the Appendix to Strype's *Life of Whitgift*) 10 May 1595. A number of fellows of colleges who were present signed a written declaration on May 26 in which they said “And as for his retraction (being done and read in a very unreverend, profane, and impudent manner) it rather added new offence and grief of heart unto us.” The Vice-Chancellor and heads reported the matter to the Chancellor, and wrote to the Archbishop in June; but Barrett had already appealed to the Archbishop, who sent the heads of the colleges “an expostulatory passage” dated 8 June. Barrett withdrew his recantation before the Vice-Chancellor and heads 2 July. (Athenæ Cantab. ii. 237.)]

³ It has been remarked of Whitaker, Chamier, Ward, and other great divines of that time, who had undertaken to fathom the abyss of Predestination, “*omnes operi esse immortuos.*” It would have been marvellous if they had not, for the question will survive till the consummation of all things.

to bring on a fever, which occasioned his death, Dec. 4, 1595, in the 48th year of his age.¹ This unexpected and melancholy event suspended Barrett's, and indeed every other business in the University; the heads declaring, in a letter addressed about ten days after to the archbishop, that they had hitherto been unable to attend to anything else.² He was interred [9 Dec.] at a vast expense, and with unusual demonstrations of sorrow, in the ante-chapel of his own college; but, as vehement griefs are short, a mean monument was afterwards erected by the society to record one of the greatest men that ever adorned it. The numerous elegies that adorned his hearse prove the low state of Greek and Latin poetry in that age, and the only exercise I have observed among them, on which the praise of classical elegance can be bestowed, is a copy of alcaic verses, subscribed "W. Bedell, Eman." afterwards the apostolical bishop of Kilmore. It is remarkable that, with a numerous family and limited income,³ together with gratuitous access to some of the best libraries in the kingdom, he had made a private collection of books, so valuable that the

¹ ["During the short time of his sicknesse (for he lay not many dayes) he carried himselfe very comfortably and cheerfully, and departed with much peace. He was a man very personable, of a goodly presence, a body well compact, tall of stature, upright, proportionably limmed, blacke hayred, of a grave aspect, a ruddy complexion, a strong constitution; of a settled carriage, a solid judgement, a liberall minde, an affable disposition; a milde yet no remisse governour; a free disposer of places; a constant frequenter of the publicke service; a generall schollar; a great student to the last; a lover of learning and learned; a contemner of money; of a moderate dyet; a familiar demeanure; a life generally unblameable; and (that which added a luster to all the rest) amidst all these endowments and the respects of others, even the greatest, thereby deservedly procured, of a most meek and lowly spirit." (Fuller, *Abel Redivivus*, pp. 406-7.)]

"I have heard it confest of English Papists themselves, which have bin in Italy with Bellarmine himselfe, that he procured the true portraicture and effigies of this Whitaker to bee brought to him, which he kept in his study; for hee privately admired this man for his singular learning and ingenuity, and being asked of some of his friends, Jesuites, 'Why hee would have the picture of that Heretique in his presence?' hee would answer, 'Quod quamvis Hereticus erat et Adversarius, erat tamen doctus Adversarius.'" (Donald Lupton, *Hist. of Mod. Prot. Divines*, 1637, p. 359.)]

² The fellows however were too much interested in the event of a successor to sit down in the same inactivity of sorrow. Accordingly, on the third day after the master's decease, I find them, with their usual alacrity and dispatch on these occasions, addressing Lord Burleigh, either in London or at Burleigh, that their election might not be forestalled by a royal mandate.

³ [Alexander Nowell, in a letter to Lord Burghley on behalf of Dr. Whytaker's family, dated 12 Jan. 1595-6, says, "But his death was above all to y^e extreme sorrowe, losse, and lacke of his poore wiffe, lyinge in travell of chyld when her husband dyed, and thereby, and wth inward sorrowe of hart, not unlyke to dye herselfe, and now ys verie hardly recovered to a weake healthe; and to manie great difficulties, by y^e utter destitution and desolation of herselfe, and of a great multitude of their yonge and helplesse children. For he being wholly given unto his studie, and to contynuall readinge of her Mat^{ties} divinitie lecture, and to incessant wryting agaynst y^e adversaries of trewe religion, had never any leysure or care for y^e providing of more than was necessarie for verie meane and scholerlyke dyet and clothing; as being in y^e shadowe of y^e universitie, and farr from y^e light and frendly aspect of y^e Court, whereby he hath left to his poore wyfe and children for their mayntenance, being manie, and verie yonge, the onely riches of his bookes, most dearly bought by hym, and little worth, to be sold agayne, for y^e byeing of necessities to the mayntenance of lyfe." (Lansd. MSS. 80, f. 156.) He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Culvervell. Two years after her death he married Joan, widow of Dudley Fenner, at the church of Stratford, Bow, in Middlesex, 8 Apr. 1591. By these two ladies he had eight children. At his death his wife is described as "partui vicina," and a week afterwards her child was christened Jabez; she seems to have re-married Josias Nichols. (*Athenæ Cantabr.* ii. 548.)]

Queen desired to purchase it, but her application came too late. Dr. Whitaker was undoubtedly a man of acute and strong understanding, exercised in the most difficult questions of theology; he was also celebrated by his contemporaries for the mildness of his controversial style. What they would have denominated rancour it is difficult to say, but religious asperity was the fault of the times. In private life he is described as gentle and humane, extremely temperate, fond of no bodily exercises but archery and angling, and of no sedentary amusement but chess; of a mild though dignified deportment, and a robust and vigorous constitution (the effect perhaps of his native climate and early habits), which has descended with little interruption, in his elder brother's house, to the last generation. I have never been able to trace his descendants.¹ It would be an injury to this great man, whose life I have not written with the blind partiality of an admiring relative, to suppress the two following panegyrics on his memory:

That honor of our Schooles, and Angell of our Church, learned Whitakers; than whom our age saw nothing more memorable: what cleereness of judgement, what sweetnesse of stile, what gravity of person, what grace of carriage, was in that man! Who ever saw him, without reverence? or heard him, without wonder? (Bishop Hall, Decade i. Ep. 7.) Quod unquam seculum tot tamque continua doctissimorum virorum busta funestârunt? Illam auream ubertatem, illam sylvam hominum in omni artium genere præstantissimorum, quam, non dico majorum ætas, sed pueritia nostra vidit florentissimam, eam penè omnem juvenus nostra vidit extinctam—WHITAKERUM, Bezam, Zanchium, [Rainoldum,] Junium, addo etiam alterius licèt Musæ, Scaligeros, Lipsiumque, cum nondum per ætatem æstimare potuimus (proh dolor!) amissus. (Joh. Hales, Orat. funebris D. Thomæ Bodley.)

Having been favoured by the late learned and worthy master of St. John's College with a perusal of the Bursar's books during the mastership of Dr. Whitaker and his successor, I have transcribed from them the following memoranda. In the compotus of 1588 the name of Mr. Digby has a line drawn through it, and appears no more.

	£	s.	d.
1591. To the Master, for his journey into Yorkshire	5	10	8
Q. Whether to visit his friends or to inspect the College Estates, or both.			
1596. For Dr. Whittaker's Funeral, in part	8	11	8
Mr. Love, for Dr. Whittaker's Funeral	0	32	11
Dolphin for the Funeral (wine)	0	36	8
To the butcher, for Dr. Whittaker's Funeral Feast	0	13	0
To the Marbler, for Dr. Whittaker's tombe	6	13	4

It would not have deserved twice the money at present.

¹ [His eldest son Alexander Whitaker had the care of the congregation of Henrico on the James River, the second parish established in Virginia, and founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1611. Alexander Whitaker inclosed 100 acres of land opposite Henrico and south of the James and built a framed parsonage named Rockehall. He baptized the celebrated princess Pocahontas and officiated at her marriage to John Rolfe. He was called the apostle of Virginia, and showed a noble spirit of devotedness to his work. In 1613 he was of Bermuda Nether Hundred. In 1619 there were but five clergymen in Virginia. (Hawks, Protestant Episc. Church in Virginia, pp. 28, 36; Smith, Virginia, p. 111.) In 1613 a sermon of his was published in London, entitled "Good Newes from Virginia sent

DR. JOHN WOLTON,¹ BISHOP OF EXETER.

After the account given of this Prelate by my learned and excellent friend Mr. Archdeacon Churton, in his *Life of Dean Nowell*, his uncle, I should not have inserted his name in this catalogue for any other purpose than to prove, after all which has been said to

to the Counsell and Company of Virginia, resident in England. From Alexander Nowell, *The Minister of Henrico in Virginia*; wherein also is a narration of the present State of that Countrey and our Colonies there. Perused and published by direction from that Counsell. And a Preface prefixed of some matters touching that Plantation, very requisite to be made knowne." W. Crashawe in the Epistle dedicatorie says, "the author is Master Alex. Whitaker, Preacher to the Colonie at Henrico." He "was seated in the North Countrey, where he was well approved by the greatest and beloved of his people, and was in as good possibility of better living as any of his time." He "arrived with Sir Tho. Dale by a very speedy and safe passage (scarce of eight weekes long) in May 1611." In 1613 he was an A.M. of five or six years' standing. One of his letters written in 1614, and part of a tractate written by him at Henrico in 1613; are printed in Purchas, *Pilgrims*, 1625, iv. 1770-73.]

¹ [John Wolton or Woolton, son of John Wolton of Whalley and Isabella youngest sister of Alexander Nowell, said by Godwin, Wood, Izacke, and other writers to have been born at Wigan, entered a student at Brazenose College, Oxford, 20 Oct. 1553, aged 18; supplicated for the degree of B.A. 26 Ap. 1555; soon after he fled to Germany and joined his uncle; on his return to England was ordained priest 25 Ap. 1560, and made prebendary of St. Paul's and canon residentiary of Exeter. By the new foundation charter of the collegiate church, dated Gorhambury 28 July, 1578, he was appointed Warden. "Hee was," says Hollingsworth, "a pious, painfull, skilfull divine." He was elected Bishop of Exeter 2 July, 1579, consecrated 2 Aug. and installed 24 Aug. "Having well governed this church 14 years' space," says Izacke, "being constantly an earnest assessor of Conformity against the opposers thereof," he died suddenly 13 Mar. 1594. "Nondum sexagenarius, astmaticus obiit," says his son-in-law Bishop Godwin. About two hours before his death, "admonitus ut valetudinis rationem haberet . . . respondit, Oportere Episcopum stantem mori." His will, signed 16 July, 1593, proved 20 May, 1594, mentions his daughters Margaret Barrett, Susan Godwin, and Mary Baber, his son Matthew, his unmarried daughters Hesther and Alice, both under twenty, Mr. Tho. Barrett his son-in-law, his son John Woolton late fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon. now dwelling at Exon., sole executor and residuary legatee. He was "buried in the south side of the Quire of his own Church." (Izacke, p. 140.) His epitaph as given by Hibbert, who says that many incorrect copies have been published, is:—

"Epitaphium in obitum Reverendissimi Patris Johannis Woltoni Episcopi Exoniensis.

Hic jacet,—haud jacet hic,—tumulo quem credis inesse,
Terra nequit tantum contumulare virum,
Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores,
Eloquiumque pium busta perusta tegent,
Falleris !—Ultonus tonus est, sic spiritus. 'Unde
Hoc nôsti ?' Tonus est cœlicus orbe tonans."

Cole, in his *MS. Lives of the Wardens of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*, says that these verses by his son John, who was a Graduate in Physic, "are so execrable, that if he was no better a physician than he has shewed himself to be a poet he might have starved for want of practice had he lived in these times." Bishop Wolton wrote: 1. "The Castle of Christians and Fortress for the Faithful;" 2. "New Anatomie of the Whole Man," 8vo.; 3. "A Treatise of the Immortalitie of the Soul," &c. 8vo.; 4. "The Christian Manuell, or the Life and Manners of True Christians," &c. 8vo. (reprinted by the Parker Society, 1851, 12mo.) 5. "An Armovre of Proufe," &c. dedication dated "the last of

the contrary, that he was really born at Whalley; for it appears from the register of Bishop Grindal, when Bishop of London, that at an ordination holden April 25th, 1560, among others was ordained priest John Wolton, born at Whaley, in *Cheshire*, aged 23. So says Strype; adding, "afterwards Bishop of Exeter." I have not an opportunity of consulting the original register, but have no doubt that either Cheshire is an original mistake of the secretary for Lancashire, or that the entry was Dioc. Cestr. which the biographer carelessly read Com. Cestr.

Febru. 1576," 16mo. 48 leaves; 6. "Of the Conscience. A Discourse," &c. dedicated to "Sir Iohn Jylbert, Knight," "Exceter, 20 Marche," 8vo. All six are said to have been printed in London in 1576; but, from the dates of the dedications, it is evident that the two last cannot have been published before 1577. He is said by Dodsworth to have published "David's Chain," dedicated to the Earl of Bedford. (Godwin, *De Præsulibus Angliæ*, 1616, p. 477; Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss. i. 600; Fasti, i. 146; Izacke, *Antiquities of the City of Exeter*, pp. 136, 140; Churton, *Life of Nowell*, p. 255, &c.; Baines, *Lancashire*, 1836, iii. 198, 1870, ii. 12; Hollingworth, *Mancuniensis*, p. 86; Hibbert, *Foundations of Manchester*, i. 90, 101; Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 379; Kennett, *Collections*, vol. xlviii.; Lansd. MSS. 982, f. 166; Cole MSS. xxxiii. 176; Ames, *Typogr. Antiq.* Hearne, pp. 936, 997, 1,114, 1,153.)]



CLITHEROE CASTLE.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, &c.

A GENERAL history of English economics, if executed with taste and spirit, would be an amusing and interesting work. The following observations embrace only the subject of a single, though important chapter, in such a volume, extend merely over a remote provincial district, and are animated by little more than an ardent desire of investigating every appearance which can illustrate the manners of our ancestors.

Into what recesses of their native woods the inclemency of this climate drove the Setantii, what caves they scooped out of the earth, or what cabins they framed for shelter, it were now as idle to inquire, as it would be to investigate where the foxes of those days burrowed, or the ravens built their nests. Their attempts to lodge or secure themselves were slight and indolent; in fact, they were careless of self-accommodation, and at a time when whole tribes must have been convoked to rear the massy columns of a temple, they

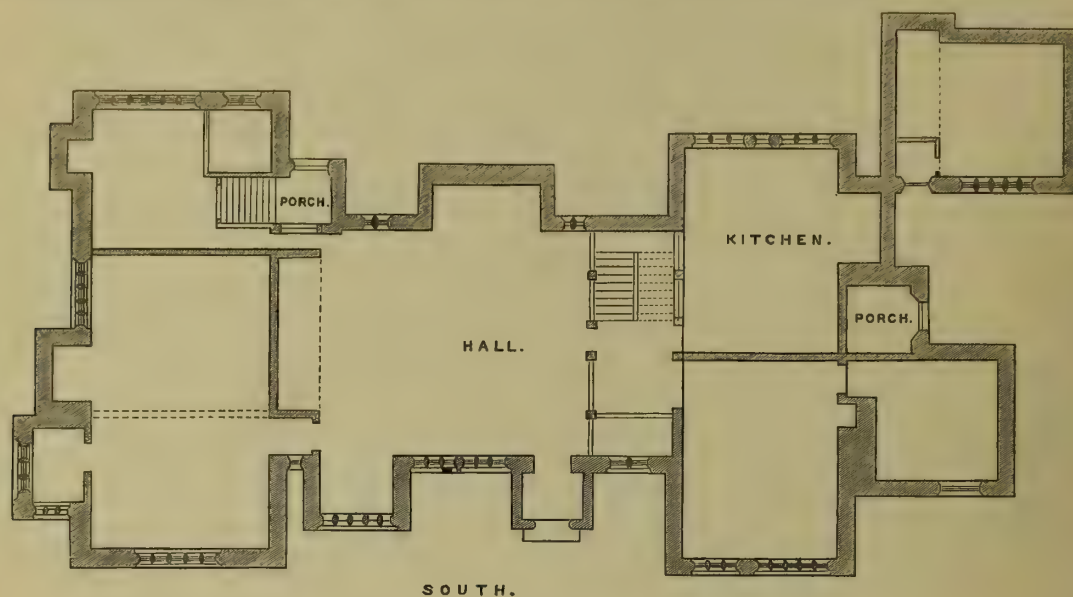
seem to have had no conception of the use of stone in the construction of dwellings, or even for the purposes of fortification. Superstition is evidently the first and most active principle in the mind of a savage.

What was the general style and disposition of Roman villas we know; and those which had been extended round the common centre of Coccium, if any such there were, would only differ from those of Italy as the first erections of a planter in America vary from the house and offices of an English gentleman at home. The Saxons among us, without even the exception of churches,¹ built universally with wood. It is therefore no wonder that, after the lapse of eight centuries, every memorial of such structures should have perished. Besides, their houses, with some exceptions, adapted to their general habits, would be rude, and low, and small. After the Conquest, our native forests remaining with little diminution, the use of wood in the construction of houses continued to be general, and the first deviation from this practice was introduced by the practice of kernelling and embattling manor-houses, of which more hereafter. It is difficult to assign with exactness the æra of buildings which have no inscribed dates, and of whose erection there are no records. But perhaps we may refer the oldest specimens of architecture in wood now remaining among us to the time of Edward I. Instances of this style are found alike in the halls of some ancient manor-houses and their gigantic barns, which are little more rude than the other. The peculiar marks by which they are distinguished are these:—The whole structure has been originally a frame of wood-work, independent of walls, the principals consisting of deep flat beams of massy oak, naturally curved, and of which each pair seems to have been sawed out of the same trunk. These spring from the ground, and form a bold Gothic arch overhead; the spars rest upon a wall-plate, as that is again sustained by horizontal spurs, grooved into the principals. It was then of no importance that such erections consumed great quantities of the finest ship-timber; and indeed the appearance of one of these rooms is precisely that of the hull of a great ship inverted, and seen from within. Specimens of this most ancient style, in perfection, are the old hall of the manor-house at Samlesbury, and the Lawsing Stedes Barn at Whalley.² In the reign of Henry IV. we have a specimen, in the hall at Radcliff, of a deviation from this primitive model; there the principals have two springers, one from the ground, another from a rude capital about eight feet from the ground; but the square of the building is considerably raised, and the arch encroaches less upon the apartment within. The style of architecture in wood evidently kept pace with that in stone; and when, in the time of Henry VII. the arch in stone-work became broader and more depressed in the centre, a correspondent change was introduced in our ancient timber buildings. Wooden pasterns, indeed, still descended to the ground, but they were now become perpendicular, and square,

¹ [Paulinus built churches of stone at Lincoln and York. (Bede, Hist. Eccl. l. ii. c. 14, 16.) For churches containing stone or brick constructions known or supposed to be Saxon, see Rickman, *An attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England*, 6th edition, by J. H. Parker, 1862, pp. 55-105. See also Grose, *Antiquities*, preface, pp. 63-65; Bentham, *The History of Gothic and Saxon Architecture in England*, 1798, pp. 3-14.]

² Here, instead of walls, there are nothing but oak boards fixed diagonally, like a Venetian blind.

and fluted. From the top of these, elegant and ornamental springers received horizontal roof-beams, while all was still open to the roof above, and the rafters continued to rest on a wall-plate. Thus the idea of a complete frame, independently of the walls, was still preserved; but the low basement story of stone, sometimes to be observed in our most ancient buildings, now advanced to the square,¹ though the cross-pikes are generally of



GROUND PLAN OF LITTLE MITTON HALL.

wood. This precisely describes the hall of Little Mitton, and another noble specimen of somewhat later date, the west wing of Samlesbury Hall, built by Sir Thomas Southworth, A.D. 1532, of which the outer wall, however, is of brick, and the earliest specimen of that material with which I am acquainted, in the compass of this work. The wood employed in the construction of this last mansion must almost have laid prostrate a forest; and while the principal timbers were carved with great elegance, and the compartments of the roof painted with figures of saints, while the outsides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, cut in bold relief, within huge medallions, it is curious to observe that the inner doors are without a panel or a lock, and have always been opened, like those of modern cottages, with a latch and string. I am not sure that paneling in wainscot was introduced before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is also remarkable that in this house the boards of the upper floors, which are indeed massy planks, instead of crossing, lie parallel to the joists, as if disdaining to be indebted to the other for support. Immediately on the disuse of timber buildings, the obtuse-arched roof was exploded, and a flat roof, divided into square compartments by contignations of wood, was introduced and continued in halls more than a century after. Here, however, for a time, the cross-timbers were fluted, and the light perforated springers occasioned the

¹ [Eaves of the roof, the gables being wood, as the Hospitium at Whalley, &c.—W. A. W.]

transition to be less observed. These were afterwards succeeded by plain corbels of stone, and the mouldings omitted. The general decay of native woods occasioned an universal disuse of this material in buildings about the latter end of Henry VIIIth's time. The first instance of an entire hall-house of brick and stone is Stubley, near Rochdale, unquestionably of that period; and in the reign of Elizabeth, which was a new æra in domestic architecture, numbers of old timber-halls having gone to decay, were replaced by strong and plain mansions of stone yet remaining.

This may suffice to explain the general style in which our ancient mansions were constructed, and the materials of which they were composed. We will now consider more particularly their different classes and appropriate forms.

The mansions of our forefathers may be arranged, according to the descending scale of society, in the following order: 1. The castle; 2. The castlet, peel, or tower; 3. The ancient unembattled manor-house; 4. The greater and less embattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth or James I.; 5. The ordinary hall-house; 6. The farm-house; 7. The cottage.

Of the first enough has been already said, both in the present work and many others.

With respect to the second, independently of the incursions of the Scots, who frequently penetrated in their marauding excursions to the south of Clitheroe or Whalley, in times of turbulence and bloodshed, when family feuds often ended in slaughter, the lord of a manor, or considerable landowner, would frequently deem himself unsafe in the protection of an ordinary dwelling-house, even against a neighbour. Such was the origin of the castlet, tower, or peel, of which we have several instances remaining, as others are preserved by tradition. Of this kind, and erected unquestionably with this view, is the south wing of Townley, extremely strong, and till lately furnished with the corbels of a machicolation. Another specimen was the tower and probably the older castle of Hapton. Another was the tower of Bearnshaw [Bernshaw], in Hundersfield, though near the verge of Cliviger, of which there are some remains. Hellefield Peel, in Craven, was a complete specimen of this style; such, in short, were the border-houses in general: single towers, that is, of several stories, contrived for the reception of cattle beneath and a family above, and well calculated for resistance against a sudden assault by a small number of defenders.

3. Of the ancient unembattled manor-house.—With whatever material these mansions were constructed all agreed in one circumstance, that they surrounded a quadrangle, as they were generally defended by a moat. This last precaution supplied the want of strength in their walls and gates. The quadrangular style of building, probably derived from the general form of Roman villas in Britain, and adopted by our Saxon ancestors, was copied and extended in the cloistered courts of monasteries, colleges, and hospitals; indeed, in all erections of which the object was not so much defence as sequestration and partial confinement. Mr. Whitaker (*Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. 4to.) has given a well-imagined sketch of an early baronial mansion, which exactly coincides with this idea; and he has discovered, in the ancient parsonage of Manchester, the remains of a similar structure—"The quadrangular form (as he truly observes) was the unvarying economy of

such houses :” and it seems to have included, with greater attention to convenience than to delicacy, at least in some instances, the barns, stables, and other offices.¹

Et pecus et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ.

The manor-house of Alvetham appears from the foundations to have been irregular, as it was certainly moated. Salesbury Hall, constructed partly of wood and partly of stone, has been quadrangular also. Radcliff Tower has already been considered, and Samlesbury,¹ of which only two sides now appear. Of the same form have been many of the most opulent parsonage-houses in England, emulating at an humble distance the monastic or collegiate style, to which the taste and habits of their builders would naturally direct them. The only specimen in the neighbourhood³ of a true baronial residence, with an upper and base court, is Houghton Tower, which crowns the summit of its lofty ridge, and from its extent appears at a distance almost like a fortified town. Here the stables and other offices of the farm constitute the lower court, in exact conformity to Andrew Borde’s directions for the construction of great houses, 1542.

4th. Next is the embattled house of Elizabeth or James I. This was of two kinds, the greater and the less : one, an improvement upon the rude quadrangle ; the other, an expansion of the ancient castlet : one luminous and magnificent, with deep projecting bow-windows ; the other lofty, square, compact ; and both proving themselves to be the works of tranquil times, at liberty to sacrifice strength to convenience, and security to sunshine. Of such houses it is a well-known complaint of Lord Bacon : “ that one knows not where to become, to be out of the sun.” Stonyhurst is a noble specimen of the first kind, though it has never been completed. It is at present rather more than half a quadrangle, with a magnificent gateway, disgraced by two heavy modern cupolas ; a large hall, with a screen, and bow-windows adorned with armorial bearings in painted glass ; a large “chamber of state,”⁴ now a drawing-room, a gallery, and chapel, besides other apartments, all on a large scale. The air and effect of the whole is that of something between a castle and a college.⁵ Had the quadrangle been entire, it would have been greatly superior to the only house I have

¹ After this was written, I saw with a mixture of pleasure and surprise the following passage in the *Critical Review* for March last [1801] : “After the numerous elucidations which have been thrown on the ecclesiastic and castellated style of Gothic architecture, we have always regretted that a work of some extent had not been [solely] dedicated to the domestic architecture of our ancestors, from the cottage to the tower.” [(New Series, vol. xxxi. p. 244, article on Dallaway’s *Anecdotes of the Arts in England.*)]—It is not impossible that at some future period these hints may be expanded to a work of some extent.

² These, indeed, were partly embattled.

³ It is without the verge of the original parish.

⁴ Andrew Borde, *ubi supr.* [“Let the preny chambre be anexed to y^e great chambre of estate: with other chambres necessary for the buyldyng, so that many of the chambres may haue a prospecte into the Chapell.” (Here Foloweth a Compendious Regiment or a Dietary of helth, made in Mountpyllor: Compyled by Andrewe Boorde, of Physicke Doctor. Imprynted by me Robert Wyer, London, 8vo. chap. iii.) Robert Wyer’s dated books range from 1527 to 1542. Dr. Whitaker appears to quote from Warton’s *History of English Poetry*, section 41.]

⁵ [Stonyhurst has been extended on all sides.—W. A. W.]

seen much resembling it, viz. Hardwick, in Devonshire, built by the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. The era of its erection has been already ascertained. Another example of this disposition of apartments, though infinitely inferior, is Dunkenhalgh, of which I ascribe all the additions to the old house of the Rishtons to Sir Thomas Walmsley. But the old hall, now the kitchen, if yet existing, stands upon crooks, and is of high antiquity.

Of the second species, the parish affords a single and perfect specimen in Gawthorp, which has already been described and engraved. The characteristic accompaniments of these houses within were huge arched fire-places in their halls and kitchens; chimney-pieces in their "chambers of state," richly carved, and adorned with armorial bearings in wood, stone, or alabaster, much in the style of contemporary monuments; raised hearths, long and massy tables of oak, bedsteads of the same, frequently inlaid,¹ and from their bulk calculated to last for centuries; portraits upon boards; and, in short, a whole system of internal ornament and accommodation, intended to resist the ravages of time, without an idea of the revolutions of fashion. One apartment, seldom omitted in houses of this rank and date, but never found in those of higher antiquity, was a long gallery for music and dancing, sometimes 150 feet long; a proof that the hall was now beginning to be deserted. At all events, the practice of dining in these great apartments at different tables, according to the rank of the guests, was scarcely continued below the Restoration. Till that time, however, the old train of "Sewers and Senescalls" were mostly kept up. But the general interruption of old hospitality in great houses, occasioned by the civil wars, and afterwards the introduction of foreign manners, in consequence of the return of the royal family and their numerous dependents, occasioned a total revolution in domestic economy, and consequently in architecture. The great hall of Lambeth was indeed rebuilt by archbishop Juxon, who perhaps thought the old style best became the gravity of an archiepiscopal palace; but it was probably the last specimen; and in the reign of Charles II. the sash-window and model of the square modern house was first imported from Italy. The new taste, first introduced near the capital, gradually spread into the remotest districts. As our old mansions decayed, they were rebuilt after the new form; and those which remain have been preserved, not so much by the care as by the desertion or extinction of the families to which they belonged. In addition to this change of style without, the introduction of mahogany, about a century ago, formed a new era in the history of internal accommodation.

Next is the ordinary hall-house: A class of buildings, of which the specimens are as numerous as the middle or lower rank of gentry two centuries ago, and as substantial as their old inhabitants were robust. This form is of very high antiquity; consisting of a thorough lobby, an hall with a parlour beyond it on one side, and kitchens and offices on the other. In this respect no change took place upon the general erection of stone houses in the reign of Elizabeth; and whoever wishes to see in what manner the inferior gentry were lodged three or four centuries ago will inform and congratulate himself at once, by

¹ Inlaying oak with arms, cyphers, scrolls, &c. in white wood began about the end of Elizabeth's reign.

studying the Grange of Whalley.¹ This is a valuable specimen; for, though we know pretty well how the peer, the monk, the knight, the lord of a manor, were lodged at that period, we should by no other instance that I know of have been able to form a guess at the accommodations of the next inferior rank. The general arrangement, therefore, of this building is what hath been already described. The whole rested upon crooks of the oldest form; the windows were apertures about six inches wide, not originally intended for glass; the floors of clay, the chimney wide and open, the partitions of rude oak; the apartments, one only excepted, low and narrow. So lived our yeomanry and smaller gentry of old! and such, probably, their houses continued, down to the beginning of Elizabeth, when, the forests and the old houses being generally decayed together,² and a period of great tranquillity commencing, a general spirit of stone-building in this rank began, especially in the neighbourhood of Burnley; Fullede, Rowley, Ormerod, Hurstwood, and part of Holme, having certainly been built during this reign, as was Banktop a little earlier, and the principal part of Barcroft somewhat later. In all these the original form was retained, though with great enlargements. On the right of the entrance was the hall, lighted usually by one great *range* window, a massy table beneath; at the lower end a gallery for music, or to connect the apartments above; and a fire-place, embracing in its ample span almost all the width of the room, the Christmas scene of rude and boisterous festivity: beyond was uniformly a parlour, where, till the days of our grandfathers, on a ground floor paved with stone, disdaining, or unacquainted with, the accommodation of carpets, and in an oaken bedstead, massy as the timbers of a modern house, slept the hardy master and mistress. Here their offspring first saw light; and here too, without a wish to change their habits, fathers and sons in succession resigned their breath. It is not unusual to see one of these apartments transformed into a modern drawing-room, where a thoughtful mind can scarcely forbear comparing the present and past: the spindled frippery of modern furniture, the frail but elegant apparatus of a tea-table, the general decorum, the equal absence of everything to afflict or to transport, with what has been heard or seen or felt within the same walls, the logs of oak, the clumsy utensils, and above all the tumultuous scenes of joy and sorrow, called forth perhaps by the birth of an heir, or the death of an husband, in minds little accustomed to restrain the ebullitions of

¹ I conceive that the agent and bailiffs of the abbey resided in this house.

² There were, however, in the neighbourhood stone houses of a much earlier date, indicated by a peculiar species of masonry, which consists of deep, rude, and irregular courses, piled up at random, with scarcely the stroke of a chisel or even hammer upon them. Many of the stones appear, upon inspection, to be of that peculiar kind which in Cliviger, Worsthorn, &c. has been spread, more or less, over the whole surface of the ground, and is easily distinguishable from quarry-stone by "shakes," or fissures, and by nuclei of ironstone. These appearances afford a strong presumption that the buildings in which they are found were constructed at or soon after the time when the lands around them were essarted and cleared for cultivation. Remaining specimens of this manner of building in the parish: the south wing of Townley, the kitchen end of Barcroft, one wing of the house at Hesandforth, and, till within the last twelve years, the old chapel at Holme, which had only six courses of masonry from the groundwork to the square [eaves of the roof.—W. A. W.]

passion. In the windows of such houses, and their contemporary mansions of the rank immediately above them, are often found remains of a painted glass in a style which seems to have been fashionable about the beginning of the last century. They consist of arms, cyphers, figures of animals, personifications, &c. of which the drawing is extremely correct, but the colours faint and dingy, very unlike the deep and glowing tints of the foregoing centuries. These were probably of Flemish manufacture. To complete the picture of these ancient and interesting mansions, we are to add huge barns, long and low, with bending roofs; high stone walls, grey with mosses and lichens; courts and gardens, adorned with yews or other venerable evergreens, and backgrounds formed of aged oaks, ashes, and sycamores, frequently overhanging deep glens, and inhabited by colonies of rooks.

Let it not be thought a trifling or impertinent digression if we now take a view of the interior economy of the families who inhabited these houses from the reign of Elizabeth down to the civil wars in the last century, or a little later. They were precisely in that station of life which James I. pronounced to be the happiest in human society, *i. e.* beneath the rank of a sheriff and above that of a constable. Their system of life was that of domestic economy in perfection. Occupying large portions of his own domains, working his land by oxen, fattening the aged and rearing a constant supply of young ones; growing his own oats, barley, and sometimes wheat; making his own malt, and furnished often with kilns for the drying of corn at home, the master had constant and pleasing occupation in his farm, and his cottagers regular employment under him. To these operations the high troughs, great garners, and chests, yet remaining, bear faithful witness. Within, the mistress, her maid-servants, and daughters were occupied in spinning flax for the linen of the family, which was woven at home. Cloth, if not always manufactured out of their own wool, was purchased by wholesale, and made up into clothes at home also. They had much plate and few books, but those generally theological. Yet the grammar-schools, not then perverted from their original purpose, diffused a general tincture of classical literature. Their simple way of life required little arithmetic; but they kept a rude kind of day-books (from some of which, accompanied with ancient inventories, this account has been collected), and in the old figures, Arabic numerals not having yet been generally introduced. The fortunes of daughters were partly paid in cattle, or even oatmeal; and the wardrobe of a wife, which was to last for life, was conveyed by oxen in a bride-wain, much adorned, and a chest enriched with carving.

This is the pleasing side of the picture.—On the other hand, the men were rough, and boisterous, and quarrelsome: their feasts, though generally regulated by the festivals of the Church, were banquets of Lapithæ and Centaurs; but it required the economy of half a life to enable men in this rank to afford to die, for their funerals were scenes of prodigality not to be described. I have seen the accounts of an executor, in the “sober” times of the commonwealth, from which it appears, that, at the funeral of an ordinary gentleman in the chapelry of Burnley, 47*l.* (more than treble that sum at present) were consumed almost entirely in meat and drink: 10*s.* indeed were allowed to the preacher for a sermon;

by which his congregation, no doubt, were well prepared to edify in the evening; and 5s. to the scholars, for verses on the deceased. So low had this species of flattery (which is still continued, and sometimes brings out very elegant compositions in the universities) then descended. Still their intemperance, though enormous at some seasons, was rather periodical than constant: their farming operations would ordinarily keep them employed. They had however no planting,¹ gardening, or music, some one of which, at least, a country gentleman now requires; for fishing they had few opportunities; shooting flying was unknown, though nets were much in use; if they addicted themselves to hunting, which is always a social diversion, they grew idle and sottish, and their estates, not of magnitude enough to bear neglect, always went to ruin.

√ Next in the scale is the old farm-house, of which I could point out some specimens from three to four centuries old, supported on crooks,² low, dark, and picturesque. But great numbers of these, from dates and other circumstances, appear to have been rebuilt early in the last century, and they were evidently abridgments of the hall; for in these the lower wing is completely cut off, the hall is become an "house," the screen contracted to a "speere,"³ and the great arch supplanted by an oaken mantle tree; but the parlour still maintains its relative situation and ancient use. In these dwellings, driven as to their last retreat, are seen many remains of ancient furniture, which have seen better houses and better days; the long table, the carved "armary," the dated wardrobe, all, when under the hands of a good housewife, bright and clean; and here "the smoky rafters," loaded with winter provisions, and the great chests (like the Cistie Styffyllog⁴ of the Welch) rammed with oatmeal, which is calculated to outlast the year, fill the mind with pleasing ideas of rustic plenty and ancient simplicity. Happy would it be if these blessings were always accompanied with temperance in the use, and a sense of gratitude to the Giver.

Last in this view, though first perhaps in that of humanity and religion, is the cottage; a structure of which, frail as it is, many instances remain in the nether town of Whalley, anterior (as appears by the decisive evidence of their timbers) to the dissolution of the abbey. These are single apartments without chambers, open to their thatched roofs, and supported upon crooks. The modern dwellings of our poor, from the durable materials which compose them, are productive of more comfort than those of most other

¹ Their oak-woods mostly grew up of themselves: the first artificial plantations, which were of Scotch fir, commenced about a century ago.

² I much doubt whether there are any specimens of crooks in houses or barns later than the time of Henry VIII. By crooks are meant arched timbers ascending from the ground to the roof. The large barns, which succeeded, were constructed with perpendicular columns of timber, forming something like a nave and two side aisles.

³ This word is found in the old ballad of the Heir of Linne, but does not appear to have been understood by Dr. Percy. It is a partial screen of wainscot, where there is no lobby, between the door and the fire.

⁴ See Pennant's *Snowdonia*, p. 116. ["The mansion (Cwm Bychan) is a specimen of an ancient seat of a gentleman of Wales. The furniture rude; the most remarkable were the Cistie Styffyllog, or the great oatmeal chests, which held the essential part of the provisions." "Cist ystyffylawg, a bin, a stock chest, a great chest with a raised lid, hutch, or bin, that has pedestals. Cist, plural Cistiau, a chest, or coffer. Ystyffylawg, having stocks, stapled." (Pugh, *Welsh Dict.* i. 219, ii. 616.)]

countries to their humble inhabitants. For here are no wattled and clay-built cabins,¹ pervious to wind and weather; no shivering wretches, crippled for want of shelter or of fuel; but before the present disastrous season their condition was comparatively easy. Yet, even then, what sums were levied upon the frugal industry of the farmer by idleness and excess! Evils which nothing but an attentive and vigilant execution of the laws will ever palliate. Improvidence, combined with indocility, is another feature in their character; and a general aversion (which nothing but the horrors of famine have been able to subdue) to cheap soups, and other frugal preparations of coarse animal food, together with an obstinate neglect of the old gardens and orchards, which often lie unfenced and trodden down before their doors, opposes another obstacle to the improvement of their condition. Some, indeed, will every where be found of more flexible natures and more teachable understandings; but such, I fear, is the general character of our peasantry, that, excepting at seasons like the present [1801], which compel them to do what they are enjoined, and to receive what is provided for them, he who shall undertake to feed or to instruct them in ways to which they have not been accustomed, may applaud his own good fortune if he meet with no other return than neglect.

¹ [A cottage, however, of which the chimney and upper floor were wattled, was demolished at Clitheroe in 1823. The chimney was plastered without, but not within, and rested on a base of stone.—(Rev. S. J. Allen.)]

CONCLUSION.

The History of Whalley being now completed, it may not be improper to take a parting view of the whole subject. We have surveyed then a bleak and barren district on the western side of the English Appenine, traced the few remains of its original inhabitants, and investigated the progress of the Roman conquests—their settlements at Coccium, their elegance and skill in arts, their decline, and final departure. We have next beheld a rude unlettered tribe from the forests of Germany, availing themselves of the abandoned and depopulated state of the country to introduce their laws and language (the basis of our own), to fix by their settlements the sites of our present towns and villages, and, in general, to form the rudiments of our present manners and habits. We have traced, under this period, the origin of one ecclesiastical establishment, which, besides laying the foundation of a great religious house, has, in the progress of population, been branched into six dependent parishes, and nearly forty subordinate chapelries. We have next considered the effects of the Norman Conquest on the state of property; seen the gradual surrender of our primitive manors to the superior lord, and the successive grants of the same to a new race of feudal chiefs, the ancestors of many ancient families yet subsisting.

From this survey some reflections naturally arise. And, first, it is impossible to take a view of the pedigrees which swell the second part of this work, without being struck by the long uninterrupted descent of so many estates in the same families. This fact may be accounted for from causes partly favourable to morals and partly not; such as the universality of marriages (a certain effect of chastity), want of curiosity or ambition, and therefore constant residence at home; domestic amusements, more gross than costly; and an indisposition to change of habits. Moreover, in these descents the most superficial observer will not fail to remark the frequency and facility of divorces before the Reformation. These are to be explained, not on the principles of such separations at present, but from the craft of the canonists, who bound hard, that they might be paid for loosing again. Accordingly such marriages were often annulled, as being within the prohibited degrees; but they were more generally espousals merely, formed in childhood, which subsequent attachments inclined the parties to dissolve. Another general remark will be, that the law of primogeniture is, on the whole, not very favourable to the oldest son: the Townleys, Southworths, and Sherburnes, indeed, produced some military characters, and they were undoubtedly assisted in their way to eminence by the number of their dependants. But those who have distinguished themselves in the other walks of life have been generally younger brethren of families. The present work exhibits one literary character alone who was possessed of the family estate.

Again, those opulent houses whose property is not to be traced to a feudal origin have been generally raised by the profession of the law. Some indeed, have grown to consequence by habits of economy, and gradual accumulation. But a new principle is

now introduced, which threatens gradually to absorb the whole property of the district within its own vortex. I mean the principle of manufactures, aided by the discoveries lately made in the two dangerous sciences of chemistry and mechanics. The operation of this principle is accompanied with another effect, of which it is impossible to speak but in the language at once of sorrow and indignation. Indeed it can only be considered as so much pure unmixed evil, moral, medical, religious, and political. In great manufactories, human corruption, accumulated in large masses, seems to undergo a kind of fermentation, which sublimates it to a degree of malignity not to be exceeded out of Hell!

On the other hand, society languishes by dispersion. In those parts of the district before us, of which the population is scattered in inconsiderable villages, civilization is in a very backward state. Farmers and husbandmen are, of all mankind, least impressible with the truths of religion. Selfish, fraudulent, unfeeling, intemperate, with rigid nerves and firm health, the hour of sickness, accident, or distress is to be awaited, and that generally in vain, in order to awaken them to a sense of their real state. Besides, in such situations religious offices are seldom performed with animation or effect. The practice of medicine, from distance, want of adequate rewards, and other causes, labours under equal disadvantages. In case of sudden alarm, those only who have resided in such situations know the distress arising from the want of prompt and skilful medical assistance. I have heard of an instance, within the compass of this work, in which a blacksmith was called to bleed a duchess.

Lastly, the police of these districts is next to nothing: for the lower order of people, educated without domestic discipline, have no conception of exercising or submitting to authority in civil life. Blackstone somewhere expresses an apprehension of harm from acquainting people of the rank of constables with the extent of their own authority: it may indeed now and then be the case that an half-witted, forward fellow, in such an office, will be very troublesome; but timidity, indecision, and above all a slavish fear of blame, are the general characteristics of these people; so that you shall have fifty Verges's to one Dogberry. The same observations will apply to the important office of a churchwarden.

In manufacturing towns and districts, of which we have several, there is more religion, but there is more fanaticism: the sedentary habits and feeble constitutions of artizans or mechanics predisposing them to religious impressions, while the weakness of their understandings exposes them to every delusion which it requires any power of discrimination to detect. How delicate and difficult is the office of the established Clergy in such situations; how diligently ought they to watch over the multitudes of souls committed to them; how carefully to feed them with food at once wholesome and palatable at home, that they may not seek the latter, without attending to the former, abroad! In such situations, however, on the whole, society has greatly the advantage; religious offices will be better performed and attended; the other professions more skilfully exercised, the police more exactly regulated, and charity more liberally and systematically administered.

AN ANCIENT PERAMBULATION OF THE PARISH OF WHALLEY.

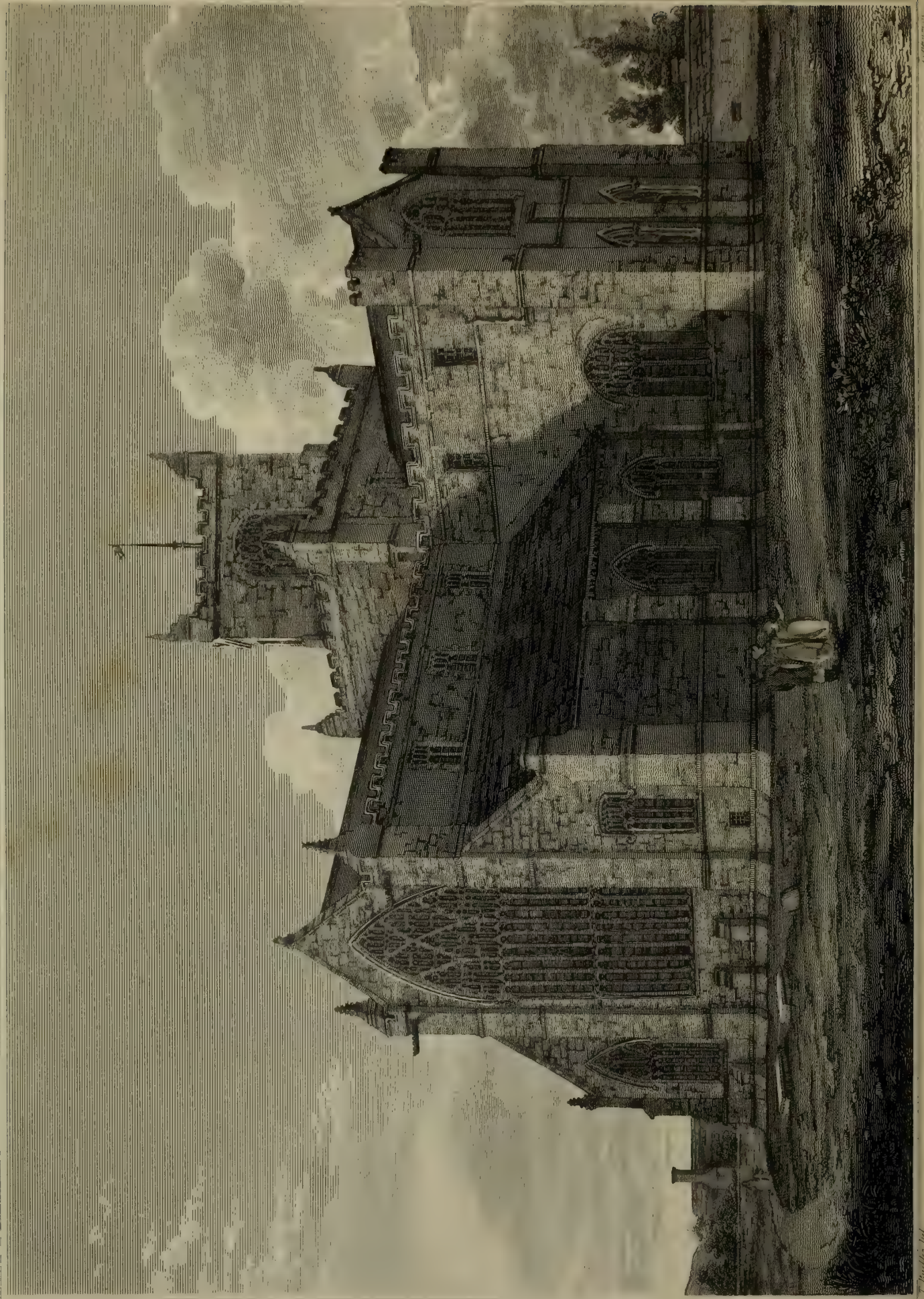
From the COUCHER BOOK, without Date.

[Summaria¹ descriptio finium et limitum parochie de Whalleye, prout distinguuntur ab aliis parochijs conuicinis.]

Fines et limites inter parochiam Ecclesie de Whalleye et parochias aliarum ecclesiarum eidem ecclesiæ vicinarum sunt isti. Videl. Incipiendo in occidente a parte boreali parochie de Whalleye, ubi aqua de Caldre cadit in aquam de Ribble, procedendo versus orientem usque ad locum ubi aqua de Rymyngden cadit in eandem aquam de Ribble, sunt limites inter parochias de Whalleye et de Mitton, Ebor. dioc. Et deinde ascendendo versus austrum orientalem per aquam de Rymyngden usque in Twisleton-brok, et sic per divisas de Midhop, usque ad quandam quercum vocatam le Crokedhok in Addemargilhed protenduntur limites inter parochiam ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Gysburn, Ebor. dioc. Et a predicta quercu versus orientem, usque ad caput de Beuerker, protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie sancti Michaelis vocate le Gylkirk, Ebor. dioc. Et deinde procedendo versus austrum usque Poundeschagheued protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Thorneton in Craven, Ebor. dioc. Et exinde versus austrum usque ad Bernesetknarres protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Carleton, Ebor. dioc. Et exinde versus austrum usque le Wolvestones protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de KyldeWyk, Ebor. dioc. Et exinde versus austrum usque ad crucem super calceam de Wycoluer,² vocatam le Waterschedles crosse, protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Kyghlaye, Ebor. dioc. Et exinde versus austrum usque ad quandam intersectionem montis de Crowehull, vocatam le Skarth super Crowehull, protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Bradeford, Ebor. dioc. Et exinde versus occidentem per le Wetherstones de Bulswyre, et sic ultra versus austrum per Stipesden usq. in aquam de Est Caldre protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Halifax, dicte Ebor. dioc. Et extunc per le Beterclogh et Schernyford usque in aquam de Irwel et sic versus occidentem descendendo per eandem aquam usque ad locum ubi torrens quidam vulgariter nominatus Couhopebrok descendit in dictam aquam de Irwel protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Rachedale, Lich. dioc. Et dehinc usque ad descensum aque de Uggeden et sic versus occidentem borealem usque ad quandem collem vocatam Uggelowe protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Bury, ejusdem Lich. dioc. Et ab illa colle usque ad le Pikedlowe protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Bolton, ejusd. dioc. Et exhinc versus aquilonem per Knowesden et Hyndeburn usque in aquam de Caldre et ulterius sequendo [ipsam aquam usque ad locum ubi illa descendit in predictam aquam] de Ribble que fuit prima divisa, protenduntur limites inter parochias ecclesie de Whalleye et ecclesie de Blakeburn.

¹ [(Coucher, p. 333-334.) "This and the subsequent documents are evidently interpolations. They are written on the fly-leaf of the title 'Whalleye,' in a more modern hand than the rest of the MS." (Note by W. A. Hulton, Esq., Editor of the Chetham Society's edition.)]

² Wicoller Cawsway.



ACCOUNT

OF THE

PARISH OF CARTMELL.

THIS well-defined and almost insulated tract,¹ like the adjoining district of Furness, though part of the county of Lancaster, no where comes in contact with the body of it. It is bounded on the east for about six miles by the upper part and eastern branch of the Bay of Morecambe, and afterwards by the River Winster, which divides it from Westmoreland. Nearly from the source of this stream, so called from the windings of its course (for Winster is the Winder), a short imaginary line, drawn to the eastern margin of Windermere, divides the parish and peninsula of Cartmell from Bowness. Turning southward, first the lake, and then the Leven, its outlet, constitute the boundary, down to the Leven Sands, and to their last expansion in the Bay of Morecambe. The length of this tract, from north to south, is about fifteen miles, and the greatest width nearly seven.² It is divided into the townships of Cartmell, Cartmell Fells, Broughton, Upper and Lower Allithwaite, Staveley, and Walton.³

The scenery is of a very peculiar character. Without any very strong or striking features of its own, but placed as it is between two noble æstuaries, and projecting into a

¹ [A full and accurate account of the parish of Cartmel is given in "Annales Caermoesenses; or Annals of Cartmel," Ulverston, 1872, 8vo. 595 pages, by the late James Stockdale, Esq. of Carke, who died 19 May, 1874, aged 82.]

² [The area of Cartmel parish, not including the foreshore, is 28,747 acres 1 rood 26 perches, of which 79 acres 9 perches are water, according to the Ordnance Survey which was made in 1842 by Captain Tucker, R.E. Its length from its most northern point above Bellmanhouses to Humphrey Head Point is 13½ miles. The sands of Cartmel Wharf extended 3½ miles south of the Point, though this was their narrowest part, when the survey was made. The second estuary mentioned in the text is Kent Sands, speaking of which West inquires, "Why a view so circumstanced as this, and when taken from the shore at full sea so very like a lake of greater apparent extent than any in the kingdom, should never be brought into comparison with the lakes to be visited afterwards?" (Guide to the Lakes, 2nd ed. 1780, p. 31). By some mistake, most probably of omission, certainly not from ignorance, Dr. Whitaker seems to speak of Windermere as an estuary. He probably intended to compare the appearance of the lake with that of the estuaries at high tide as suggested by West in his Guide, a book with which the author must have been acquainted, and which passed through at least eleven editions between 1778 and 1818.]

³ [The townships recognised by the Commissioners for the Inclosure of the Commons, which was completed in 1802, are given in Stockdale, p. 344, as Upper and Lower Holker, Upper and Lower Allithwaite, Broughton, Staveley, and Cartmell Fell, Fell being omitted by typographical error.—H. F. R.]

third, while on the north the vast fells of Coniston rise in all the majesty of neighbouring Alps, its out-views in every direction are either wild or beautiful, and not unfrequently both. The surface is perpetually diversified between warm and fertile valleys, whose sides are clothed with native wood and barren hills, which, though not of great height or striking forms, produce all the effect of contrast. One deformity, not indeed peculiar, among the winding bays of the Morecambe, to Cartmell alone, is, that the sea appears to have abandoned large tracts of level ground once overflowed by the tides, and over these a black crust of peat-moss has since been superinduced, which gradual cultivation, it is to be hoped, will in time remove and render the sandy surface beneath at once productive and beautiful. From the many and pleasing residences which the beauty of this tract has occasioned to be erected in it, are to be distinguished three places, two of greater antiquity and account, and the third of a more peculiar and striking character, than the rest. These are Holker, Bigland, and Castlehead.

The first of these stands in a warm and soft situation, surrounded by luxuriant timber, and in a park bounded on one side by the sands of Leven. As early as the reign of Elizabeth it was the property of the Prestons, from whom it passed by marriage to the Lowthers, and from them to the Cavendish family, of whom Lord George Cavendish is the present owner.¹ The present house, considered as the residence of a noble family, is plain, habitable, and commodious, with all those comforts which greatness alone can feel in flying from the incumbrances of greatness. It abounds with good portraits of the family, and other paintings.

The second of these residences is of an opposite character. High in the township of Upper Holker, and nearly on the summit of an hill, whose sides are hung with spring woods, and adorned by a fine tarn abounding with wild fowl, is Bigland,² which, as it gave name to a family still subsisting, must always have been a freehold independent on the priory of Cartmell.

The third, which is the creation of a single man, not long deceased, working upon a

¹ [Catharine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Preston of Holker, married 24 June 1697 Sir William Lowther, who was grandson of Anthony Lowther, of Mask, and died in 1705. Her son Sir Thomas married in July 1724 Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, third daughter of William second Duke of Devonshire. Sir Thomas's son, the last Sir William Lowther of Holker, died 15 April 1756, leaving Holker by will to his cousin Lord George Augustus Cavendish, frequently called the first Lord George Cavendish of Holker, second son of William third Duke of Devonshire. Lord George died in his carriage near Stockport while returning to London from Cartmel, where he had gone according to his annual custom to receive the Holy Sacrament in his parish church on Easter Sunday. (*Gent. Mag.* lxxiii. 995.) He was unmarried. He left Holker to his brother Field Marshal Lord Frederick Cavendish (born Aug. 1729), who died unmarried 21 Oct. 1803, leaving his large property to his nephew Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, mentioned in the text, third son of William fourth Duke of Devonshire, and grandfather of the present Duke; born 31 Mar. 1754; created Earl of Burlington 10 Sep. 1831; died 9 May, 1834.]

² [On an old oak beam over the large kitchen fireplace in Bigland Hall is inscribed I.B.M.B. with a date which Mr. Stockdale (*Annales Caermoele* p. 119) supposes to be 1161; but from the engraving given in Baines (*Lancashire*, 1836, iv. 733; 1870, ii. 686) seems to be 1461.]

peculiar feature of nature, is Castlehead.¹ This was merely a conical rock, occasionally surrounded by high tides, and rising pre-eminent above the sands, and the peat-mosses which have gained upon them. The natural strength of the site appears, from the name, not to have been overlooked in ancient times; and from some Imperial coins, which have been found upon it, we may presume that Castlehead had once a Roman inhabitant. It had long, however, been neglected and abandoned, till the late possessor conceived the lucky idea of improving and adorning his rock, by cutting out paths along the sides, by planting trees and flowering shrubs wherever any patch of soil invited the hand of cultivation, and opening diversified views of the bay beneath from several elevated points. At top is a small plain, rendered inaccessible to the winds by a high wall, and kept with great neatness; but the trees and shrubs on the sides, and especially the pines, have for several years begun to manifest great impatience of sea-winds and their saline impregnations. Immediately beneath is an handsome modern house; and at a small distance to the south about twenty tons of iron, his own commodity, shapen into a pyramidal tomb, press the mortal remains of the founder, whose epitaph, written by himself, records what he did and what he did not intend; his name, birth, death, and ignorance of himself.²

¹ [The precipitous mountain limestone rock on the Winster named Castlehead, according to the Ordnance Survey 125 feet in height, which in documents relating to the manor of Lindal and Hampsfield, and belonging to Henry Fletcher Rigge, esq., is called Atterpile or Atturpile Castle, was a perfect wilderness covered all over with briars, thorns, and short brushwood. It belonged to the Turner family of Grange, and was purchased about 1765 by John Wilkinson, who built a house to the north of the rock, and covered the bare rock with soil carried up in panniers on the backs of horses at great cost. Many antiquities were then found, and are described in a paper in Mr. Stockdale's possession written by Dr. Priestley, who married in 1762 Sarah sister of John Wilkinson (died 17 Sept. 1796, aged 52). Among them were 75 Roman coins, one being of Constantine; some coins supposed to be British; five Northumbrian, of which Mr. Stockdale had one of Halfden, obv. HAFDNE REX, rev. MONNE (p. 4); rings of brass, iron, clay, coal, and silver; beads of blue ragstone, lead, clay, and glass; eggshaped pieces of limestone supposed to be slingstones; fibulæ, flints, human and other skulls, bones, and teeth. After John Wilkinson's death nearly all were sold by his executors for a mere trifle to a Jew at Liverpool. (Stockdale, pp. 20–5; Rutt, Mem. of Dr. Priestley, i. 48, ii. 354).]

² [Isaac Wilkinson, father of John, occupied a small farm in Westmorland or Cumberland, and worked at a hæmatite iron forge, where his wages were gradually raised from 12s. to a guinea a-week. Believing that he was worth more to himself than he was to his masters, he resolved to begin business on his own account, and about 1740, with his wife and his son John, then about twelve years old, and said to have been born in a common market cart as his mother was returning from market, removed to the village of Blackbarrow, in the parish of Colton, which extends across the Leven into Cartmel. Here he cast common flat smoothing-irons in moulds in a low shed, to which he and his son John carried across the public highway in large ladles melted metal purchased from the iron furnace. About 1748 they built or purchased the iron furnace and forge at Wilson House, near Lindal, in Cartmel, intending to smelt there the rich brown hæmatite of Furness with turbary or peat moss, which they carried to the furnace in a small iron boat—the first iron vessel—along a canal cut in the turbary. After many fruitless trials with raw peat, peat cut and dried in the sun, compressed and dried in the sun, and charred, they succeeded in smelting the hæmatite with wood charcoal then everywhere abundant. They made from the clay under the peat-moss the first bricks seen in the country, some of which are now in Mr. Stockdale's fruit-walls at Carke, and they invented and patented the common box smoothing-iron. John having left his father arrived in Staffordshire 14 July, 1756, where he obtained a situation under a Mr. Hoo of Bradley, and about 1766 built at Bilston the first blast-furnace made in the township. In 1792, after four years experimenting, he succeeded in smelting iron with coal, and erected at Bradley the first double-blast engine ever put up. He also invented the use of dry sand in casting, and machines for boring cannon and

The word *Cartmell* is unquestionably British, and I entirely agree with the learned historian of Manchester in deriving it from *kert*, a camp or fortification, and *mell* (for in that language the labials *m* and *v* are convertible), a fell—the fortress among the fells.¹ And, as the name was British, it is very remarkable that the first mention of the place affords a proof that the aboriginal inhabitants, though reduced to slavery by their Saxon conquerors, had for a period of more than two centuries been tolerated in their ancient habitations. “Anno enim vicessimo octavo super ducentessimum ab adventu Saxonum Britannos hic sedisse colligimus, quod ab eo tempore Egfridus Nordanhumborum Rex Cuthberto illi sancto terram quæ vocatur Carthmell, et omnes Britannos in ea (sic enim

cylinders from a centre, machines for boring coal, and his castings were the largest until then attempted. In 1785 he erected the first of Watt's steam-engines seen in France at Crusal, now Le Creuzot, in the department of Saône et Loire, and contracted to supply forty miles of iron pipes for the Paris waterworks. On 14 July, 1786, a grand banquet was given in his honour at the Hotel de Ville. After his return from France he resumed his iron boat-building experiments, and on 13 July, 1787, launched an iron vessel named the *Trial*, of forty or seventy tons burthen, which answered all his expectations. He died at Broseley, in Staffordshire, 14 July, 1808, aged 80. His body was taken to Castlehead and buried in the spot he had fixed on under some large laurels scarcely thirty yards from the front of the house, over which was erected a large pyramidal mausoleum of iron (twenty tons in weight), as ordered by himself, on which the following inscription in large raised Roman letters, cast in the metal, was placed by his executors:—“John Wilkinson, ironmaster, who died 14th July, 1808, aged eighty years. His different works in various parts of the kingdom are lasting testimony of his unceasing labours. His life was spent in action for the benefit of man, and, as he presumed humbly to hope, to the glory of God.” This inscription, however, is not the one he had himself written for his iron tomb, which was as follows:—“Delivered from persecution of malice and envy, here rest John Wilkinson, iron master, in certain hopes of a better state and heavenly mansion, as promulgated by Jesus Christ, in whose gospel he was a firm believer. His life was spent in action for the benefit of man, and, as he hopes, in some degree to the glory of God.” In 1828, when the Castlehead estate was offered for sale the body was disinterred and buried in the chapel of Lindal-in-Cartmel, under or close to the seat occupied by the present Castlehead family. His iron monument was “upset, tossed down, and lying on its side at Castlehead.” John Wilkinson was called the Great Iron Master, the father of the iron trade of South Staffordshire, and for many years ruled the prices of pig and bar iron. (Stockdale, pp. 208-224; Smiles, *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, p. 213.) He was a man of extraordinary energy of character. He was strong-headed and strong-tempered and of inflexible determination, distinguished for his indomitable pluck and firmness and constancy of purpose. (Smiles, *ibid.*)]

¹ [Many British and Roman antiquities have been found in Cartmell. Stone hammers of different sizes and of several different kinds of stone, as well as celts of stone, copper, and brass, have been found in most parts of the district, especially below Flookburgh, where several stone hammers were found lately in draining a meadow. A cinerary urn, about 14 inches high by 32 in circumference, with a zigzag ornament round the top, containing half-burnt bones and ashes, was found, together with a flat ragstone, in gravel in Aynsome Lane, Lower Allithwait, about 1812. About 1800 a *sestertius* of Nero and an *as* of Adrian were found near Broughton-in-Cartmel. And about the same time two labourers, working in a clay-slate-stone quarry in Cartmel Park woods near Walton Hall, struck against an earthen pot or urn containing about 600 *denarii* (most of them in excellent preservation) of almost all the Roman emperors and of most of the empresses from Antoninus Pius to Gallus and Voluspian. (A.D. 138-253.) They were sent to London by the agent of Lord George Cavendish, and ten of them are described by Mr. Stockdale. (pp. 244-253.)

“The exact position of the castellum at Cartmel can only be guessed at. There is a tradition, however, that it stood in the meadow in front of Miss Fell's house, and stretched along the side of the little river Ea, now called the Beck, to the road leading past Mr. Lowe's slope; and I remember the late Mr. Field pointing out to me, many years ago, what he considered to be the agger of this castellum in Miss Fell's meadow. It was not then traceable, but he said it had been levelled down and much of it taken away within his remembrance.” (Stockdale, p. 253.)]

in ejus vita scribitur) elargitus est. Carthmell enim partem esse hujus agri ad Kentsand notissimum est.”¹ After this is a long chasm in the history of Cartmell. Whether it passed from Cuthbert to his monks of Lindisfarne, and whether, as in many other instances, it were depopulated and lost to the Church by the ravages of the Danes, nowhere appears. It is not mentioned in Domesday, and the next known fact relating to the place is the foundation of a priory for canons regular of St. Augustin, by William Marshall the elder, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1188.² Of its history little is known excepting

¹ [Camden, *Britannia*, 1586, p. 435; 1607, p. 618. This gift is not mentioned by Bede, but the anonymous author of the *Historia de S. Cuthberto* says: “Postquam vero Sanctus Cuthbertus suscitavit puerum a mortuis in villa quæ vocatur Exanforda, dedit ei rex Ecfridus terram quæ vocatur Cartmel et omnes Britannos cum eo et villam illam quæ vocatur Suthgeluit et quicquid ad eam pertinet.” (Symeon of Durham, i. 141, Surtees Soc.; Twysden, *Scriptores*, 69.) The author of the *Brevis relatio de Sancto Cuthberto* uses nearly the same words, but writes Ceartmel, Suthgedling. (Symeon, i. 231.) St. Cuthbert was consecrated Bishop of Hexham at York on Easter day, 26 Mar. 685, resigned in 687, and died 20 March, 687. Egfrid was slain 20 May, 685. (Ang.-Sax. Chron.; Beda, *Hist. lib. iv. cc. 26-29.*].

² [By the foundation charter the canons, whenever the prior died, were to elect two canons and present them to their patron “ut ille quem communis assensus noster eligerit, prior efficiatur,” and the priory was never to become an abbey. (Mon. Angl. vi. 455.) William Marshall gave the canons of Kartmele the church of Balifax (Balisax, near the Curragh of Kildare), the chapel of Balunodan, and the town of Kilros, with the advowson of the church. This was Kilrush, three miles south of Balisax, where they had a cell granted 13 Sept. 1558, to the Earl of Ormond. (Ibid. Archdall, *Mon. Hibern.* 332, 642; Morrin, *Cal. of Patent Rolls, Ireland*, i. 385.) W. prior de Kertemelle witnessed a composition between the priest and monks of St. Mary’s Lancaster and Ric. de Singleton and Rob. Clerk his brother about half a carucate in Pultona, made vij^o anno coronacionis Regis Johannis, 1200–1, G. f. Rainfredi tunc vic. Lanc. (Harl. 3764, f. 38) W. Prior de Kertmel witnessed two of Honorius Archdeacon of Richmond, Mar. 1198 to 1200. (Beck. *Annales Furnes*, p. 166–7; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 136.) William prior of Karmel witnessed a charter to Furness between 1221 and 1237. (Beck. p. 189.) In 1221 Absolon prior of Kertmell witnessed a grant of land to Furness. (Beck, *Appendix*, p. lxxxix.; Stockdale, p. 12.) An undated grant of Rob. f. Rog. de Skertone to St. Mary’s, Lancaster, was witnessed by Domino A. tunc temporis Priore de Kerml. (Harl. 3764, f. 38.) In 1242 Simon prior of Kertmell witnessed Alan. f. Alan. f. Benedicti de Pennington’s grant of half Keldeleth, in Orton Manor, to Simon his uncle.

By fine made at Westminster, 25 June, 1250, between Wil. de Valenc’ and Johanna his wife and Ric. prior of Kertmel, “de patronatu Prioratus de Cartmel,” the Prior acknowledged and granted “pro se et successoribus suis et Ecclesia sua de Kertmel,” that whenever the priory may be vacant the canons by one canon of the priory and their conventual letters patent “petent licenciam Eligendi Priorem,” from William and Johanna and the heirs of Johanna, if in England, and if not, “a senescallo ipsorum Penebr.” and without condition or impediment, shall have leave to elect. So that they present to William and Johanna or her heirs, or the seneschal of Pembroke, “electum illum,” whom, without contradiction or impediment, they shall present “ordinario loci” by their letters patent. And if they will not grant leave to elect or present the elected “bene licebit eisdem canonicis” to elect or present any canon. The prior also granted that William and Johanna and her heirs shall have custody of the priory while vacant. “Ita quod ibidem tempore vacationis predictæ unum servientem suum cum duobus equis et duobus Garcionibus tantum ad custum ejusdem Prioratus qui nullam administrationem de aliquibus rebus ad predictum Prioratum habebunt nisi tamen quod per Celerarium ejusdem Prioratus et per visum ejusdem servientis omnimoda necessaria absque vasto vel destruccione Canonicis fratribus et servientibus ejusdem Prioratus debent ministrari.” And for this grant, &c. William and Johanna quitclaimed for ever to the prior, his successors and his church, their right of having any other custody of the priory or of any of its lands or tenements “tempore alicujus vacationis ejusdem prioratus.” And besides the prior gave them 40 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lancaster, Hen. III. No. 130.) William de Valence married Joan daughter of William de Munchensi and Joan second daughter of William Mareschal the younger, Earl of Pembroke and son of the

what can be collected from the remains. It is known, however, that about the time of the Dissolution here were eight religious and thirty-eight servants, and that the site was granted 32 Hen. VIII. [1540-1] to Thomas Holcroft, of whom the Priory Church must either have been claimed by the town as parochial or purchased while entire.

CARTMELL CHURCH.

Amidst the tasteless and ruinous havoc which took place at the dissolution of the religious houses, it is one of the privileges of this county that a single conventual church, though one of the smallest, was preserved. This fortunate escape was owing to its having been the parish church, as well as that of the convent.

founder of Cartmel. He was made Earl of Pembroke not long after the battle of Lewes, 1264. (Dugdale, Baronage, i. 561, 775; Nicolas, Historic Peerage, Courthope, p. 376.)

By fine made at Westminster, 18 Nov. 1279, between Rob. de Prees and Will. prior of Kertmel, "de manerio de Kertmel," except 501 acres of land, Rob. de Prees quitclaimed for ever to the prior, his successors, and the church of Kertmel, all his right in the said tenement, for which the prior gave him 80 marks of silver. (Feet of Fines, Lanc. Edw. I. No. 10.)

William prior of Kertmel sued John the son and Philipa the widow of Roger de Lancaster, at Lancaster assizes, 8 June, 1292, for his several fishery in aqua de Heltontern, in Broghtone in Kertmel, of which Roger de Lancaster had unjustly disseised John formerly prior of Kertmel, "post primam, &c.," (after 1216), which John was seised in the time of Henry III. The defendants said that the prior's writ was conceived in a new form, and that he could recover, if he had any right, by the common writ of "quod permittat," therefore the case was to be brought before the justices at Westminster in the octaves of Hilary. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 32-3, m. iii dorso.) At Lancaster assizes in June or July, 1292, Will. f. Ade de Wynstthweyt sued William prior of Kertmel for 10 acres of land and three of meadow in Broghtone, into which the prior had ingress only by William Scot, formerly prior of Kertemel, who unjustly disseised Will. f. Ade "post primam, &c." (after 1216). The prior came and said that Will. f. Ade did not say in his writ that William Scot was his predecessor. Judgment was given for the prior, and Will. f. Ade was fined for a false claim. "Et misericordia perdonnatur pro deo." (Ibid. m. 53 dorso.)

At the delivery of Lancaster Gaol, 30 April, 1303, Henry, monk of Kertemele, was indicted "pro suspicione latrocinii et pro una vacca furata apud Kermelle," and Hen. f. Ade f. Katherine de Kertemele was indicted for the same. Both were acquitted. (Ass. Rolls, Lanc. M. 3, 2—4, m. 8.)

William Hayll was prior in 1501. (Tanner, Notitia Monast.) Milo was prior of Cartmell, 2 Feb. 1509. (Duch. Lanc. xxv. n. 9). By indenture dated 23 Nov. 1523 Jenett, late wife of Harry Bygland deceased, and all her children, surrendered to James Grig, prior of Cartemell and the convent there, their right in Longshaw Meadow, and the prior and convent let to Jenett and her sons James, George, and Edward Bigland, Burnebarrow for ever, to be held by tenant right. (Lonsdale Magazine, July 1822, ii. 244.) Richard Preston was prior in 1535. (Valor Eccl. v. 272.)

The lesser monasteries, whose yearly value was below 200*l.*, were dissolved by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28, and were given to the King by c. 27, passed between 4 Feb. and 2 April, 1536. The value of Cartmel is thus given in "The Breviate of the brieffe Certificat vppon the newe Survey of the Religiousse Houses within the Countie Palatine of Lancast'r, given to the King's Highness by Acte of Parliament And within the case of Dissolution," an original paper in Harl. MS. 604. "Cartmele. The first value iiij^xxi li. vj s. iii d. Second value cexii li. xij s. x d. ob. Belles Lede and Goodes cclxxiiij li. 13 s. ix d. ob. Woodes Worthe to be solde xvi li. Debtes owinge by the house lix li. xij s. viij d. Religiousse persones x. Servauntes and other having livinges xxxviij."]



J. Buckler Del.

T. Popham Sculp.

The last fact is proved by the peculiar situation of the cloister court, which lay north instead of south from the nave, while the principal entrance of the church is from the south, though the canons had a private door from the cloister into the north aisle. Not a vestige, however, of refectory, chapter-house, prior's lodgings, or offices now remains. The gateway,¹ however, is entire, and so far distant that almost half the present town has intruded itself into the interval betwixt that and the church. In surveying this building externally, the first peculiarity which strikes the eye is the grotesque appearance of the tower, a fantastic deviation from every authority in ecclesiastical architecture. The basis of the tower was one of those low central lanterns, rising little above the roof, but supported on massy clusters of columns, which would sustain a much greater weight. Two centuries perhaps after the foundation the want of a bell-tower began to be perceived, when, instead of applying one to the lower front of the church, as at Bolton, or raising the original walls of the lantern, as at Kirkstall, the canons bethought themselves of the following expedient for the purpose:—They constructed four cross arches within the upper courses of the lantern, springing from the middle point of each side, and closing the entire angle between that and the contiguous wall. On this they erected, with perfect safety, though with very little grace, a bell-tower of moderate height, which stands a square inscribed within a square diagonally to its base.²

The choir and transept of this church (excepting that the windows for the most part are later insertions) appear to be of the first foundation. The masonry is excellent; and the buttresses of the true Norman pattern, perpendicular, and with little projection. The arches of the choir, two only on each side, are semicircular, and enriched with the usual ornaments of the age. A triforium has extended round that and the transept, but seems to have been interrupted by the insertion of the noble ramified east window, whereas it must have traversed, as usual, the three original lancet windows of the east end.³

On the north side of the principal or *Ladies'* choir is a narrow chapel, with its groined roof entire, anciently called the Piper Choir (I know not why), and on the south the Town Choir, which has been considerably widened, and has in the south wall two seats in stone for the officiating priests. From the name I should conjecture that it was extended

¹ [The Gateway Tower was sold by George Preston 7 July, 1624, for 30*l.* to the parishioners for a publike schoolehouse. The large room above the archway had previously been used as the court-house of the manor, and the schoolmaster taught in the church. When the new school was built in 1790 the tower was sold to James Stockdale, of Carke, and is now the property of Mr. James Field, of Cartmel. (Stockdale, pp. 53-5.)]

² [Height of the tower 93 feet. (Paley, *Architectural Notes on Cartmel Priory Church*, p. 12.)]

³ [Mr. Stockdale maintains that the east window of Bowness church, said to have been brought there from Furness Abbey, in all probability came from Cartmel church, not at the time of the Dissolution, but about 1471 (p. 224). It is of the same shape as two lancet windows remaining in the north transept of Cartmel, though blocked up (p. 225). It contains the effigy of a Prior of Cartmel kneeling, and over his head WILLM. FLO . . . P'OR OF KYRKMEI; the effigies of William Thornburgh of Hamsfield Hall, in Cartmel, and his wife; a group of monks, all but one with Cartmel names, Thomas Hogson (Hodgson), Willym Barrye (Barrow), Willm Purfoot, Roger Thwaites, George Fis . . . (perhaps Fishwick), and in two places the arms of the founder of Cartmel, besides many arms of Cartmel families, but only few arms of Furness families. (Stockdale, pp. 224—229.)]

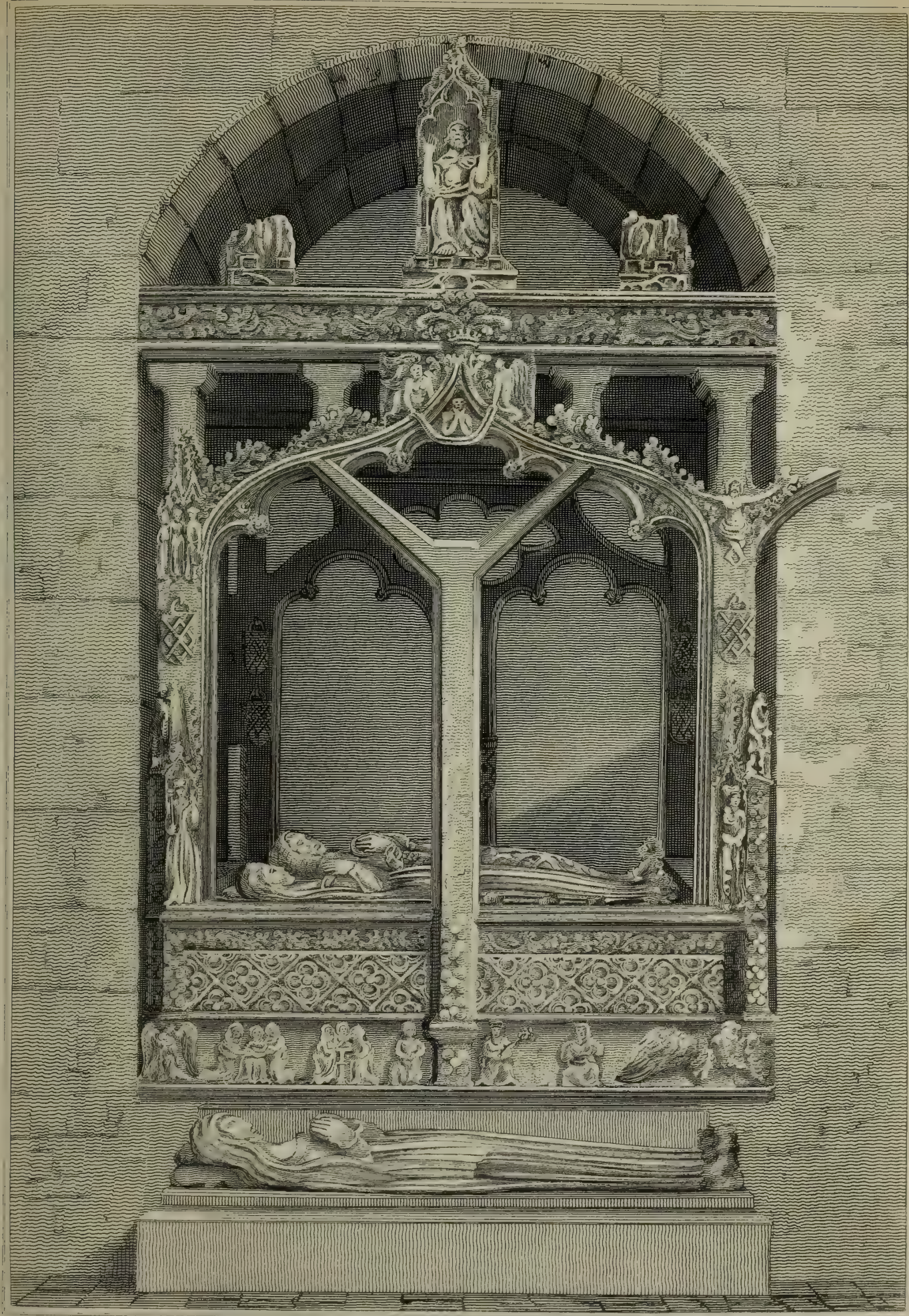
beyond its first dimensions in consequence of some dispute betwixt the convent and parish, and that it subsequently became the parish church, for which, in the slender state of population at that time, it would not be insufficient.

A general alteration in this church appears to me to have commenced about the time of Edward the Third; the inserted windows are all of this period, and the remains of fine painted glass, containing figures of the line of Jesse, with the name of each, have several remnants of inscriptions in the Longobardic character, which could not be later. The nave appears to have been wholly rebuilt at a somewhat later period. The columns are angular, without mouldings, and the tracery of the windows approaches to the square-headed form, which was introduced a little after the year 1400. This nave is remarkable for another defect, which is the absence of a great western door, whence I suspect that the west end was not included within the Priory Close. From this spacious and nearly vacant area the choir and transepts would have a very fine effect, were it not that the effects of light and shade, the long perspectives and bold sweeps of the arches, are broken by a vile modern organ-loft, and by galleries very needlessly erected, where so much vacant space was left on the ground floor. Notwithstanding all this botch-work, we have to be thankful that Cartmell is not as Whalley and Furness.

We now pass on to the numerous memorials of the dead, ancient and modern. Of these probably the oldest is a tomb of Prior William de Walton; a beautiful and perfect slab of grey marble, inscribed with a flowered cross, and included within a plain arch on the north side of the high altar. An epitaph runs round the margin in most plain and perfect Longobardic characters:—*HIC IACET FRATER WILELMUS DE WALTONA PRIOR DE KERTMEL*. In the Piper Chapel are two other slabs of the same material, with crosses, but without inscriptions. In one of these the chalice is by a very singular device included within the ornamented head of the cross. On the floor, near the tomb of Prior Walton, is another and much later memorial of one of his successors, on a free-stone slab, and in black letter: "*Hic jacet Willm Br quondam P^{or}.*" Betwixt this and the former is a diminutive stone, not more than three feet long, adorned with a cross fleury. What account is to be given of this? The stone in question must have covered a child, and that child must have been admitted into the lowest order at least. Were novices ever admitted at the tender age? and if so how happened it that a novice and acolyth was buried, where the senior monks themselves were seldom admitted, by the High Altar?¹

On the opposite side, under an arch apparently modern, is the magnificent but im-

¹ [This has been supposed to be the tomb of a Boy Bishop, like the small effigy in Salisbury Cathedral. But diminutive effigies do not necessarily represent children. They are known in several instances to have been placed where the heart of the deceased was deposited. (See Gough, *Sepul. Mon.* ii. p. cix.; *Archæol. Journ.* iii. 236; *Journ. Archæol. Soc.* xv. 125; Mr. John Gough Nichols in *Camden Miscellany* vol. vii. Two Sermons by Boy Bishops, p. xxix). "When the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, of which I am a member, visited Cartmel Church last year [1875], they and their chairman Canon Simpson by no means accepted the idea of a 'Boy Bishop,' but considered the tombstone to be merely a small one over some prior. It measures three feet six inches long by ten inches wide at the head and seven inches at the foot. A small stone need not denote a child." H. F. R.]



MONTMENT OF THE HARRINGTON FAMILY IN CARTMEL CHURCH *from the South East*

perfect monument of a Harrington, which presents many difficulties, not to be accounted for but by supposing much dislocation and much unskilful restitution about the work. First, then, upon a base apparently much more modern and adorned with quatrefoils, appear two statues, one of each sex: the man in link-mail, and bearing on his shield and surtout the Harrington knot. These are inclosed on the east and west by the plain walls of the arch already mentioned, and on the north and south by the remains of a very singular screen of freestone which exactly harmonizes with the base of the tomb. Still they are evidently fragments, detached from some other work; as a portion of another arch of the screen, yet common to that and of those belonging to the tomb itself, is inserted for security into the wall. On the frieze of the basement are groups of monks, some with their cowls over their heads, others bare; some sitting, others kneeling; the former reading, the latter praying. Notwithstanding these appearances of dislocation, and the apparent difference in point of time between the statues and the screen, several shields are cut in the stonework of the latter, with the arms of Harrington painted upon them. On the more modern walls of the arch the same are repeated, and one appears struck through a thick coat of whitewash—(the whole work is covered with the gathered whitewash of an hundred years)—bearing the three escallops of Dacre, which will only fix the area of the work according to the opinion of the painter, as it is on the modern wall of the arch. Immediately beneath this, and within the town-chapel, is the cumbent and colossal figure of a female, wholly unappropriated by arms, inscription, or tradition.¹

After the Dissolution this church was neglected for 80 years; when, as it appears from the accurate accounts of the parish, George Preston, of Holker, Esq., covenanted with the vestry, in consideration of forty marks and as much of the old lead as could be spared, to cover the greater part of the building with a new roof.² This circumstance should not

¹ [The engraving makes this figure as that of a woman with flowing hair; but it is evidently that of a friar in his monastic dress with the cowl drawn over his head, by which sat two angels, now nearly broken away. Between the hands are the remains of a chalice, and the feet rest on a double-headed dragon, one head of which and the wings remain. The common tradition in the parish was, that this was the effigy of a lady who was killed by a stone which fell from the top of the church, and a stone which, till recently, when it was stolen by some excursionists, was placed on the hands was said to be that by which the lady was killed, but it was evidently one of the dragon's heads, which had long ago become detached. A hand of each of the two angels at the head is still there, one on each side, and the female effigy on the Harrington monument above has also a small angel on each side of the head.—H. F. R.]

² [5 Ap. 1609, 7 James I. George Lloyd Bp. of Chester granted to George Preston of Holker the rectory parish church and parsonage of Cartmel, the tithe-barns of Godderside, Flookburgh, and Allithwaite, the tithes of corn and grain, of barley and oats, of wool and lambs, the Lent tithes called Easter tithes, all small tithes and offerings, all houses, lands, &c. reserving all great trees, woods, and underwoods, and all other tithes of hay, meal, and grain, for three lives, rent 55*l*. (Stockdale, pp. 130-1.) By agreement entered in the old church book of Cartmel and dated 3 June, 1618, it was agreed between the 24 sidesmen and "Mr. George Preston, Esqre." that in consideration "of the somme of two xxtie m'cks caste," to be paid before Michaelmas, 1619, he should "buyld upp and make annewe the sowthe roufe over the Pariche Quiere and tho other roufe over the Ladie Quiere and pyp'r quiere" before the said day; and further "that soe muche leade as can be spared from the same roufe shall be wayed and putt into suche safe keepinge as the said Mr. Preston and the xxiiiitie shall agree off untill suche tyme as securitye cann bee provyded

have been concealed in his epitaph, where the whole work is represented as having been the act of his own gratuitous bounty. Still, however, there can be little doubt that the expense greatly exceeded the sum stipulated to be paid by the parish, especially when we add to it another work, entirely of supererogation. The stalls in the choir having gone to decay, the same liberal benefactor determined to restore them to their pristine beauty. In the tasteless reign of James I. this might seem to have been a desperate undertaking; nevertheless, it has been executed with no small degree of skill and success, though in a style very dissimilar, no doubt, to that of the original canopies. These have been cut away to the stalls themselves, which remain, twenty-six in number, with their misereres and carvings, much resembling those of Whalley, and apparently of the same date: but at Cartmell there are no ludicrous devices. Beneath the prior's stall appears a large and crowded cluster of grapes mixed with vine-leaves, and the initials W. W.; and on another is the initial W., with the figure of an hedge-hog, intended to represent the surname. On these, instead of their original canopies, are mounted columns, with Corinthian capitals of oak, wreathed with vine-leaves, in the intervals between which appear the instruments of the Passion, which are repeated in profusion on the entablature above. In the general effect and appearance of this substitution, with every prepossession in favour of the originals, to me, I confess, the disappointment is not great.

In this fine church, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, another Preston begins to be wanted.¹ Indeed, about every conventual church still used for public worship which I have seen (with a single exception), there is an appearance of something between a

for the reparacions of the church yearlye for ever." (Ibid. p. 50.) Thomas Preston of Holker, by his will dated 4 Mar. 1691-2, left 50*l*. "to the better adorning of the new vestry in Cartmell church, and for furnishing the same with books, and for railing in the communion table and altar." (Ib. p. 279.) "In the vestry of the fine old priory church at Cartmel, in Lancashire, there is [1853] a good library, consisting of about 300 volumes, placed in a commodious room, and kept in nice order. This small but valuable collection was left to the parish by Thomas Preston of Holker, Esq." (Rev. Thomas Corser, in *Notes and Queries*, S. i. vol. viii. p. 369.)]

¹ ["See again what was done at the venerable old church at Cartmel some forty years ago by the 24 sidesmen and parishioners. The wooden rails of the Harrington monument, split with the axe out of logs of oak before the use of the plane or general use of the saw (indices of high antiquity), were torn down and committed to the flames, and a smart iron railing put up in their stead." The font was chiseled, re-shaped, and "1832" cut on it in large figures. The matin chimes were sold and used at Castlehead as a workmen's bell until purchased at the Castlehead sales for the chapel of Lindale-in-Cartmel. (Stockdale, p. 231-2.) The church was repaired and restored from 1850 to 1868 at a cost of more than 5,000*l*.; the roofs were re-slatted, the plaster ceilings removed, and the woodwork repaired, the white-wash taken off the walls; the triforium in the chancel, which had been blocked up and plastered over, was opened out and restored. The nave and western aisles were found to be of such rough workmanship as not to admit of being pointed or the surfaces dressed internally, and were therefore plastered over. The large perpendicular windows were repaired and reglazed and the remains of stained glass protected by an outer covering. A stone pulpit, a new reredos, a brass eagle lectern, and an organ costing 550*l*., were provided. Four cumbrous galleries and the big square pews were removed and a handsome new font substituted for the ancient, which many years before had been completely and unskilfully altered in form and character. (F. A. Paley, *Architectural Notes on Cartmel Priory Church*, 1872, pp. 11, 12.) "The church has undergone an admirable restoration by Mr. Paley, which, unlike many restorations, assists instead of confusing or misleading the antiquary." (Cartmel Priory Church, by J. L. Petit, F.S.A. *Archæological Journal*, xxvii. 81.)]

cathedral and a ruin. Damp floors, green walls, and rotting beams, shelter just sufficient for owls and bats, and light augmented by broken panes, are the connecting links between the high and finished repair of the one and the total abandonment of the other. But another calamity almost uniformly attends upon these magnificent though neglected fabrics—after a glut comes famine. Rapacity, armed with sovereign power, seizes on the consecrated domains of sacerdotal wealth and luxury, while private avarice, out of those ample stores, deals out a miserable pittance to keep up the semblance of public worship. Where the praises of God were once chanted by a splendid choir, a stipendiary, with forty or even seventy pounds per annum, can have little spirit to maintain the dignity of a much better and purer Establishment.

In this country, where every hill is a rock, and every rock a quarry of marble, the means of gratifying the vanity or the affection of surviving friends in monumental decorations are easily attained; accordingly, the walls of this church, large as it is, are almost encrusted with decorations of this nature. Of these I have been compelled to make a rigid selection, partly from the obscurity of the subjects, and partly from the dulness of the inscriptions, none of which rise above mediocrity, while some fall far beneath it.

At the east end of the south aisle are the following inscriptions, in an inclosure appropriated to the Preston and Lowther families:

Adesdum viator, paucis te alloquitur vocale hoc marmor. Juxta hic requiescit generosus cinis Thomæ Preston, de Holker, armigeri, qui longius ætate proventus fatis cessit. Vir non reticendi nominis, seu fidem spectes, seu mores. Pietatis erga Deum assiduus cultor, Charitatis in proximum dispensator fidelis. Libros omne genus eruditione refertos, in Sacrario hujus Ecclesiæ curâ patris sui exornatæ, reponendos curavit, cum prius sponte suâ suffragante Episcopo, annuale stipendium octoginta librarum Parocho hic Deo servienti concesserat. Suis charus, jucundus et gratus omnibus. Miles in Parlamento Regis honori, Regnique saluti prudenter consuluit; aliisque quibus functus est officiis publicis, patriam ornavit. Ante omnia verò Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ optime meritis, quippe reformatæ Religionis Propugnator strenuus vindexque perpetuus. Libris volvendis, et revolvendis, perdoctus incubuit, sanctorum vero patrum monumenta, imprimis veneratus est, et summo orthodoxos Ecclesiæ nostræ antistites in pretio habuit. Quibus cum in terris ultra frui non potuit, eos ut in cœlis inviseret tandem emigravit, An. ætatis LXXIX, et D'ni M.DC.LXXVIII. Filium unicum e multis superstitem ac hæredem reliquit, Thomam (natum ex Catharinâ, uxore unicâ charissimâque, e præclara Houghtonorum, de Houghton Tower, Familiâ prognatâ, filia Domini scilicet Gilberti Houghton, ordinis de Balneo, Militis ac Baronetti), qui paternis manibus piè parentavit, ut, quem vivum exemplum virtutis habuit, defunctum, honore quo par est prosequatur. Thomas Preston, Armiger, filius supranominatus, ex Burgis in Parlamento, Patriæ decus, Ecclesiæ, pauperibus, et pauperum filiis in Scholâ, Cartmellensi Collegioque Sancti Johannis Cantab. educandis, dona legavit. Catharinam filiam, ex Elizabethâ (D'ni Rogeri Bradshaigh, de Haigh, Militis ac Baronetti, filiâ), natam reliquit hæredem. Nobis occidit, sibi exortus Jan. xxxi, A.D. M.DC.XCVI, ætatis L.

Here lyeth inter'd ye Body of ye Honrd Dame Katharine Lowther, Consort of S^r William Lowther, bar^t, Only Daughter and Heiress of Tho: Preston, of Holker, Esq^r. and Eliz: daughter to Sir Rog^r Bradshaigh of Haigh, k^t and bar^t. She was A Dutifull Child, an Endearing Wife, A Compassionate and careful Mother, Charitable to ye poor, Hospitable to Strangers, Courteous to all, Sweet in her temper, Sincere in her Conversation, Serious & devout in ye Profession & Practice of her Most excellent Religion. She left

two sons, Thomas & Preston, & two Daughters, Katharine and Margaret, & Departed this Life in ye 25th Year of her Age, ye 12th March, 1700.

Near this place lie the Remains of Sir William Lowther, of Holker, Bar^t, the Last of his Family in the Male Line, Who, how respectable soever for the Antiquity of it, was more so for the Excellency of his Virtues. He Departed this Life in the 29th Year of His Age. To perpetuate His Memory And Deplore the Loss of his Distinguished Merit, this Monument is Erected. Also, near this Place, lie Sir Thomas Lowther and Mrs. Margaret Lowther, the father and aunt of Sir William.

On a wooden ¹ Tablet.

Neere this place lyeth interred the Bodies of Christopher Preston late of Holker in the County of Lancaster Esq^{ur} who deceased the 27th of May 1594 and of John Preston Esq^{ur} sonne & heire of the said Christopher who departed this Life the xith of September 1579 who by Anne his wife, daughter and heire of William Benson of Huhgill in the County of Westmerland Gent. had issue George Preston Esq^{ur} here likewise interred the 5th day of Aprill 1640 who by his first wife Elizabeth dau^r of Raphe Aston of Leuer in the County of Lancaster Esq^{ur} had issue three Children vizt. Thomas Christopher & Ffrances. Thomas Preston his eldest sonn married Katherin daughter of S^r Gilbert Houghton of Houghton Tower K and Barronet & hath issue George, Christopher second sonne nevr mard & Frances married to Robert Dockenfield of Dockenfield in the County of Cheshir Esq^{ur} the said George by his second wife Margaret daughter of S^r Thomas Strickland of Sisergh in the Cou. of Westm. K. of the Bathe had issue George who died without issue. Anne married to S^r George Middleton of Leighton in the Cou. of Lancaster K. & Barronet Elizabeth wife of John Sayer of Wirksall in the county of Yorkesh. Esq^{ur} and Margaret married to Ffrancis Bidulph of Bidulph in the County of Stafford-shire, Esq^{ur}. The said George out of his zeale to God at his Great Charges repaired this Church beinge in greate decay with a newe roofe of Tymber & Beautified it with in very decently with fretted Plaister Worke adorned the Chancell with curious carued wood-worke And Placed therein a paire of Organs of Great Valewe. He bequeathed Further by his will 100*l*. towordes the bindinge of poore mens sonns of this Pish apprentizes besides diuers other acts of Chirity & piety Through the whole Course of His Life. To whose pious memory Thomas Preston his sonne & heire caused this to be made 1646.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of Dorothy, the most affectionate Wife of JOHN BIGLAND, of BIGLAND, in the County of LANCASTER, Gent. whose Ancestors founded and endowed the Free School at BROW-EDGE, and left many considerable Benefactions to pious Uses, in and about CARTMEL. She was Daughter of the late Rev^d W^m Wells, M.A., Vicar of MILLOM, by ELIZ: (who also lies buried near this Place), the Daughter of THOMAS HUDLESTON, Esq^r. of the Ancient Family of the HUDLESTONS of MILLOM CASTLE. She departed her Religious and Exemplary Life on the 16th Day of December, 1730. Also, near here lie the remains of JOHN BIGLAND, of BIGLAND, Gentleman who died 23rd June 1747, aged 57.

Near this place lyeth ye Body of that most learned & honest Counsellor at Law, ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark Hall, in Cartmel, in Lancashire, and of Gray's Inn In Middlesex, Esq.; his great integrity joyned with a profound Knowledge of ye Law, made him esteemed & admired by all yt Knew him, he was Justice of ye Peace of Quorum and of Oyer and Terminer for ye Countys Palatine of Lancaster & Chester to King Charles ye 2nd. a great Sufferer for his Loyalty to King Charles ye 1st. Vice-Chamberlain of ye City & County of Chester to Charles Earle of Derby. he lived beloved of all and so he dyed lamented Oct^r ye 21 1665, Aged 55.² He Married ye Prudent JANE WILSON (eldest Daughter of THOMAS WILSON of

¹ [Painted canvas with the Preston arms and motto "Si Diev vevlt."—(Mr. William Lancaster.)]

² [Robert Rawlinson was born Dec. 11, 1610. (Stockdale, p. 442.)]

Haversham Hall in Westmoreland Esq.) who dyed 1686 aged 66 & was buried in ye same grave wth him ; by whom he left CVRWEN RAWLINSON, Esq., his eldest & only son (who married). he was a most accomplished & Ingenious Gentleman, & a true Patriot, so succeeded his Father in ye service & love of his Country & dyed in it 1689 aged 48 being Burgesse for Lancaster in ye Parliament Convened 1688 Jan. 22, & was buried in ye Chancel of St. Mary's at Warwick. Next R. R. lyeth ye Remains of ye truely pious & religious ELIZABETH RAWLINSON wife of CVRWEN RAWLINSON,¹ of Carke, Esq. Daughter and Coheir of ye Loyall DR. NICHOLAS MONK, Lord Bishop of Hereford (a great Assistant in ye Restoration to his Brother ye most noble GEORGE MONK, Duke of Albemarle and son of SR THOMAS MONK of Potheridge in Devonshire Knight). She was a most dutyful Daughter of ye Church of England, as well as of a Prelate of it, being a Sublime Patern of a holy Piety a true Charity, a Christian humility, a Faithful Friendship, a religious care of her Children, & a Divine Patience under ye Tortures of ye Stone, & wth. wh. she resigned her Heavenly Soul, Sep. 27, 1691 aged 43, leaving 2 sons, MONK RAWLINSON who dyed 1695 aged 21 & lyeth buried by her, and CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON,² Esq. now living born in Essex 1667, who in memory of his grandfather, & most dearly beloved and good Mother Erected this Monument 1706.

1600.

Here ³ before lyeth interred
 Etheldred Thornbvrgh corps in dvst
 In lyfe at death styll fyrmly fixed
 On God to rest hir stedfast trvst
 Hir father Jvstice Carvs was ⁴
 Hir mother Katharine his wiffe
 Hir hvsband William Thornbvrgh was
 Whylst here she ledd this mortail lyfe.
 The thyrde of Martche ã. yeare of grace
 One thowsand fyve hundred nintie six
 Hir sowle departed this earthly plase
 Of Aage nighe fortie yeares ã. six;
 To whose sweet sovle heavenlye dwelling
 Our Saviovr grant everlastinge.

¹ [Curwen Rawlinson, born 3 June, 1641, died at Warwick 29 Aug. 1689, being M.P. for Lancaster. (Ib. 446-9.)]

² [Christopher Rawlinson, who was born 13 June, 1677, died 8 Jan. 1733, and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Albans, made valuable MS. Collections relative to the history of Lancashire and Westmorland. His MSS. are probably lost; but extracts taken by Sir Daniel Fleming are preserved at Rydal Hall, and were used by Burn and Nicolson in their History of Westmoreland and Cumberland. (Stockdale, pp. 457-460.) After his death his MSS. were sold piecemeal along with the furniture of Carke Hall, and were bought in bundles by the villagers for pence, and probably went to light the village fires; no more has been heard of them since. As he died in London unmarried and intestate his property went to his three cousins, married ladies not living in the parish of Cartmel, so the household furniture and effects were sold by auction at Carke Hall, and the landed estates were held by them and their heirs undivided till 1860; vide *Annales Caermoelesenses*. I used the fate of these valuable MSS. as an argument to persuade the late James Stockdale to make his own MSS. safe by publishing them. Carke Hall is the finest example of the old family hall that we have in the parish, as it remains just as it was left at his death in 1733 by Christopher Rawlinson, and has never been altered since. There is an autotype of it in *Annales Caermoelesenses*.—H. F. R.]

³ [This inscription is in small capital letters on the marble, the first H being the only letter larger than the rest.—H. F. R.]

⁴ [Thomas Carus, of Halghton in Lancashire, Justice of the Queen's Bench 1566-72, married Catherine, youngest

Sepulchrale Marmor hoc sacrum est Memoriae JOHANNIS ASKEW, A.B. Collegii Divi Joh: in Academia Cantabrigiensi, qui moribus suavissimis integerrimis, Ingenio feliciter exculto Multâ laude claruit: virtutibus annos longe superavit, Meritis famam explevit: magni olim nominis futurus si ad virile robur et maturitatem accrescere licuisset Sed ineluctabilis fati vis rapuit, spesq: optimè conceptas et pia vota Parentum, amicorum, esse rata noluit. Decessit Julii III^o A.D. M.D.CCXI. ætat. XXIII.

On the floor of the chancel are these mutilated inscriptions:—T MERCI A MES DE R V. On the south-east window in Longobardic characters:—SALATHIEL IOS... AS. ASA. SADOR. AZOR ADE.... AOR.

A late research into the rolls of the Duchy of Lancaster will enable me to add some curious particulars relating to this house immediately before and after the dissolution.

George Wilson de Patton, in Kendale, de denariis, per Jac. Grigg, quondam Priorem de Cartmell, præfato Georgio deliberatis ad usum dicti nuper Prioris et Conventus, ut dictus Prior jacens in extremis asseruit et declaravit coram Ricardo Preston, successore dicti Jacobi et ultimi Prioris ib'm, et aliis canonicis tunc ib'm præsentibus.

This gives the names of the two last Priors. There are several other memoranda of monies lent, which prove that the economy of his house was frugal and good.

CAMPANARUM V.—Compotus plumbi nuper Prioratus de Cartmel nondum vendit. nempe v. campane discordantes, quarum iv minores remanent infra custodiam Thome Holcroft militis firmarii scitus, et viii parve sues (*pigs*) plumbi, liquefacte de lavatorio et gutture (*the gutter*) Claustri, unde iv remanent infra Castrum de Lancaster in custodia Marmaduci Tunstall militis, et aliæ iv in custodia præd. Tho. Holcroft; et v^{ta} campana et residuum plumbi remanet in et super Campanile et alias partes ecclesie, remanent' adhuc indissolute ad commodum p'ochianorum, per mandatum Edw. comitis Derby, et Rob. com. Sussex loc. tenent. Dni Regis, A^o XXIX Hen. VIII. [1537–8.]

The conduct of these two earls is not greatly to be commended. The church of Cartmell was a parish church before the foundation of the priory, and continued to be so, in law, after the latter was dissolved; their intervention, therefore, to continue it for the benefit of the parishioners was needless. For the same reason they had no right to the bells, or any of them. To the future service of the church they were inattentive in a degree which is felt to the present day. It was absurd to give the farmer of the rectory an option whether he would maintain one or more chaplains out of the produce, and it was extremely thoughtless not to bind him to the payment of some specific stipend. But thus it was that the spiritual interests of parishes were universally provided for in that violent and rapacious work, the dissolution of the religious houses.

FIRMA RECTORIE DE CARTMELL.—Et prædictus firmarius et successores invenient et sustentabunt ad custus suos proprios unum capellanum honestum sufficientum et idoneum, vel plures capellanos idoneos, ad

daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick, knt. His daughter Ethelred married William, eldest son of Sir William Thornburgh, of Hampsfield, knt. and had issue Rowland, Anne, and Thomasin. (Foss, Dict. of the Judges; Burn and Nicolson, Westmoreland and Cumberland, i. 118, 240.)]

divina obsequia, sacramenta, et servitium ecclesie more curati infra ecclesiam prædictam.¹ S^{ma} Rect. de Cartmell, LIVl. XIXs. II^d. ob.

In the original Articles of Survey, for the Dissolution of Monasteries in Lancashire, I find the following inquiries and answers:—

It'm, for y^e Church of Cartmell, being the Priorie, and also P'sh Church, whether to stand unplucked downe or not?

Answer—Ord^d by Mr. Chauncellor of the Duchie to stand still.

It'm, for a Suet of Coopis (Suit of Copes) claymed by y^e inhabitants of Cartmell, to belonge to y^e Church ther of, y^e gu't of oon Brigg.

Ord^d—That the Parochians shall have them styll.

It'm, for a Chales, a Masse Boke, a Vestymment, with other thynges necessarie for a P'sh Church, claymed by saide P'ochians to bee customablie found by y^e Parson of seide Church.

No answer.

¹ Rot. an. 2^{do} Edw. VI. [1548-9].

ERRATA.

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PAGE	
lv. line 19	<i>after</i> probably connected <i>insert</i> with.
35	14 <i>for</i> Regna <i>read</i> Regina.
49	6 <i>for</i> Þpællæg <i>read</i> Þpællæg.
„	29 <i>for</i> lengpene <i>read</i> lengpene.
53	3 from foot <i>for</i> Butterax <i>read</i> Batterax.
56	21 <i>for</i> WALETUNE de carucatis <i>read</i> WALETUNE de ii. carucatis.
68	3 from foot <i>for</i> edition of Bede <i>read</i> editor of Bede.
„	2 from foot <i>for</i> Paullino <i>read</i> Paulino.
69	29 <i>for</i> Bonchoriensium <i>read</i> Bangoriensium.
80	19 <i>for</i> p. 18 <i>read</i> f. 18.
81	7 from foot <i>for</i> 1294 <i>read</i> 1295.
„	5 from foot <i>for</i> M ^o ccxciiij <i>read</i> M ^o ccxciiij.
83	4 from foot <i>for</i> R. A. Whitaker <i>read</i> R. N. Whitaker.
87	31 <i>for</i> interleaved edition of 1811 <i>read</i> own copy of the edition of 1818.
90	18 <i>for</i> (Whithern or Galloway) <i>read</i> (Whithern in Galloway).
92	8 from foot <i>for</i> pp. 327-530 <i>read</i> pp. 527-530.
94	15 <i>for</i> f. 31 b. <i>read</i> f. 81 b.
„	19 <i>for</i> pretti <i>read</i> pretii.
99	2 from foot <i>for</i> the last part of the evening service <i>read</i> the last evening service.
112	2 from foot <i>for</i> Vesp. D. xvii. <i>read</i> Titus F. iii. f. 258 b.
„	last line <i>for</i> F. m. and 258 b <i>read</i> F. iii. f 258 b.
113	last line <i>for</i> 1850 <i>read</i> 1830.
119	4 <i>for</i> estimale <i>read</i> estivale.
125	26 <i>for</i> Caddeſ <i>read</i> Candeſ.
125	last line <i>for</i> Jonna <i>read</i> Janua.
179	7 from foot <i>for</i> Conqæstor <i>read</i> Conquæstor.
193	1 <i>after</i> curious paper <i>insert</i> from Harl. MS. 1830.
194	16 <i>for</i> egantur <i>read</i> legantur.
236	21 <i>for</i> hospitalarem <i>read</i> hospitalarem.
246	21 from foot <i>for</i> Saffron-died <i>read</i> Saffron-dyed.
261	18 <i>for</i> Whallsye <i>read</i> Whalleye.
274	5 from foot <i>for</i> a <i>read</i> at.
351	26 <i>for</i> custos <i>read</i> custus.

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27 line 13	<i>for</i> Stowley <i>read</i> Showley.
62	4 from foot <i>for</i> Chistopher <i>read</i> Christopher.
95	11 <i>for</i> mana <i>read</i> manu.
100	4 from foot <i>for</i> Sadley <i>read</i> Salley.
111	2 from foot <i>for</i> Todmornen <i>read</i> Todmorden
173	31 <i>for</i> Salisbury <i>read</i> Salesbury.
Pedigree of Shuttleworth of Gawthorp (to follow p. 184), Emma Tempest wife of Richard Shuttleworth was buried in 1725, not in 1728.	
219 line 5	<i>for</i> caracute <i>read</i> carucate.
227	12 from foot <i>for</i> 21 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII. <i>read</i> 2 Oct. 21 Hen. VIII.
„	2 from foot <i>for</i> 1278-9 <i>read</i> 1333-4.
266	12 <i>for</i> chruch <i>read</i> church.
281	29 <i>for</i> To make <i>read</i> In make.
312	10 <i>for</i> Audern <i>read</i> Ardern.
333	12 from foot <i>for</i> curam <i>read</i> curiam.
339	18 <i>for</i> Norman <i>read</i> Norman-.
361	16 <i>for</i> Joh <i>read</i> Joh.
371	25 <i>for</i> Henric <i>read</i> Henric.
377	24 <i>for</i> relatios <i>read</i> relations.
379	29 <i>for</i> Bilygton <i>read</i> Bilyngton.
384	26 Adam Ric. de Bilyngton <i>dele</i> Adam.
385	20 <i>for</i> Ado <i>read</i> Ade.
386	9 from foot <i>for</i> Alen. <i>read</i> Alex.
392	2 from foot <i>for</i> common and pasture <i>read</i> common of pasture.
417	31 <i>for</i> per mort. Henr. <i>read</i> per mort. Henr.
418	12 from foot <i>for</i> C dynal <i>read</i> Cardynal.
442	17 <i>for</i> 1319 <i>read</i> 1311.
453	10 from foot <i>for</i> Rob. f. Hen. at Abbatem <i>read</i> Rob. f. Hen. et Abbatem.
„	2 from foot <i>for</i> toto <i>read</i> tota.
503	8 from foot <i>for</i> plays <i>read</i> poems.
506	22 <i>for</i> Sancte Marie Monachis <i>read</i> sancte Marie et Monachis.
514	16 from foot <i>for</i> lambs <i>read</i> lands.
515	9 from foot <i>for</i> emendaciorum <i>read</i> emendacionem.

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